

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MAGAZINE



SUMMER 2022, VOLUME 114, NUMBER 4

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LEADERSHIP & SOCIETY INITIATIVE



VOLUME 114, NUMBER 4, SUMMER 2022

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EDITOR'S NOTES

TIME AND TIME AGAIN

BY LAURA DEMANSKI, AM'94

Greetings from Hyde Park on a reasonably temperate July afternoon that sits roughly equidistant from the bookends of the academic calendar: convocation (this year, June 4) and the first day of Autumn Quarter (September 27). Not long ago, the glow of the first full in-person convocation since 2019 still colored the local atmosphere, and by early August much of the neighborhood will be feeling the gravitational pull of the next school year. Right now—especially for someone who's spent most of her life attending school or working for one—feels like an interlude between two chapters.

My mother, who spent some four decades teaching third, fourth, and fifth graders, was like me in having the school calendar internalized and feeling the passage of time accordingly. Or rather, I am like her. We lost my mom nine months ago this weekend.

She worked in the school district I attended through junior high, and we anticipated the last day of school in tandem each June (and sat glued to the radio together when a snow day was in the cards). By this time of summer, I'd start to dream of fresh notebooks and sweaters while she had plans well in hand for the classroom theme and lessons that would greet her new charges in September.

Lucile was finely attuned to other calendars too. She was fond of announcing how far we were from Christmas, and her mood was often calibrated to the day's distance from the nearest solstice. She loved the long days of the year, but the very longest could find her melancholy; she already felt the diminishment to come, even the few seconds of daylight shaved off of June 22. But, by the same principle, the darkest December day for her brought the sweetest hope. This is a calendar I now carry inside me too.

For glimpses back at this year's hope-filled convocation—an ending that's also a beginning—see pages 2 and 16. And to share in another joyful UChicago ritual, spend time on pages 42 and 43 with some of the faces in this year's Alumni Weekend crowd.

Without whom ... TBD

In June the *Magazine* said a very fond farewell to our intrepid business administrator, Denise Dentley. We wish her the happiest of retirements. Because of Denise, the plans in our heads became possible in the world. Our challenge now is double: getting along without her business savvy and without her cheering presence. ♦

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SUMMER 2022

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At long last

The first full in-person convocation since 2019 offered extra cause for celebration.



On the cover

For Nobel laureate and University Professor **Michael Kremer**, answers to pressing social and health challenges aren't found only in abstract theorems, but also in the world. See "Theory in Practice," page 28. Illustration by Jon Krause.



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LETTERS

Unconscious bias?

In your Spring/22 issue, Maureen Searcy describes a recent article published in *Health Affairs* (“First, Do No Harm,” Quick Study). While Searcy’s summary of the article is accurate, the article itself seems deeply flawed, perhaps reflecting a poor peer review process. The core finding is that Black patients displayed markedly more negative descriptors in their medical records. This result is used to claim objective evidence of “unconscious bias.” Surely the data admit to more than one interpretation. To list just one example, it could be that their sample was angrier (possibly for good reason). I don’t understand why that would reflect unconscious bias on the part of the health care provider.

Richard Weinberg, AB’72
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

A good yarn

As an undergrad I bought enough Red Heart wool yarn in brown from Woolworth’s in the Hyde Park Shopping Center to knit an afghan (“Closing Time,” Alumni News, Spring/22). It took months to complete. When I was adding the fringe on the ends, my then boyfriend Ram Dayal Munda, AM’69, PhD’75, who was earning his PhD in linguistics, taught me how to ply the fringe yarns into a more attractive and durable fringe in the manner practiced in his homeland of Chota Nagpur, Jharkhand, India. RDM and I later married, but he has since passed away. In the meantime, the afghan is still going strong, with the help of decorative repairs where the yarn is beginning to weaken.

Hazel Lutz, AB’71 (Class of 1970)
ROGERS, MINNESOTA



Counter protest

My Woolworth’s memory is of picketing the downtown Chicago Woolworth’s in 1960 when I was 11. At that time Woolworth’s stores in the South had segregated lunch counters. The NAACP supported boycotts of Woolworth’s up North in solidarity with the sit-ins. I joined the picket line with members of my father’s United Auto Workers’ Union local. In July of that year, in response to public pressure, Woolworth’s desegregated all of their lunch counters nationwide.

Jim Rebhan, AB’70
EL CERRITO, CALIFORNIA

I realized that we weren’t the only students who were emotionally attached to this lighthearted work of art.

Cover-up

The cover for the Spring/22 *University of Chicago Magazine* was a high-light. On that account, you might be interested in Jeff Goldberg’s comments in the July/August 2022 issue of the *Atlantic*, where he told of successfully negotiating the change of that magazine’s mailing label to one that could be easily removed to obtain a full view of the cover art. A studious effort was required to achieve the “full monty” of the UChicago cover.

Neal H. Scherberg
Associate Director, UChicago
Medicine Adult Endocrinology
Labs
CHICAGO

Thank you! We have long campaigned for more easily removable mailing labels, very much appreciate Scherberg’s suggestion, and will continue our quest.—Ed.



Heady days

The photo on page 41 of the Spring/22 issue (“Space-Age Pupils,” Alumni News) brought back memories of a particularly favorite spot in Harper

Library, although I don't seem to remember much serious studying at the time. My then fiancé (later husband) and I would claim a study carrel right near the larger-than-life floating sculpture of Walt Whitman's head, which allowed one of us to stand inside the head with only our legs showing. When I googled the sculpture, I realized that we weren't the only students who were emotionally attached to this lighthearted work of art. We actually referred to the sculpture as "Herodotus's Head" since it seemed more "U of C," but stand corrected and share the same level of respect for Mr. Whitman.

Anna Lam Pilloton, AB'75
NOVATO, CALIFORNIA

Not so grand?

David Sumner's new book about Amos Alonzo Stagg profiled in the Winter/22 *Magazine* ("He's a Grand Old Stagg ...") doesn't quite live up to its billing as "one for the Stagg comple-

tist." Stagg was the legendary University of Chicago football coach who, Sumner implies, walked on water as well as on his namesake Stagg Field during his 41 years at UChicago.

During Stagg's early glory years of 1901–05, he was locked in a titanic battle with rival University of Michigan coach Fielding Yost. Both coaches used underhanded means of recruiting gifted athletes with little talent or inclination for academics as they vied for the Western Conference (Big Ten) title as well as the national championship. In addition, both coaches influenced professors and administrators to retain unqualified star footballers.

The most egregious example was Stagg's top player, Walter Eckersall, EX 1907, a three-time All-American who led Stagg's Maroons to their first



Director of physical culture and athletics Amos Alonzo Stagg around 1908.

Both coaches used underhanded means of recruiting gifted athletes with little talent or inclination for academics.





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win over Yost's Wolverines in 1905 after four straight losses. The victory ended Michigan's 56-game unbeaten streak and garnered for Stagg both the Western Conference and national football titles.

But Eckersall's gridiron heroics hid the fact that he was essentially a paid ringer. He spent his freshman year enrolled solely in remedial courses in order to qualify for college academics. In four years he earned just 14 credit hours, 22 shy of a degree. To exasperated professors he might not have been the "Galloping Ghost" on the gridiron, but he sure was the galloping ghost on class attendance sheets.

Yet if there was one thing Stagg was as good at as coaching, it was hiding his and Eckersall's shenanigans in order to achieve the pinnacle of football glory. Eckersall's sorrowful academic record remained safely buried behind Stagg's pious pronouncements of collegiate football purity, free from the corrupting influence of money, gratuities offered to gifted athletes notwithstanding. Even when ethical reforms were implemented for the 1906 season to combat rampant chicanery by Stagg, Yost, and others, Stagg's reputation remained pure as Ivory soap.

As a now 55-year alum of the University, I still remember attending a "scrimmage" against North Central College on November 8, 1963. I went to Stagg Field to watch the rebirth of football at UChicago, 24 years after President Robert Maynard Hutchins abolished the sport to keep academics supreme. Two hundred of my classmates showed up to clog the field, stopping the game to protest the mere idea of football returning to the University of Chicago. The delayed game finally was played, but only after four students, including one of my dorm mates, were arrested.

Maybe those protesters were a bit of poetic justice for Stagg's lust for football glory using tainted ethics 60 years earlier.

Walt Zlotow, AB'67
GLEN ELLYN, ILLINOIS

In praise of Hebrew

Our son attends the University of Chicago, which is why we receive copies of the *University of Chicago Magazine*. When the Winter/22 edition arrived, I read the magazine from cover to cover as usual. Only this time, I found some of the material unacceptable.

The article was titled "He's a Grand Old Stagg ..." Given our current environment of racism, antisemitism, and general anger at everyone who does not look, sound, or act like you, I found it very distasteful to find the following sentence without any context or explanation: "Stagg detested Hebrew—the deadest and most uninteresting language which developed out of the tower of Babel."

Would you have published an article that expressed similar sentiment regarding Hindi or Mandarin?

Please take the time to consider what appears within your magazine, especially in our current political and social environment.

Richard M. Siegel
Parent, College Class of 2022
HIGHLANDS RANCH, COLORADO

It was disturbing to read the one-sided *University of Chicago Magazine* article emphasizing that U of C athletics director Amos Alonzo Stagg (1862–1965) detested the Hebrew language and called it "the deadest and most uninteresting language which developed out of the tower of Babel."

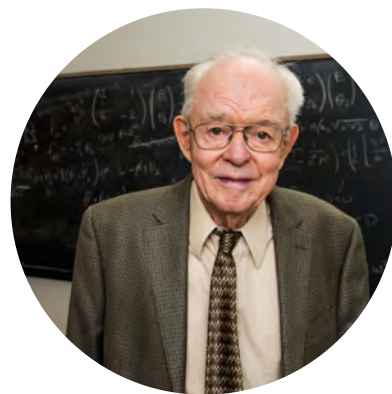
To be fair, the *Magazine* could have mentioned how wrong Stagg was. The miraculous revival of Hebrew as a spoken language is unique in world history. This process began before Stagg was born and accelerated early in Stagg's lifetime. Already in about the 1830s, Jews spoke a version of Hebrew in Jerusalem markets. In 1881 the author of the first modern Hebrew dictionary, Eliezer Ben-Yehuda, and his friends agreed to speak only Hebrew. The language itself is linguistically fascinating: multiple words spring from three-letter roots. Many students of the language delight in uncovering the interconnected meanings of Hebrew words. Moreover, Hebrew—also called *Lashon HaKodesh* ("the Holy Language")—has been the beautiful,

Hebrew—also called *Lashon HaKodesh* ("the Holy Language")—has been the beautiful, sacred language of soulful prayers, songs, and literature for millennia.

sacred language of soulful prayers, songs, and literature for millennia.

Elizabeth (Liz) Berney, JD'78
GREAT NECK, NEW YORK

We appreciate the letters from Siegel and Berney and realize we would have done well to provide more context for the quote from Amos Alonzo Stagg. We selected the anecdote to illuminate Stagg's path away from scholarship and to illustrate his admiration for his teacher and, later, employer William Rainey Harper—despite Stagg's struggles in Harper's field of expertise. We should have been more sensitive to these connotations of the quote and anecdote.—Ed.



Solar power

I was sorry to hear of Eugene Parker's death (*Short List*, March 22, 2022; see Deaths, page 76). Parker was the last one living of the original occupants of the four corner offices in the Laboratory for Astrophysics and Space Research (LASR). After each of the others passed—John Simpson, Peter Meyer,



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LETTERS

and Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar—Parker wrote a bibliographic memoir for the National Academy of Sciences.

Before LASR was built, Parker's office was in the Enrico Fermi Institute. Across the hall was the lab room where Edward Stone, SM'59, PhD'64, one of Simpson's doctoral students, worked. At lunchtime Gene would bring his brown bag over and visit with Ed. Simpson had given me a part-time job as a first-year student helping Ed. (Marty Israel, SB'62, introduced me to Simpson.) The lunch conversation ranged widely. Neither Gene nor Ed had gone to the College, and I was left to defend its concepts of general education. One day Ed asked for Gene's help in interpreting the results he was analyzing, which were to become his thesis. Gene thought, thought some more, and was stumped. Ed went on to become a director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

In the classroom Parker was a demanding instructor. He was a master of the mathematics of physics but always insisted: do the physics first. He would announce the topic of the lesson. Next he would write one of Newton's laws, manipulate it some, then turn to the class and ask: What do I do now? Before the class learned not to take the bait, someone would make a suggestion. Parker would proceed to fill the blackboards with equations in his marvelous script that looked like calligraphy. Finally, he would come to an absurd conclusion, point back to an early step, and harrumph: you failed to do the physics first.

Roger Taft, SB'65, SM'68
LAGUNA BEACH, CALIFORNIA

Sprouting wisdom

I have never found two more interesting articles with overlapping themes than in the May 31, 2022, issue of *Short List*. One pins down the importance of food for heart health ("Heal Thyself," Jan–Feb/15), and the other recounts the journey into precisely the kinds of food that make a difference ("Recipe for Success," Spring/22).

I tend my little collection of sprouting seeds, one of the best foods to keep an aging body/mind healthy. With the right foods, my emerging art practice takes on a new meaning. Eat right, stay well, say the cardiologist and the lawyer chef showing the way. Good choices for this edition!

Monty Brown, AB'59, MBA'60
BRENTWOOD, TENNESSEE

Matters of style

I always read the *Magazine* and enjoy it immensely. I have a comment for the editing team, however. In the last issue, in the story on cochlear implants and early childhood language learning ("Family Doctor," Spring/22), you used the term "White" with a capital W. I respectfully ask that you instead use the term "white" with a lowercase letter, as using the uppercase relates to white nationalism and suggests the

idea that all white people share the same lived experience.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Meryl Zwanger, AB'92
ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA

With our Summer/20 issue, we began capitalizing both Black and White when referring to race. This was a decision that was made after much discussion and guided by The Chicago Manual of Style, the National Association of Black Journalists, and an extensive review of literature from linguists, journalists, and scholars of race. We recognize that there are compelling arguments against this stylistic decision; to address some of those concerns, we lowercase references to white nationalism and similar phrases in accordance with Merriam-Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. We thank Zwanger for raising this important issue.—Ed.

BLAST FROM THE PAST

Maxwell Edison mystery solved

To the editor: I find most intriguing the entry in your November/December issue about "Maxwell Edison, X'69, winner of the John Henry award in the third annual Amateur Steel Driving Competition," who "has applied for admission to the Ralph J. Scalpel School of Medicine in Dismal Seepage, N.D. ..."

Gentlemen, I think you've been had. I only wish I'd thought of it first.

Janet Benson Kaye, AB'48, AM'67
FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA

To the editor: ... All I can say, is what's with this? Is somebody pulling your leg, or did the editor need a small item to fill the column? Or is some alumnus poking a little fun at this type of information?

Gus B. Lange, AM'49
PORTLAND, OREGON

Reader Lange is correct with Conjecture 2. The situation was desperate; it will not recur.

March 1972

LIFELONG LEARNING, UNBOUND

BY SETH GREEN

DEAN OF THE GRAHAM SCHOOL OF CONTINUING
LIBERAL AND PROFESSIONAL STUDIES

When William Rainey Harper was setting up the University of Chicago, he envisioned an institution that “touches life, every phase of life, at every point.” To realize his vision, he established a University Extension that would bring the cutting-edge ideas of the University to learners of all ages, stages, and geographies in ever-more innovative ways.

University Extension, now known as the Graham School, has been at the forefront of innovation in continuing education ever since. While distance learning is a recent development at many universities, we have been practicing it since 1895, when we organized the first college-level correspondence courses in the United States.

Our history is just the start of our story. Today we are the global destination for lifelong learners who seek to rigorously explore the big ideas that challenge and change the world. Our online Master of Liberal Arts program explores breakthrough ideas from across the University’s curriculum, bringing together eminent faculty and a global student body in interdisciplinary inquiry. Our Basic Program of Liberal Education for Adults empowers learners from around the world to engage in rigorous discussions about foundational texts in philosophy, literature, and social thought. And our Writer’s Studio is a haven for authors of all genres who seek to hone their craft.

Building on these strong foundations, the Graham School recently embraced an ambitious strategic plan to dramatically expand lifelong learning and to



better extend the University’s intellectual resources. With the pandemic accelerating the adoption of online learning, we saw an unprecedented demand for UChicago’s distinctive educational approach; indeed, Graham’s enrollments have risen by 35 percent since 2020. We also saw growing interest from older adults, who are increasingly seeking to “rewire” instead of retire after long and successful careers.

As part of our strategic plan, Graham is launching more than a dozen new learning opportunities that span the University’s thought leadership across the arts, sciences, and society. One such opportunity is the Novel Knowledge Series, an online initiative in partnership with UChicago’s Institute on the Formation of Knowledge to offer multidisciplinary courses that challenge conventional perspectives and encourage new ways of approaching long-standing questions. The series has already engaged learners in topics including the history of “normality” and the relationship of humans to machines, and its courses will continue this coming year on issues as wide-

-ranging as the role of books in medieval times and the ethics of big data.

A second new initiative is the Scientific Discovery Program. This partnership with the Marine Biological Laboratory (MBL) aims to deepen understanding of scientific advancements as well as to examine their social and ethical implications. The program began online this summer with nine weeks of learning across the University’s scientific disciplines; it will culminate in September with an eight-day residency at MBL, featuring hands-on experiments and lab work.

A third opportunity is the Leadership & Society Initiative (LSI), a university-wide collaboration housed at Graham that will engage accomplished executives in preparing for their next chapters in leadership, service, and philanthropy. LSI has a two-part mission: to help individuals live more meaningful, connected, and fulfilling lives and to help society by equipping these individuals with the frameworks, pathways, and community to drive significant, positive societal impact. The yearlong, cohort-based initiative, which will be set on our Hyde Park campus, strives to do nothing less than reimagine the role that the University of Chicago can play in the second half of people’s lives.

More than 130 years since Harper’s founding vision, Graham continues to revolutionize learning, and we continue to believe that education is for everyone, at every stage of life. We hope you will take time to learn more about our long-standing and new offerings, and that you may find your next learning or leadership journey at Graham. ♦



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Averill Leviton, Returning Scholar

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RESEARCH AND NEWS IN BRIEF

HOME IN MINIATURE

As part of the Oriental Institute's recent centennial celebrations, the OI Museum is exhibiting three works by Syrian American artist Mohamad Hafez. *Hiraeth* (2016), which takes its title from a Welsh word that describes longing for a home to which one cannot return, pays tribute to Hafez's birthplace, Damascus.

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Foreign investment has transformed Ho Chi Minh City—but the growth has come with legal and moral challenges.

ETHNOGRAPHY

Walking the line

A sociologist investigates how businesses navigate legal gray areas.

BY SUSIE ALLEN, AB'09

Kimberly Kay Hoang was doing research on foreign investment in Southeast Asia when she met with Alan (a pseudonym), the chief executive officer of a large Vietnamese asset management firm. Over a glass of Chablis at one of Ho Chi Minh City's most luxurious hotels, Alan offered what Hoang had come to see as the usual patter, sharing his firm's rags-to-riches story and excitement about investing in a rapidly expanding economy.

Finally, Hoang—an associate professor of sociology and director of the Global Studies program—cut to the chase. How, she asked, do you handle

the challenge of trying to make money in markets where regulation is lax and corruption is all but unavoidable? To Hoang's surprise, Alan leveled with her, describing openly the ways that successful investors in emerging markets walk the line between legal and illegal, staying one step ahead of regulators. "To make money anywhere in Asia," he told her, "you need to master the art of 'playing in the gray.'"

"Playing in the gray"—who does it, how they do it, and the powerful interests it serves—is the subject of Hoang's forthcoming book, *Spiderweb Capitalism: How Global Elites Exploit Frontier Markets* (Princeton University Press). The result of six years of research, hundreds of interviews, and 350,000 miles of travel, the book reveals how wealth is shepherded into and out of Southeast Asia, particularly Vietnam and Myanmar, and the moral and legal dilemmas this process creates.

Hoang has studied the line between licit and illicit business before. Her first book, *Dealing in Desire: Asian Ascendancy, Western Decline, and the*

Hidden Currencies of Global Sex Work (University of California Press, 2015), examined links between sex work and high finance in Vietnam during the mid-2000s, a period when the country underwent significant economic growth due to foreign investment. Understanding the source and fate of that capital was a logical next step—but, as it turned out, logistically complicated.

Finding people who would speak frankly, even under the protection of anonymity, posed one major challenge to Hoang's fledgling project. Another was the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, under which she could be considered a criminal accessory simply by observing conversations about bribery. On several occasions, Hoang opted to leave the room, either to avoid liability or because "on a personal and moral level, I didn't feel comfortable witnessing things."

Still, Hoang managed to find a large and varied group of people to interview—fund managers, entrepreneurs, lawyers, accountants, and corporate secretaries. In the gleaming high-rises

of Hong Kong and Singapore and the nightclubs of Ho Chi Minh City, these professionals unburdened themselves. They outlined how they secured investments from billionaires all over the world; put the money into local factories, mines, and real estate; and exported the profits through intricate systems of offshore companies. Some interviews carried an air of confession. At times, Hoang felt like a therapist.

The tactics Hoang's interviewees used may sound sensational or distasteful, but, she quickly discovered, they are also routine, mundane, and (often) legal. Investors engage in offshoring—the practice of moving companies or bank accounts abroad—partly for practical reasons, given the instability of local financial institutions. “In frontier markets,” she says, “it was the only way of doing business when you don’t have faith in the state or rule of law.” (Of course, the anonymity and tax advantages were useful too.) Similarly, bribery is often a fact of life in countries that can’t afford to pay public servants livable wages.

But practices that are mundane are not necessarily risk-free. Investments in Southeast Asia fail at high rates. Governments rise and fall; new ruling parties may not look kindly on projects approved by their predecessors. Bribing the wrong person at the wrong

time can result in a jail sentence. *Spiderweb Capitalism* recounts the tale of one investor who, seemingly out of nowhere, received a \$15 million tax bill from the Vietnamese government that ultimately sank his project.

Such legal and reputational risks are not shared equally. One of the book’s revelations is the divide between ultra-high-net-worth individuals (UHNWIs), with liquid assets of at least \$30 million, and high-net-worth individuals (HNWIs), with between \$1 million and \$30 million. For UHNWIs, investments in Southeast Asia typically represent a tiny portion of their wealth; a single failed deal scarcely matters. They are shielded from public scrutiny

via offshoring and webs of holding companies. HNWIs, who may work as attorneys, accountants, or fund managers like Alan, are handsomely compensated for their services, but if something goes wrong, “they’re the face of the deal,” Hoang says. “They’re the fall guy.”

They aren’t the only ones left holding the bag. Local populations may receive little lasting benefit from foreign investment, but they live with the economic, social, and environmental consequences. If, say, a mining project fails, a billionaire’s net worth may go down and a millionaire may suffer public embarrassment—but hundreds of workers lose their livelihoods.

Hoang admits she walked away from *Spiderweb Capitalism* without a clear solution to the widespread problems her book identifies: corruption, inequality, tax avoidance, lack of transparency. But she believes it’s important to view these as a collective and systemic challenge: “The problem with dividing the world between ‘they’re corrupt over there, and we’re not over here’ is that it completely misses the fact that our global economy is interconnected.” Much of the wealth generated in Southeast Asia—and other emerging markets around the world—finds its way back to the West. We can’t escape the gray, Hoang argues, so we must confront it. ♦



Kimberly Kay Hoang.

CANCER

QUICK STUDY

Chemo combo

The most common type of ovarian cancer, often diagnosed at an advanced stage, is also the most aggressive and fatal. Initial treatment usually involves chemotherapy before and after surgery, but the cancer sometimes returns within a few months, having become resistant to the repeated chemotherapy. In a study published in the January 1 issue of *Cancer Research*, UChicago gynecologic oncologists **Ernst Lengyel** and **Melissa Javellana** explored what makes some patients “chemotherapy resistant” by analyzing how chemotherapy affects a tumor’s genetic makeup. The team noted that for chemoresistant patients, treatment consistently increased the activity of a gene family known to promote tumor growth. They treated resistant cell lines with chemotherapy and a drug that inhibits those particular genes and found more cancer cell death than with chemo alone. These findings could lead to new treatments that improve prognoses for patients with ovarian cancer.—*M. S.* ♦



The gap between digital haves and have-nots has been brought into stark relief during the COVID-19 pandemic.

TECHNOLOGY

Internet disconnect

Computer science and social science join forces to plumb the digital divide.

BY MAUREEN SEARCY

Over the past few decades, internet access has transitioned from a luxury to an essential service—and when the COVID-19 pandemic shuttered American schools and offices in March 2020, the ability to connect became that much more critical. In Chicago alone, more than 100,000 children lacked the high-speed internet access needed to attend virtual classes. Inequity in people’s ability to access and afford the internet, as well as use it safely and productively, creates a digital divide. To narrow the gap, researchers must first truly and deeply understand it.

During the pandemic **Nicole Marwell**, AM’94, PhD’00, associate professor in the Crown Family School of Social Work, Policy, and Practice, became increasingly concerned about the plight of Chicagoans without web access, particularly students. “Kids in this country have a right to a public education,” she says. “If they can’t get it because they don’t have an internet connection, we are violating one of their most basic rights.” Marwell’s expertise is in urban governance—“how things get done in cities and why”—and she felt compelled to address digital inequity. But she was unfamiliar with the technical aspects of the problem.

For **Nick Feamster**, the reverse was true. Over the past two decades, the Neubauer Professor of Computer Science and director of research for UChicago’s Data Science Institute has focused almost exclusively on measuring computer network performance. When he joined UChicago in July 2019, Feamster was at an inflection point in his career, he says, wanting to apply his skills toward a broader social impact. Translating data science into social change requires understanding how govern-

ments, nonprofits, philanthropists, and businesses intersect with one another, and how they affect and are affected by internet inequity. When Marwell and Feamster met, they immediately recognized that each held a piece of the puzzle. “We realized,” says Feamster, “that this is a problem that couldn’t be solved with either one of us in isolation.”

In the summer of 2020, Marwell and Feamster began working together on the Internet Equity Initiative, which brings together experts and scholars in computer science, social science, data science, and public policy. The project, which has now become one of the Data Science Institute’s flagship research initiatives, uses existing data to explore the digital divide and develops new ways of measuring internet activity to help answer the questions yet to be asked.

Analyzing data gathered from 20 cities around the country—consolidated in a freely accessible data portal hosted by the initiative—the team began to dig deeper into internet inequity, with a particular interest in Chicago. Researchers determined that about 80 percent of households in the city are connected to

zubada/stock

STATISTICS

Rare risks

“Black swan events” are extremely rare but highly consequential—think of major earthquakes, global pandemics, or tech start-ups soaring to Google-level success. The infrequency of these occurrences makes them difficult to analyze because data about them is so sparse. A mathematical breakthrough, published in the November issue of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, offers a method to calculate the likelihood of worst- and best-case scenarios. Mathematical biologist **Joel Cohen**, a visiting scholar in UChicago’s statistics department, began with a simple formula that relates average to variance (how widely numbers diverge from the average) and tweaked it to tease out patterns from spotty data. The ability to better predict rare events and understand risk could help government officials make informed decisions about disaster preparedness or help investors know when to take a chance on a fledgling venture.

—M. S. ♦

the internet. But when they looked at Chicago’s 77 communities separately, they found notable disparities.

The least connected neighborhoods, including Englewood and North Lawndale, are on the city’s south and west sides, where up to 40 percent of households have no internet. In the most connected areas, such as the Loop and Lincoln Park, less than 10 percent of households are off-line. The study also found a correlation between low connectivity rates and factors such as income, race, education, and unemployment.

Knowing who is and isn’t online is the first step, but the divide isn’t bridged as soon as someone plugs into the internet. User experience may differ based on how old a household’s router is or how advanced its phones and computers are. The quality of broadband service itself may vary across the city. When two households in different areas subscribe to the same internet plan from the same provider, wondered Feamster and Marwell, is performance comparable?

Yet the information that might help answer that question tends to be skewed; regions that lack reliable connectivity and have fewer subscribers are underrepresented in existing datasets, and data is often collected in atypical circumstances. For example, speed tests run by users are more likely to be initiated in response to technical difficulties and in wealthier neighborhoods. “How do you make data-driven decisions when you have very little data?” asks Marwell. “Data only matters if it accurately represents the world.”

“If we’re going to be talking about this problem,” adds Feamster, “we should at least be talking about it with good data.” Needing a way to measure internet performance continuously and directly at the household level in different areas of the city, the Internet Equity Initiative developed a platform called Netrics. Using a small device attached to a home’s router, Netrics collects fine-grained metrics on user experience, including internet speed and reliability. The equipment does not collect any information on web traffic, ensuring the complete privacy of the user’s internet activity.

In early 2021 the initiative launched a pilot program, giving Netrics devices to volunteers in 30 neighborhoods, focusing on underrepresented areas. One study compared two homes using the same internet service—one in Hyde Park and one in South Shore. The Hyde Park home averaged higher upload and download speeds and lower latency, which is responsible for lag time and frozen video. The two-household sample is too small to form conclusions, but the results support the case for hyper-local home-based measurements.

The initiative is also evaluating emerging technologies and efforts to provide connectivity to communities, studying how the internet gets delivered to and distributed within buildings. This involves factors beyond the logistics of installing cable: neighborhood topography; building materials and architecture; governance; and trust between inhabitants, owners, and community members. A collaboration with a community group called the Chicago Area Broadband Initiative assesses last-mile delivery systems and technologies at a Washington Park test bed.

The team studies downstream social effects of improving infrastructure as well, to understand whether certain investments are effective and, if so, whether some populations benefit more than others. One inquiry evaluates Chicago Connected, a program that ensures internet access for all Chicago Public School students, to determine how the program affects students from different areas and socioeconomic backgrounds. Another study partners with UChicago Medicine, examining whether internet-connected devices in the home, such as voice assistants, might improve health outcomes.

“We want to produce a set of tools that other cities can use too,” says Marwell. The toolbox might include a sampling strategy, an internet measurement platform, and an approach for working with local organizations that helps them address the digital divide in their own communities. The problem is nationwide, says Feamster, but the solution will be local. ♦

MILESTONES

Parting words

The 536th Convocation on June 4 marked the first full in-person convening of the University since 2019. Here are a few remarks from that day, as well as from College Class Day on June 3, that left us thinking—and sometimes laughing.



Take a moment, if you will, and look at those around you. You are part of an utterly remarkable and very special community: University of Chicago alums. Throughout your lives and careers, you will always know when you've encountered one from the questions that they will ask you. Trust me, you'll recognize each other instantly.

—**Paul Alivisatos**, AB'81, President and John D. MacArthur Distinguished Service Professor in Chemistry



My advice to you today: resist the comfort of a static worldview. The universe, dynamic and evolving, continues to surprise us. We need to be prepared for and receptive to change. Continually and critically examine your own assumptions and preconceptions. You leave the University of Chicago uniquely prepared to remain open as you seek answers to complex questions.

—**Wendy Freedman**, John and Marion Sullivan University Professor in Astronomy and Astrophysics and the College



Graduating from the University of Chicago can feel like the culmination of the hero journey. Called to adventure, you separated from your parents. You left the ordinary world for the mystical land of Hyde Park. You sought out mentors and realized that caffeine was the greatest of supernatural aids.

—**Samira Ahmed**, AB'93, MAT'93, author of *Love, Hate & Other Filters* and *Ms. Marvel* and College Class Day guest speaker



We, along with the rest of humanity, are taking a massive leap out of the shadow that is COVID-19—not into some utopia, but into a world of even greater uncertainty. Make no mistake, we are living through an extraordinary time. ... Our class, you and I, together, we have the collective emotional and intellectual wherewithal to answer those challenges if we so choose.

—**David Liang**, AB'22, one of three Class Day student speakers

MAGNITUDE OF VISION



On July 11 NASA began releasing the first images from the James Webb Space Telescope, which is currently in orbit a million miles from Earth. This image peers across space and time, showing the faraway galaxy cluster SMACS 0723 as it appeared 4.6 billion years ago. The curved distortion around the center is caused by gravitational lensing, when something massive—in this case SMACS 0723 itself—turns a region of space into a magnifying glass. The phenomenon offers a glimpse of even farther galaxies, some seen when the universe was less than a billion years old.

Many UChicagoans are involved in Webb's mission—among them associate professor of astronomy and astrophysics **Jacob Bean**, who will use the telescope to study exoplanets; professor of astronomy and astrophysics **Hsiao-Wen Chen**, who will study black holes; **Wendy Freedman**, the John and Marion Sullivan University Professor in Astronomy and Astrophysics, who hopes to learn more about how rapidly the universe is expanding; **Michael Gladders**, a professor of astronomy and astrophysics who will study the early universe; **Alex Ji**, an assistant professor of astrophysics who plans to search for the aftermath of a neutron star collision; and **Kenneth Sembach**, AB'88, director of the Space Telescope Science Institute, the nonprofit organization responsible for Webb's flight and science operations. "Looking at these images," Gladders told UChicago News, "reminds me why I'm in this business."—S. A. ♦

QUICK STUDY

NANOTECH

Split hairs

Nanocrystals—with applications in quantum computing, medicine, and electronics—are designed to self-assemble into orderly structures from building blocks suspended in a liquid solution. To reduce random clumping when the growing crystals collide, scientists often coat the crystals' surfaces with organic strands of molecules akin to hair. But when nanocrystals are then further self-assembled into arrays, or supercrystals, this "hair" interferes with electrons jumping from one nanocrystal to the next, preventing the nanocrystals from talking to each other. In the March 24 issue of *Science*, UChicago chemist **Dmitri Talapin** describes a new technique that makes the surface strands less insulating by using inorganic materials that form smaller and more conductive strands. The resulting nanocrystals, which can be packed more closely together, have better electronic communication—vital for advanced technologies.

—M. S. ♦



On June 12 at Radio City Music Hall, Court Theatre's Marilyn F. Vitale Artistic Director Charles Newell (right) and executive director Angel Ysaguirre accepted the 2022 Regional Theatre Tony Award.

ARTS

Applause, applause!

Court Theatre brings home a Tony.

BY MARY ABOWD

In June Court Theatre's **Charles Newell** took the stage at Radio City Music Hall in New York City to receive the 2022 Regional Theatre Tony Award. In a crisp black suit and matching tie, he addressed the Broadway League and the American Theatre Wing, which had bestowed the prestigious honor. "Thank you for seeing us so clearly," said Newell, the Marilyn F. Vitale Ar-

tistic Director, who has been at Court for almost 30 years.

Only one nonprofit company receives the coveted honor, which includes a \$25,000 grant, each year. Court was recognized for its sustained artistic achievement, contributions nationally in presenting classic theater works, and its commitment to Black theater. The honor was a long time coming—there was the moment 16 years ago when the *Wall Street Journal* deemed Court "the most consistently excellent theater company in America"; there was the 2019 *New York Times* feature highlighting its adaptation of *The Adventures of Augie March*.

Those "national pings," Newell says, have been a shot in the arm, but mostly he and colleagues have kept their eyes on the work in front of them, never dreaming they'd win a Tony. ("I can authentically and honestly say it was

the last thing I thought would ever happen.") From its unique vantage point at the University of Chicago and on the city's South Side, Court has critically reexamined the classical canon, adding new works and new voices that expand the definition of what constitutes a classic while fostering closer relationships with the artists and audiences of its surrounding neighborhoods. "Name another research university that is producing as much cutting-edge, field-leading research," Newell says. "Name another community in the United States that has generated more cultural riches."

Court Theatre got its start—and its name—in 1955 as an outdoor summer theater whose productions took place in Hutchinson Courtyard with actors drawn largely from the Hyde Park community. By 1971 UChicago classics professor Nicholas Rudall, a translator

Photo by Theo Wargo/Getty Images for Tony Awards Productions

of ancient Greek tragedies, took the reins as artistic director and turned Court into a professional University-based company focused on classic texts. A decade later, Court got its own ivy-covered home at Ellis Avenue and 55th Street, housing an intimate 251-seat theater space.

Enter Charlie Newell, who joined Court in 1993 and assumed artistic leadership the following year. He has since directed more than 50 productions, won an Artistic Achievement Award from the League of Chicago Theatres and four Joseph Jefferson Awards (Chicago's top theater honor), and been named "one of the city's most significant artistic assets" by the *Chicago Tribune*.

During Newell's tenure, Court became the official Center for Classic Theatre at the University of Chicago, partnering with faculty members who enrich its dramaturgy and inform the company's new and more equitable vision of classic theater. "We've been on a decades-long journey about expanding—about challenging—the question of what is classic," Newell says. "What are the stories that are not being told, and why? What are the voices that have been shut out?"

Court has taken major strides toward achieving what Newell calls "canonical justice." A pivotal moment came in 2005 when he invited acclaimed director **Ron OJ Parson** (now a Court resident artist) to direct August Wilson's *American Century Cycle*, a set of 10 plays exploring the 20th-century experience of Black people in America. Since then Court has staged adaptations of classics like Ralph Ellison's *Invisible Man* and Richard Wright's *Native Son*; unearthed rarely produced plays by artists of color; and commissioned new works by Black playwrights. Court's casting has made similar advances; two-thirds of its actors are artists of color—most from Chicago and many from the South Side.

The changes are accompanied by a relationship with local communities that is unprecedented in the theater's

We've been on a decades-long journey about expanding—about challenging—the question of what is classic. What are the stories that are not being told, and why? What are the voices that have been shut out?

history, Newell says. Take, for example, the Civic Actor Studio, a four-day retreat for South Side community leaders that uses theater exercises and texts to help participants harness their creativity and power. CAS alumni "have become partners of the theater," says Court's executive director **Angel Ysaguirre**, who joined in 2018. "It's just what happens when you're in closer relationship with people—you know them better and they know you better." For **Gabrielle Randle-Bent**, who cofounded CAS and joined Court as associate artistic director this summer, these kinds of outreach efforts aren't ancillary—they are central to the company's mission. Community engagement, she says, "is an artistic pursuit."

Now it's an artistic pursuit they get to undertake with a Tony in hand. For Newell, the award represents "a glorious singular moment in the theater's history," but he's already focused on the future. On the night of the Tony Awards ceremony in New York, far from the red carpet and designer couture, August Wilson's *Two Trains Running*—the ninth of 10 plays in the *American Century Cycle*—wrapped up its month-long run. Court hopes to complete the cycle with a production of *Joe Turner's Come and Gone* in an upcoming season. They're also preparing to workshop a newly commissioned play by Nambi E. Kelley about the life of Stokely Carmichael. That's the work, Newell says: "What's the art we're going to do next, and next, and beyond?" ♦

COURT OF RECORD

Year Court Theatre was founded

1955

Plays produced by Court Theatre

326

Productions of August Wilson plays

9

Productions of UChicago alumni plays

5

World premiere productions

6

Approximate number of high school students who attend Court's Student Matinees program each year

4,000

Authors of color featured in Court's Spotlight Reading Series, created in 2016

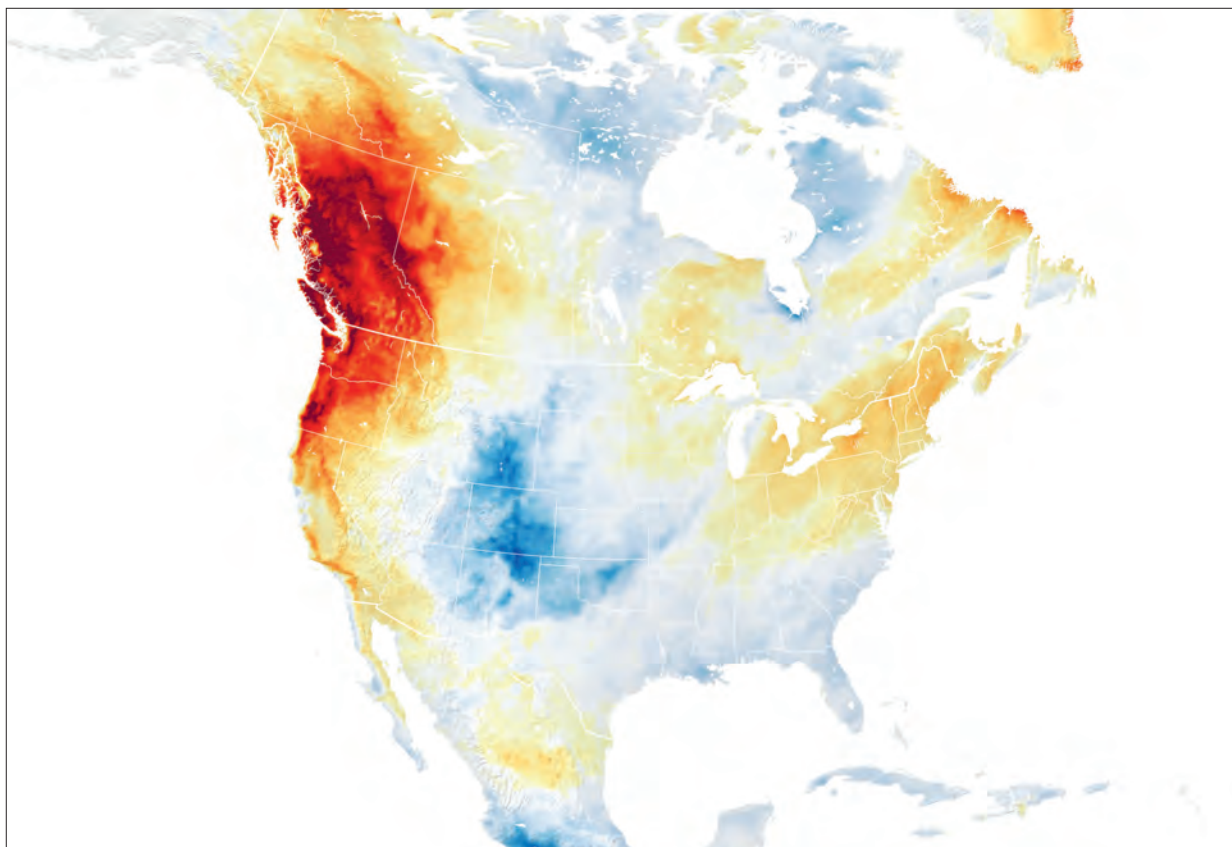
24

Jeff Award wins

77

Tony Award wins

1



This map shows air-temperature anomalies on June 28, 2021, as a heat wave gripped the Pacific Northwest. UChicago scientists have identified the previously unknown cause of the deadly weather event.

METEOROLOGY

Cloud atlas

UChicago scientists solve a heat wave mystery.

BY LOUISE LERNER

Last summer a deadly heat wave struck the Pacific Northwest, causing temperatures to soar more than 30 degrees Fahrenheit above seasonal averages and killing more than a thousand people. Streetcar cables melted in Portland, Oregon; pavement buckled across the region. Before it was over, a town in British Columbia tied Death Valley for the highest temperature ever recorded in North America: 121 degrees Fahrenheit.

The heat began on June 26, 2021, but

the sweltering temperatures were set in motion weeks earlier. A new study from UChicago researchers has uncovered the sequence of meteorological events that precipitated the disaster, providing information that could further scientists' understanding of heat formation on the North American continent—and shed light on the likelihood of such extreme events in the future. The paper by **Emily Neal**, SB'22; **Clare S. Y. Huang**, PhD'17; and **Noboru Nakamura**, professor of geophysical sciences, appeared in *Geophysical Research Letters*.

Neal, Huang, and Nakamura used meteorological data to re-create the conditions that preceded the heat wave. They found that in the week prior, a cyclone—a large spiral-shaped air mass rotating around a center of low pressure—formed over the Gulf of Alaska. As water vapor condensed into those spiral-shaped clouds, heat accumulated in the atmosphere.

As the cyclone moved slowly east, it triggered the formation of an anticyclone—a system that rotates slowly around a center of high pressure instead of low. Anticyclones are a type of “blocking” system—those that disrupt the normal movement of weather systems. The blocking anticyclone acted like a blanket, trapping heat in the region and creating a warm, stagnant column of air that made it difficult for surface heat to escape to the upper atmosphere as it normally does.

Blocking systems are well known for causing heat waves in the midlatitudes, explains Neal, the first author on the paper. “But this was an extraordinarily strong blocking event,” she says. “Our analysis showed that the warmth of the air column within the blocking system was in the top 0.01 percent of all events along the same latitude in the past half a century.”

The research offers a new perspec-



Noboru Nakamura.

tive on the formation of North American heat waves. Most of the existing literature examines events on the European subcontinent, which has its own unique geography and meteorology that may not apply elsewhere.

For example, soil moisture is thought to be a major factor in European heat waves. “But we don’t think this was at play here,” Neal says. “Particularly in British Columbia, where much of this is taking place, it’s a very dry environment. So that means we may be looking at a different mechanism than what is in the common literature.”

The detective work is also the first real-world test for an analytical ap-

proach developed by Nakamura to fill gaps in our understanding of exactly what leads to large-scale weather and why. Typically, when scientists run climate simulations, they rely heavily on statistics to analyze the results. These computer models work fairly consistently for predicting average surface temperature or rainfall in the future. But “if you ask these models to predict the frequency and intensity of future extreme events, such as blocking anticyclones,” says Nakamura, “the answers tend to be all over the map.”

So to more accurately predict the likelihood and severity of future extreme events, scientists need new methods to better understand the connection between the dynamics and statistics of weather events. To that end, Nakamura and his group have spent the past decade working out the fluid dynamics and hydrology behind large-scale atmospheric events and creating models that explain how midlatitude weather systems work based on the physics and math of liquid and gas behavior. This analytical tool allowed them to identify the heat released by the cyclone as the main driver of the unusually strong Pacific Northwest heat wave, and may serve as a useful complement to purely statistical approaches.

Understanding extreme weather is especially important as we try to un-

derstand how climate change will affect the world. Scientists worry that we are approaching a tipping point in the alteration of Earth’s atmosphere, after which such events become much more likely. Other scientific studies have estimated that the magnitude of the Pacific Northwest heat wave was “virtually impossible” without climate change.

“There is increased urgency and interest in understanding the prospects for future heat waves,” says Nakamura. “Since the heating mechanism identified in this work involves condensation

There is increased urgency and interest in understanding the prospects for future heat waves.

of water vapor into clouds, the intensity of atmospheric blocking and heat waves will likely increase as the warming climate allows more water vapor to be present in the atmosphere.”

Nakamura is eager to “begin using this framework to dissect data in a meaningful way, to actually see the important processes and driving forces behind events.” ♦

ASTROPHYSICS

QUICK STUDY

Attractive candidate

Something invisible seems to be exerting gravity on the universe, keeping stars from being flung out of galaxies, but no one knows what it is.

Astrophysicists call this mysterious stuff “dark matter” and have proposed several theoretical particles it might be made of. One leading candidate is called an “axion,” a particle thought to be all around us that could convert into light under the right circumstances and may have a broad range of wavelengths, perhaps as long as several football fields or as short as a bacterium. A paper in the March 28 *Physical Review Letters* describes an axion detector concept designed by a team including UChicago physicist **David Miller**, AB’05. Called BREAD—Broadband Reflector Experiment for Axion Detection—and designed around a large cylindrical magnet, similar in shape to an MRI machine, the detector would show different wavelengths and frequencies all at once. The group is working on a small proof-of-concept version at Fermilab.—*M. S.* ♦

For the record

TWO DEANS REAPPOINTED

Katherine Baicker began her second term as dean of the Harris School of Public Policy on July 1. A leading scholar in the economic analysis of health policy,



Baicker has expanded the Harris faculty, strengthening key areas including analytical politics and democracy; energy and environmental policy; conflict and development;

and urban policy. Under her leadership, Harris integrated the UChicago Urban Labs and the Civic Leadership Academy and established its first Diversity and Inclusion Roadmap. Baicker, the Emmett Dedmon Professor, also advanced Harris's joint master's degree in computational analytics and public policy, the school's part-time evening master's program, and the University's first undergraduate major off red through a professional school.

Madhav Rajan, the George Pratt Shultz Professor of Accounting, began his second term as dean of the University of Chicago Booth School of Business on July 1. Since joining UChicago in 2017, Rajan has expanded Chicago Booth's global footprint

across Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and Africa, completing fundraising for the Hong Kong campus and helping open the new London campus. During his first term, Rajan guided the creation of the



Center for Applied Artificial Intelligence and launched the Healthcare Initiative, which uses analytical and humanistic approaches to make a positive impact on the health care industry.

FREE STUDENT COUNSELING

The University announced in March that eligible UChicago students now have access to free virtual counseling through TimelyCare, a telehealth company specializing in student mental health. This new option complements UChicago Student Wellness's in-person and virtual

services, which include individual and group psychotherapy, psychiatric evaluation and treatment, 24/7 on-call therapists, and more. The services are connected; students can begin counseling with TimelyCare or Student Wellness and continue with the other. Therapists are typically available to speak with students via phone or video in under 10 minutes.

LEADING SCHOLAR

Gina E. Miranda Samuels begins a new role as faculty director of the Center for the Study of Race, Politics, and Culture on September 1. An associate professor in the Crown Family School of Social Work, Policy, and Practice, Samuels explores displacement and belonging among persons whose early childhoods include transracial adoption, foster care, or homelessness. In helping the center support scholars and artists across the city and engage with South Side communities, Samuels will also partner with the Department of Race, Diaspora, and Indigeneity to develop programming, outreach, and other resources to further the study of race.



THOSE WHO CAN, TEACH

This year's winners of the Llewellyn John and Harriet Manchester Quantrell Awards for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching are **David Kovar**, professor of molecular genetics and cell biology; **Victor Lima**, AM'96, PhD'01, senior instructional professor of economics; **Julie Orlemanski**, associate professor of English; **Johanna Ransmeier**, associate professor of history; and **David Schmitz**, associate professor of physics. Faculty Awards for Excellence in Graduate Teaching and Mentoring went to **Matthias Haase**, assistant professor of philosophy; **Chuan He**, the John T. Wilson Distinguished Service Professor of Chemistry; **Josephine McDonagh**, the George M. Pullman Professor of English; **Megan Sullivan**, assistant professor of art history; and **Wei-Biao Wu**, professor of statistics.

NEW NEUBAUER DIRECTOR

On July 1 **Tara Zahra** became the Roman Family Director of the Neubauer Collegium for Culture and Society, which explores new possibilities for humanistic research. As the Homer J. Livingston Professor of East European History, Zahra focuses her research and teaching on Central and Eastern Europe in the 20th century. She is the recipient of MacArthur and Guggenheim Fellowships and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Zahra succeeds Jonathan Lear, the John U. Nef Distinguished Service Professor in Philosophy and in the Committee on Social Thought.

QUANTUM LOOP

Scientists with the Chicago Quantum Exchange at the Pritzker School of Molecular Engineering announced in June the activation of a 35-mile extension built upon Argonne National Laboratory's 89-mile quantum network, connecting Argonne and UChicago's Hyde Park campus. The total loop is now 124 miles of optical fiber, transmitting particles carrying quantum-encoded information, and will become one of the nation's first publicly available test beds for quantum security technology.

LEARNED PROFESSORS

Seven faculty members were elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, one of the nation's oldest learned societies: **Christopher R. Berry**, AM'98, PhD'02, the William J. and Alicia Townsend Friedman Professor at the Harris School of Public Policy; **Wadad Kadi**, the Avalon Foundation Distinguished Service Professor Emerita of Islamic Studies in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations; **Raphael Lee**, the Paul and Allene Russell Distinguished Service Professor of Surgery and Medicine; **Peter B. Littlewood**, professor in the Department of Physics and the James Franck Institute; **Richard Neer**, the Barbara E. and Richard J. Franke Distinguished Service Professor in Art History and Cinema and Media Studies; **Sianne Ngai**, the Andrew W. Mellon Professor in the Department of English Language and Literature; and **Esteban Rossi-Hansberg**, AM'98, PhD'02, the Glen A. Lloyd Distinguished Service Professor in the Kenneth C. Griffin Department of Economics.

Clockwise from top left: Harris Public Policy; photography by Lloyd DeGrame; Chicago Booth



INTERVIEW

Pastime politics

Peter Dreier, AM'73, PhD'77, examines how social movements changed baseball history.

BY JASON KELLY

Like a baseball scout, **Peter Dreier**, AM'73, PhD'77, takes special note of lefties—but not pitchers and hitters. He focuses on the political variety. They're the stars of his two recent books, *Baseball Rebels: The Players, People, and Social Movements That Shook Up the Game and Changed America* (University of Nebraska Press, 2022) and *Major League Rebels: Baseball Battles over Workers' Rights and American Empire* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2022). An Occidental College professor of politics and urban and environmental policy, Dreier cowrote the books with University of San Francisco professor and political scholar Rob Elias. This interview has been edited and condensed.

Labor movements in pro baseball date back to the 19th century, but players didn't form a union until the 1950s. Why did it take so long?

I think it has to do with the fact that a lot of ballplayers were just glad to be getting paid to play baseball. Otherwise they'd be working on a farm, they'd be sharecroppers, or they'd be

working in a factory or at a textile mill or something like that. Baseball players didn't get paid very much, but they got paid more than mill workers.

What factors led them to organize, and what resistance did they face?

Team owners were like baseball's robber barons. They'd cut your pay, they'd charge you for your uniform, they'd charge you to clean your uniform. The working conditions and the pay were pretty bad, but the idea of a union was sort of foreign. The reason it's called the "players' association" is because there was a lot of trepidation about being part of a union.

Who were the leading voices on labor issues when the players' association began?

The union leadership in the '50s and '60s were stars of the era like Allie Reynolds, Bob Feller, and Bob Friend. None of them were lefties, but they felt that baseball is a craft and these people are the best at what they do. They didn't want to be treated like unskilled workers, even

though some of them identified with the broader labor movement. It was like the early days of the American Federation of Labor where the first union efforts were among craft workers who thought their skills were being either de-skilled by factory work or taken for granted.

The start of the 1968 season was delayed after Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination—at the behest of players, not owners or the league itself.

Historical accounts say baseball, like all the other sports in America, decided to honor his memory by shutting down for two days. But that's not what came down. William Eckert, the former general who was the commissioner of baseball at the time, said it's up to each team. Pittsburgh Pirates infielder Maury Wills started it. And then Pirates outfielder Roberto Clemente—once he got on board, he got all the other players. And it turns out that St. Louis first baseman Orlando Cepeda and pitcher Bob Gibson had the idea for the Cardinals. They didn't go to the union, so it was essentially a two-day wildcat strike. And I've never seen any story that acknowledged that's what it was, a wildcat strike over racism.

What was the impact of the lockout that delayed the start of the 2022 season?

The way most of the media framed this was "millionaire players versus billionaire owners." The median career is three or four years. And during those years players go up and down between the majors and minors, so they don't even get the minimum, about \$550,000. That's a lot of money, but not if your career is three or four years long. I don't know what's going to happen in the future, but a lot of players were really radicalized by the lockout. ♦



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STAMPS OF APPROVAL

Joining past UChicagoans, Katharine Graham, AB'38, receives an accolade that will stick.

BY LAURA DEMANSKI, AM'94

What costs 84 cents, can go coast to coast (plus to Alaska and Hawaii), and celebrates a great American publisher? The new Distinguished Americans stamp honoring Katharine Graham, AB'38, of course. In June the United States Postal Service unveiled the two-ounce forever stamp recognizing the *Washington Post* publisher and Washington Post Company president—the 17th person to grace the Distinguished Americans stamp series since it was introduced in 2000.

Graham led the newspaper, published by her family's company, for nearly three decades, taking the helm after the death of her husband,

Phil Graham, in 1963. During her tenure, she met challenges, seized opportunities, and transformed the paper—and, at times, the US political landscape.

Risking legal jeopardy, Graham published the Pentagon Papers. She presided over the *Post*'s historic investigative reporting on the Watergate scandal and navigated complex labor disputes. By the time she stepped down as chair of the board in 1993, the paper had become, under her watch, “a journalism powerhouse that rivaled the *New York Times* in national reputation,” this publication wrote in 2016 (see mag.uchicago.edu/graham)—a stampworthy achievement indeed.

Read on to learn about some of the other UChicagoans with postage icon status and how they rose to top-right-corner heights.



ERNEST E. JUST PhD 1916

Issued in 1996, the stamp honoring Just is part of the USPS's Black Heritage series. Just earned his UChicago doctorate while on a leave of absence as head of zoology at Howard University. He spent many summers with UChicago professor Frank Lillie, PhD 1894, at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, and his research on marine animals led to key insights about the physiology of cell development. Just was the first recipient of the NAACP's Springarn Medal and is the namesake of the Biological Sciences Division's annual E. E. Just Lecture.

LEWIS HINE EX 1904

Sociologist Hine is best known for his photographs of children working in factories and living in want. Those photos helped make the public aware of (and subsequently horrified by) child labor, an early step toward legal reform (see mag.uchicago.edu/hine). Hine's images of industrial workmen and of immigrants are also celebrated. A dedicated chronicler of poverty in the United States, Hine was himself destitute at the end of his life. His reputation grew again after he died, and his images are featured in three USPS stamp series: *Masters of American Photography* (2002), with the work of 19 other artists; *Made in America: Building a Nation* (2013), in which Hine's images appeared on 11 of 12 stamps; and *Celebrate the Century: 1910s* (1998), with an image representing child labor reform.





KATHERINE DUNHAM

PhB'36

On National Dance Day in 2012, the USPS released the Innovative Choreographers stamp series honoring Dunham alongside fellow dance legends Isadora Duncan, José Limón, and Bob Fosse. Dunham's career in dance was deeply informed by her studies in anthropology at UChicago (see mag.uchicago.edu/dunham). The inventive work that resulted led her to Broadway and Hollywood, notably in *Stormy Weather* (1943), one of the earliest movies out of the studio system with an all-Black cast. The Dunham Technique continues to be taught almost two decades after her death.



ENRICO FERMÍ

In a photo taken in a UChicago classroom, professor of physics Enrico Fermi stands before a blackboard, chalk in hand, notebook in pocket, a genial expression on his face. The year is 1948 and the Nobel laureate has moved back from Los Alamos, New Mexico, to Chicago. That photo provided the basis for this illustrated stamp, adorned with a carbon atom in the lower left corner, in honor of the central figure in achieving the first controlled, self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction. The USPS issued the stamp on September 29, 2001, the centennial of Fermi's birth.



CARTER G. WOODSON

AB 1908, AM 1908

Born to formerly enslaved people, Woodson worked in West Virginia coal mines as a young man before graduating from Berea College in Kentucky and then earning a second bachelor's and a master's degree at UChicago. Known as the father of Black history, Woodson insisted on its importance and persuaded Americans of the same. The Black History Month we celebrate today had beginnings in Negro History Week, established in 1926 by Woodson's Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (now the Association for the Study of African American Life and History). He was recognized in 1984 with a stamp in the Black Heritage series.

MARIA GOEPPERT MAYER

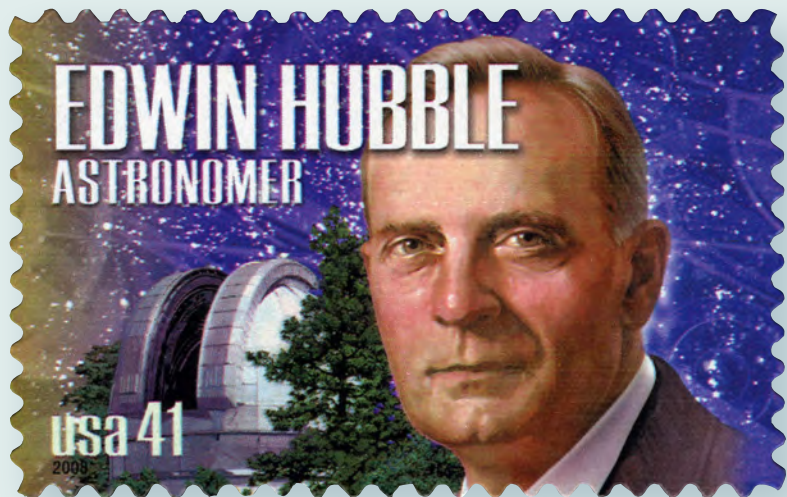
When Goeppert Mayer received a share of the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1963, she became the second woman to earn the honor, the first in 60 years, and one of four ever. Goeppert Mayer worked briefly on the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos before moving to Chicago in 1946. While employed by the University's Institute for Nuclear Studies and by Argonne National Laboratory, she developed the model of nuclear shell structure that her Nobel recognized. Goeppert Mayer's stamp was issued in 2011 as part of the American Scientists series.



EDWIN HUBBLE

SB 1910, PhD 1917

Hubble was a galactic figure in more ways than one. He did no less than introduce cosmology, professor emeritus of astronomy and astrophysics **Don York**, PhD'71, told the *Magazine* in 2013 (see mag.uchicago.edu/hubble). Hubble theorized that the universe is expanding (it is) and that there are more galaxies than just ours (there are). His contributions inspired NASA to put his name on the Hubble Space Telescope—which enjoys a five-stamp set of its own. The 41-cent Edwin Hubble stamp in the American Scientists series shows his portrait and his longtime workplace, Mount Wilson Observatory, under a star-speckled Milky Way sky.





Michael Kremer joined the Kenneth C. Griffin Department of Economics and the Harris School of Public Policy as a University Professor in 2020.

THEORY IN PRACTICE

Nobel laureate Michael Kremer is building up development economics at UChicago.

BY LUCAS MCGRANAHAN

In 1985 a new college graduate named **Michael Kremer** traveled to Kenya hoping to learn more about a topic he had studied at Harvard: economic development in low-income countries. He didn't anticipate that an official in the village where he was staying would invite him to teach at a new school—but Kremer stayed in the country for a year to do just that. In fact, he cofounded an organization, WorldTeach, to send more teachers to Kenya and ultimately to several other developing countries.

Given the opportunity to make a difference, Kremer jumped in, backing up a moral commitment to improving human life with hands-on work and entrepreneurial spirit.

When he returned to Kenya in the early 1990s, Kremer was just starting his academic career as an economist at MIT. His plan was to meet up with old friends and spend time just “being a tourist,” he says. But the opportunity to help arose again. One friend, a

Kenyan who was working for a small Dutch nongovernmental organization operating in Africa, was trying to identify schools in which to roll out a program intended to improve learning. Kremer offered a casual suggestion: select schools in a systematic way, then compare outcomes in those schools with outcomes in the same number of similar schools where the program was not operating.

After returning home Kremer heard from his friend that the NGO was interested in trying out the approach. It was the start of a relationship that helped determine the trajectory of Kremer's research in economics: he got involved not only with the Kenyan school study but with other experiments being done by the organization, today called ICS Africa, helping it develop evidence-backed programs.

Kremer's desire to help was evolving into a scientific methodology, one that would complement the most established approaches in his discipline.

“Randomized controlled trials had

A Hyderabad teacher holds up a packet of Albendazole tablets on India's 2018 National Deworming Day. Research by Michael Kremer provided part of the impetus to distribute deworming medication widely.

been used in medicine for a very long time,” he says, noting that some economists and other social scientists had also used them. And yet the technique had not broken through widely in economics, which largely either focused on theoretical models or relied on existing data. Early in Kremer’s career, the subfield of development economics—which studies economic issues in low- and middle-income countries—was no exception.

The results that came back from the Kenyan schools were unexpected. Studying a rural part of the country that had one textbook for every 17 students, Kremer and fellow researchers hypothesized that increasing the number of textbooks would increase average test scores. Their 2009 pa-

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per concluded that it did not. Only the the students who scored highest on pretests improved, since the intervention failed to address a deeper problem: a curriculum heavily geared toward the strongest-performing students. Historically, Kenyan schools have been judged on their ability to produce a handful of excellent students, not how well they meet the needs of the majority. Once it was clear that more textbooks alone wasn’t the solution, other interventions—such as remedial education for students who have fallen behind and flexibility for different schools to cover materials at their own pace—could come into view. Since then, other researchers have worked with NGOs, particularly Pratham in India, to develop such interventions, which now reach hundreds of millions of students each year.

Kremer and his colleagues had hit upon a virtuous circle: an experimental result can uncover hidden factors, suggesting new directions for intervention and evaluation. This process can be repeated for as long as it proves fruitful.

Kremer was born in New York City to parents who were both children of Jewish immigrants from Europe. He came of age in the orbit of Kansas State University, where his father, Eugene Kremer, taught architecture, and his mother, Sara Lillian Kremer, was a professor of English. He credits his mother, who authored two books on literary representations of the Holocaust, with teaching him the necessity of addressing preventable suffering and injustice in the world—the key motivation behind his work, from founding WorldTeach to conducting research in Kenya and beyond.

Kremer and his wife and collaborator **Rachel Glennerster**—a British development economist who joined the UChicago faculty as an associate professor in 2021—take this intention to heart in their research as well as in their personal philanthropy: they’re part of the Giving What We Can Pledge, a commitment to give 10 percent or more of their lifetime income to high-impact charities.

To prevent suffering, from an economist’s perspective, means asking what interventions will do the most good in the most efficient way. Kremer holds up another ICS Africa program as an example of how a “catalytic investment” by an NGO can scale up. This program addressed the problem of intestinal worms, parasites that infect hundreds of millions of people globally—over a quarter of the world’s population—especially in warm areas with poor sanitation. Sometimes the worms lead to debilitating digestive, nutritional, and developmental problems.

In the early 2000s, Kremer and a colleague set out to study a group of 75 schools in Kenya. They found that a school-based program providing deworming pills to all students reduced absenteeism by more than 25 percent—a staggering result improving the health and well-being of the children directly affected, and likely of the entire local population and its economy over time. In their 2004 paper, the authors argue that the



positive spillover effects easily justify providing free universal treatment to school-age children in high-risk areas.

Officials took note. After the study, with the support of NGOs, the program was scaled nationwide by the Kenyan government. From there it was picked up by multiple Indian states—and then by the Indian national government. Today the world's second most populous country holds National Deworming Day twice a year, administered through public schools.

Bringing actionable research findings to the governments of developing countries is a major goal of Kremer's research. "We're not mainly writing for foreign aid donors or philanthropists," he says, although he's happy if they read his work. "The big win is if the Indian government decides to scale up deworming, reaching hundreds of millions of people."

Helping to establish the experimental method in development economics earned Kremer a share of the 2019 Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel. In awarding the honor to Kremer, Abhijit Banerjee, and Esther Duflo, the committee heralded a burgeoning approach to reducing global poverty that "involves dividing this issue into smaller, more manageable questions."

Standing on stage at Stockholm University, Kremer opened his acceptance speech by describing the mentorship of a Kansas State University theoretical physicist, Larry Weaver. He recalled that he was surprised one day when Weaver mentioned being happy that a colleague had discovered an error in his work. He was happy, Kremer explained, "because he cared about advancing science."

Kremer views experimental economics as complementing the more abstract, model-based work



that has long characterized the mainstream of the discipline. As he put it in his Nobel lecture, Kremer began his academic career working “mostly alone or with one or two coauthors, using models and data which others had collected.” It was serendipity, he said, that his time in Kenya gave him the chance to work in the field, to collaborate with people in other fields, and to experiment with randomized controlled trials—a method that could “cleanly isolate the causal impact of a program or policy from confounding factors.”

Through doing that work, one experiment at a time, he came to see how the experimental method could be elevated to “a fundamentally different type of economics research,” one distinguished by the richness of its empirical context and the specificity of the practical questions it attempts to solve.

This way of working also requires a high degree of collaboration. “It’s obviously fantastic to get the prize,” Kremer says, but he is quick to spread the credit to a broad group of partners that includes fellow development economists; the personnel collecting survey data; allied researchers from disciplines such as education and psychology; funders like the British Department for International Development (now the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office), the World Bank, and the US Agency for International Development (USAID); and the farmers, teachers, and other people he has met and learned from. “You wind up spending a lot of time in the

field,” Kremer says. “That exposes the economist to a richer set of ideas.”

In his Nobel lecture Kremer shared his greatest hope for the work he does: “innovations in social institutions designed to accelerate scientific and technological change and orient it toward human needs.”

In 2020 Kremer brought his engaged experimental approach to the University of Chicago when he joined the Kenneth C. Griffin Department of Economics and the Harris School of Public Policy as a University Professor. It’s technically not the first time Kremer has taught on the quads—he was a visiting professor in the spring of 1993—but his responsibilities are much greater today. Notably, he is serving as faculty director of the new Development Economics Center, part of the Becker Friedman Institute for Economics (BFI).

Announced in January, the Development Economics Center continues the interdisciplinary work of BFI’s previous Development Economics Research Initiative: developing collaborative approaches to the challenges faced by lower-income countries, engaging with policy makers, and awarding grants to UChicago PhD students and junior faculty working in the field. The Development Economics Center also includes the Weiss Fund for Research in Development Economics, to which Kremer and his co-recipients donated their Nobel Prize money, and

Even before the global COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic in early 2020, Kremer was developing economic approaches to the uneven availability of critical vaccines around the world.

the Development Innovation Lab, where Kremer has been serving as founding director since his arrival in 2020.

“The University of Chicago is extremely fortunate to have Michael Kremer leading our collaborative development economics efforts,” says BFI director **Michael Greenstone**, LAB’87, the Milton Friedman Distinguished Service Professor in Economics and the College. He calls Kremer “a true pioneer in conducting experiments with randomized controlled trials to explore the root causes of poverty in developing countries.”

That work, agrees economics chair and Alvin H. Baum Professor in Economics and the College **Robert Shimer**, “has been really transforma-

VACCINES ALSO RAISE AN ISSUE THAT ECONOMISTS THINK ABOUT REGULARLY: SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

tive for the type of research people are doing in development economics, the kinds of questions they’re asking, and outcomes that are improving people’s lives around the world.” Even so, this tells only part of the story. Kremer “is a broad economist whose work is both theoretical and empirical,” Shimer adds, and the fruitfulness of his experiments relies on the strength of the theory informing them.

“To do good empirical research, you also need to understand economic theory to have a sense of where to look for solutions,” Shimer says, pointing out that Kremer’s theoretical acumen has been applied widely. For instance, building on a body of past work on the economics of vaccine development, Kremer has turned much of his attention since arriving on campus to the pressing global public health issue that emerged around that time: COVID-19.

Early in the COVID-19 pandemic, Kremer was asked by several governments and international agencies for advice on vaccine financing. He as-

sembled the Accelerating Health Technologies group, which includes economists as well as biostatisticians with expertise in epidemiology and pharmacology. Together they conducted analysis and made recommendations to policy makers. For example, they advised the US government in the run-up to Operation Warp Speed, the public-private partnership initiated in 2020 in which different vaccines were developed simultaneously and produced before their efficacy was known. Speed was critical, and it would have been “penny-wise and pound-foolish,” Kremer says, to delay building large factories to develop these unproven vaccines, even if the facilities cost millions of dollars.

The United States and United Kingdom went for this approach, but Kremer says he would have preferred to see it happen on an even larger scale—with vaccine production capacity being built in advance for as many as 15 or 20 different vaccines. The fact that multiple vaccines worked for COVID-19 is “really lucky,” he believes, given that there are far longer-known viruses like HIV that we still have not figured out how to inoculate ourselves against.

Vaccines also raise an issue that economists think about regularly: supply and demand. After effective vaccines are developed, there is still the question of getting them where they are needed. Chicago Booth’s **Eric Budish**, the Paul G. McDermott Professor of Economics and Entrepreneurship, and **Canice Prendergast**, the W. Allen Wallis Distinguished Service Professor of Economics, have contributed to the work on this problem. Building on his prior research on using market mechanisms to meet demand at food banks, Prendergast—also an affiliate of the Development Economics Center and a member of the Accelerating Health Technologies group—worked to design a system that would allow a country to send its surplus vaccine supply to other countries in need and then get paid back with doses later, when its own supply falls low.

Kremer’s contributions to the world of vaccine development predate the emergence of the novel coronavirus. In 2004 Kremer and Glennerster proposed something called an advance market commitment (AMC) in their book *Strong Medicine: Creating Incentives for*

Kremer and the other recipients of the 2019 economics prize, Esther Duflo and Abhijit Banerjee, were recognized “for their experimental approach to alleviating global poverty.”

Pharmaceutical Research on Neglected Diseases (Princeton University Press).

The coauthors were aiming to address a basic problem in market economies: no matter how many people need a product, they will not constitute a market for that product if they do not have the money to pay for it. Malaria killed over 600,000 people in 2020, for instance, but markets

IF THERE IS NO MARKET FOR ADDRESSING SOME NEED, YOU CAN TRY TO CREATE ONE.

do not necessarily respond to sickness and death.

An AMC creates a market where there was none. It asks donors to agree in advance to subsidize the initial purchase of effective vaccines by lower-income countries if those vaccines are developed. The purchasing country pays a nominal copayment; the vaccine maker agrees to a price affordable in the developing country; and the donor fund contributes a per-dose top-up price to ensure the company's investment in research and development is repaid. In this way, private firms are incentivized to undertake research and development for treatments that might not otherwise be profitable.

Kremer's studies use economic analyses to design interventions for human good, and AMCs show how diverse these interventions can be: a change in curriculum, a deworming pill, or an entirely new kind of market.

In 2007 a pilot AMC intended to spur a vaccine for pneumococcus—the main cause of pneumonia globally—netted a pledge of \$1.5 billion from a group of donors comprising the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the countries of Canada, Italy, Norway, Russia, and the United Kingdom. The AMC kicked off in 2009 under the supervision of Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (formerly the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization), with firms competing for 10-year vaccine supply contracts intended to inoculate children in more than 70 countries meeting specific criteria. By

the time of a 2020 paper, Kremer and two coauthors, all of whom had helped design the pilot, were able to report the development of three vaccines by different firms, 150 million children immunized, and an estimated 700,000 lives saved. “For the past couple decades Michael has been one of the leading thinkers on incentives for creating new vaccine research,” says **Christopher Blattman**, the Ramalee E. Pearson Professor of Global Conflict Studies, citing the pneumococcus vaccine as well as a promising new malaria vaccine as examples of incentives at work.

AMCs are not limited, in principle, to vaccine development. It's a heady idea: if there is no market for addressing some need, you can try to create one.

For instance, AMCs may become a new tool in the fight against climate change. In a story that cites the pneumococcus AMC as precedent, National Public Radio has reported on the idea of using an AMC to incentivize entrepreneurs to develop carbon-removal technologies. While climate activists agree that carbon emissions must be reduced at the source, the idea of extracting massive amounts of existing carbon out of the atmosphere is gaining traction. Among those calling for a carbon-removal AMC is Glennerster, who helped make the case for the strategy in a December *Politico* opinion piece, floating the idea of a \$1 billion commitment to provide a “critical demand signal to scientists, founders and investors, giving them the confidence needed to begin building now.”

Again and again, Kremer has conducted small studies to approach big problems. In many ways, these studies are a natural complement to existing research at UChicago. For instance, Kremer has used ideas from behavioral economics—another empirically informed subfield of economics that has grown in recent decades thanks to the work of 2017 Nobelist **Richard Thaler**, the Charles R. Walgreen Distinguished Service Professor of Behavioral Science and Economics, and others at UChicago. As opposed to neoclassical economics, which assumes that people act according to well-defined, rational preferences, behavioral economics draws on insights from psychology to model and describe people's real-world behavior.



For example, in addressing the problem that hundreds of thousands of children die of diarrhea each year due to unsafe drinking water, Kremer and colleagues did not merely test the efficacy of a treatment (a simple dilute chlorine solution). They also asked how to get people to use it. What is the right “nudge,” in the language of behavioral economics, to get the desired behavioral result?

As with intestinal worms, a promising treatment was at hand, ready to be backed up by experimentation. Water treatment with chlorination is cheap, effective, and widely available. But in rural Kenya, few people treated their water. Kremer and his colleagues found that placing dispensers of water treatment solution at public water sources substantially increased usage. Public dispensation gives people the convenience of adding the treatment right as they draw their water—and the fact that it’s public means they are modeling the practice for others. Sensitivity to habits, biases, and social cues, as opposed to abstract preferences, proved useful to understanding and influencing people’s actions in the real world.

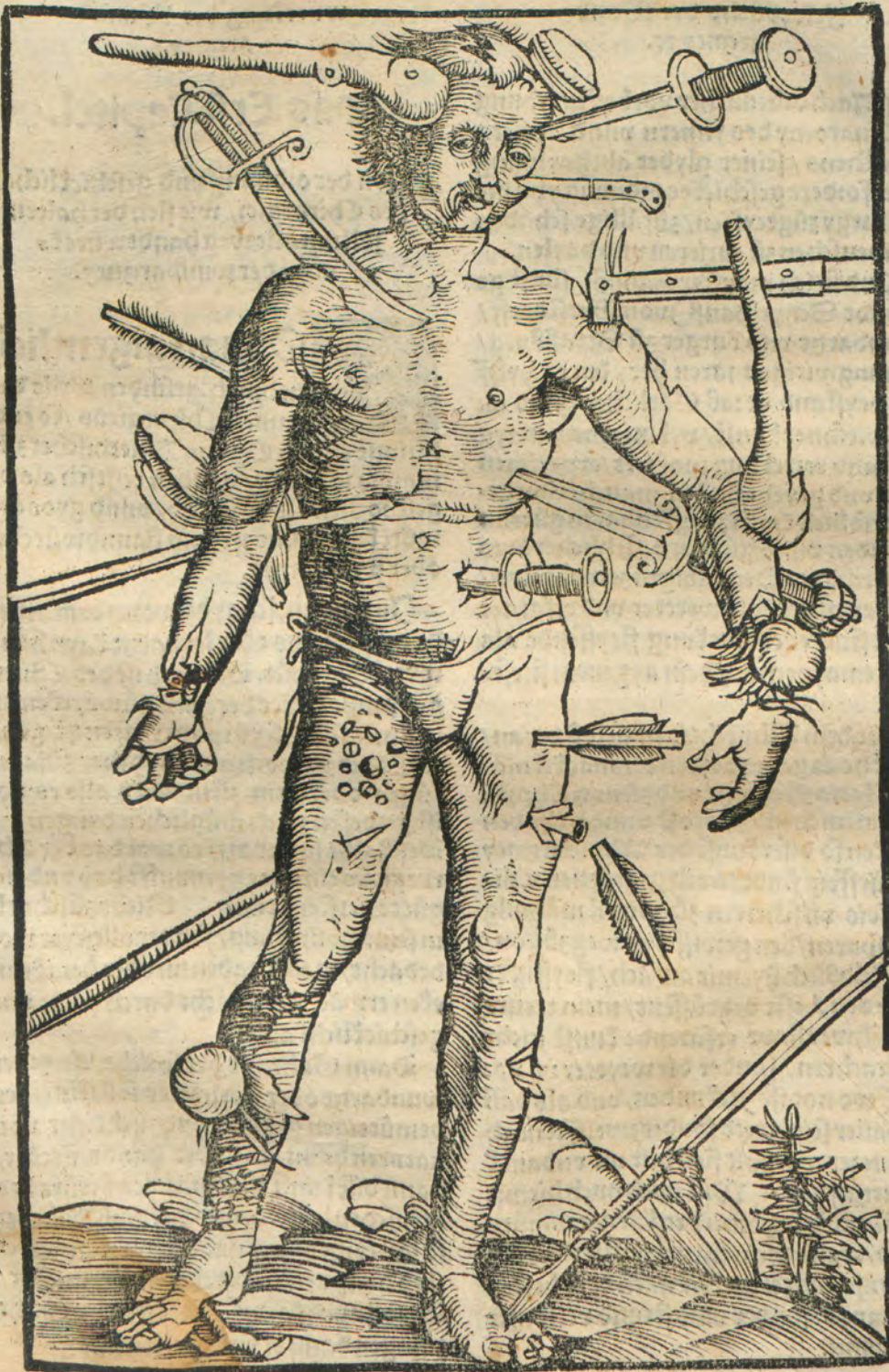
Notably, Kremer’s prior research had already indicated that use of the water treatment significantly increased when it was free instead of merely low-cost, a finding that runs counter to the notion that you must charge something for a product to make people value it. For this kind of product under these conditions, charging nothing is demonstrably better than charging next to nothing.

Christina Brown, a Saieh Family Fellow at the Becker Friedman Institute, says that reading Kremer’s research as a master’s student showed her that she didn’t have to choose between academic research and making a difference in the world. Brown, who is slated to join the economics department as an assistant professor in 2023, will work along with Kremer to further bolster development economics at the University.

“While there have always been fantastic development economists at Harris and Booth, the economics department did not have as many scholars in that area as of a few years ago,” Brown says. Now, she believes, the University of Chicago is “in the top two or three places in the world to study and do development work.”

As Kremer inspires young scholars in his field—and funds them through the Development Economics Center—he continues pursuing his own research into the causes and conditions of poverty. Commentators tend to have a favorite go-to solution for the problem, he notes: more education, more physical capital, more democracy, and so on. In his experience, though, the solution depends critically on the country, the local community, and the sector of the economy. “We know a lot less than we think we know,” he says, and focusing on the specifics can “break you out of some theoretical straitjackets.” Deeper understanding is often just a well-designed experiment away. ♦

Wiewolich bin vol straych vnd stich / Doch hoff'ich Gott / Künstlich ertzney /
 Zermörscht / verwundet yemerlich / Schyelhanß d' werd mir helffen frey.



Something
that's often
talked about
in graphic
medicine is
this idea ...
that our bodies
tell stories.

NARRATIVE BODIES

A Special Collections exhibition charts medical history through its imagery.

BY MAUREEN SEARCY

In 1517 an Alsatian army surgeon, Hans von Gersdorff, created a manual compiling treatments for common field injuries and illnesses: gunshot wounds, loss of limbs, leprosy. Its woodcut illustrations, including this one of a soldier suffering a catalog of war's ravages, are among the earliest European depictions of surgery.

Wound Man was one of the older images in *[Re]Framing Graphic Medicine: Comics and the History of Medicine*, a May 9–July 15 exhibition at the Hanna Holborn Gray Special Collections Research Center. The term *graphic medicine*, which emerged 15 years ago, explores the intersection of medicine and comics, and how comics add to the conversation about health care, caregiving, illness, and public health, says associate professor of medicine **Brian Callender**, AB'97, AM'98, MD'04, who cocurated the show with UChicago Library bibliographer **André G. Wenzel**.

The collection of serialized prints, illustrated newspapers and magazines, comic

books, zines, digital comics, and graphic memoirs examines medicine via imagery. With assistant curators, “Comic Nurse” MK Czerwicz and MD candidate **Steven Server**, PhD'22, Callender wanted to present a narrative beyond the “great men and their achievements” tradition. Rather, the exhibition offers a history from below, often told by patients themselves.

The show features contemporary comics and graphic novels that concern illness, mental health, end of life, and the representation of doctors and nurses. Callender, who teaches graphic medicine in the College, also selected earlier imagery that critiques the practice of medicine through satire, political commentary, or caricature. *The Physician*, one of several woodcut illustrations in the exhibition from Hans Holbein's *The Dances of Death*, *Through the Various Stages of Human Life* (London: S. Gosnell, 1803), depicts a clinician challenging—in vain—death personified. “You may have your potions, you may have your empirics,” says Callender,

channeling the skeletal harbinger, “but I’ve already come for them.”

Wound Man is one of Callender's favorite images in medical iconography. “Something that's often talked about in graphic medicine,” he says, “is this idea of the narrative body, that our bodies tell stories.” What he finds compelling about von Gersdorff's tragic character is just that—*Wound Man* is a character. He's not an anatomical diagram; he expresses emotion, on his face and in his pose. His wounds tell a story.

The curators describe *Wound Man* as “emblematic of the absurdity of our achievements: the brutality we inflict upon one another and the knowledge and skills to repair the damage.”

“To me,” says Callender, “it's reflective of the tension that exists within humanity.” ♦



TO SEE MORE IMAGES FROM THE EXHIBITION, VISIT MAG.UCHICAGO.EDU/GRAPHIC-MEDICINE.

FRONT LINES

An emergency physician reflects on racism, COVID-19, and the art of healing.

BY SUSIE ALLEN, AB'09

When **Thomas Fisher**, MD'01, started work on what would become *The Emergency: A Year of Healing and Heartbreak in a Chicago ER* (One World, 2022), the COVID-19 pandemic was still months away. Fisher, an emergency physician at UChicago Medicine, had intended to write a book about racial disparities in health and health care, neglect of Black communities,

and the failures of the American health care system—never imagining that a once-in-a-century crisis would so suddenly and painfully illustrate his point.

The Emergency, which follows Fisher through the tumult of 2020 and 2021, takes many forms: memoir, policy analysis, manifesto. Some chapters recount daily life in the emergency room, both before and during the pandemic, where patients often wait hours to get just minutes of his time. Others recall his South Side upbringing. Several take the form of letters to his patients, explaining why he and the health care system failed to alleviate their suffering. “Certainly I use COVID as an important example,” Fisher says, but “this is really about something bigger than COVID.”

This interview, conducted in early June, has been edited and condensed.

What does the title *The Emergency* mean to you?

The emergency is a waiting room that's 40 people deep and has few solutions for those who need the most help. The emergency is people whose bodies are used as part of the production function and left ill. The emergency is COVID. The pandemic, in short order, reflected the way in which society protects some and leaves others exposed. Segrega-

tion and other stratifications of our society often take 30 or 40 years to be reflected in the bodies of those who are being exploited. COVID did that in weeks.

Your book spans multiple genres. How did you think about its ambitions as you were writing?

I have been practicing medicine and trying to work on the health care system for 20 years. The book began as an opportunity to consolidate what I've learned over the arc of that time and ask how those learnings have been reflected in the bodies and experiences of the patients that I take care of on the South Side of Chicago.

The memoir component is actually a side effect. I wanted the book to be intimate enough that a reader would see themselves in the patients—who may seem from the outside to be very different from them—and also in the nurses,

pharmacists, and doctors. I was the guide through this.

But at the end of the day, the book is neither about me nor the University of Chicago. The book is about America and a society that creates winners and losers, and how losers often pay with their health.

The Emergency is your first book. Were you always interested in writing?

When I started my career, I did a brief tour of academic writing. It's a very different way of approaching communication. I began journaling a few years ago, which was largely cathartic and helped me process what I was seeing and experiencing. That fed into the work here. But in many ways, I learned to do this as I did it.

The book is about America and a society that creates winners and losers, and how losers often pay with their health.



Photography by Clayton Hauck

Thomas Fisher, MD'01, felt called to practice emergency medicine where he grew up: on the South Side.

The book includes long and sometimes personal letters to your patients. Tell me about those.

My editor said, “Don’t make it boring. Don’t wonk. This is about communicating to a chosen audience.” So I chose my patients—people who are often trapped by these structures and don’t fully comprehend the broader picture that I’ve had a glimpse into.

At first the letters were a way to talk about why society is structured the way it is and why hospitals are shaped the way they are—it was an effort to focus what can be huge and boggy into something more taut. But then it became, what do I wish I could say to my patients if I had more time, or if we could sit down over coffee at another point in our lives?

We like to think of doctors as infallible, but you share many moments of uncertainty.

I think that the truth matters, and the truth is, my colleagues and I are humans who are doing the best we can, but we never know everything. What we’ve learned in medical school is very straightforward, but the emergency department is very complex. We’re doing the best we can, and sometimes we make mistakes or fail or feel confused or unsure. That’s something I hope resonates with readers, and readers who are physicians in particular.

It must be hard to take that doubt home with you.

I’ve dealt with it in different ways over the arc of my career. That’s partially where the journaling began.

But our society treats doubt as weakness, and I kind of want to push against that. There’s strength in being willing to sit with uncertainty and unflinchingly look at the truth, even when it’s hard.

How does the emergency department feel right now?

I was just there yesterday. We are busy. Our hospital is full. And some of the challenges that we’re facing feel like pre-pandemic challenges. The statistics are clear: in Chicago, we have a fair amount of COVID circulating, but we’re not

seeing a whole lot of it in the emergency department. It is not normal—it is not 2018 all over again. But it is definitely not 2020 at all.

In the book, you describe a fascinating period in 2020 when the emergency department was less crowded than usual because of COVID. What was that like?

There was this moment when the entire health care system was aligned to tackle a single problem: managing the pandemic. And when everything is aligned, there are no internal conflicts or competition for resources. Things worked so smoothly.

When you combine that with a lower volume of patients, because folks were sheltering at home rather than seeing us about what might have been important issues, it created this kind of bizarre efficiency in the quiet moment between waves in 2020.

You also write about heightened moments, like when a code is called, when everyone in the ER seems to be working in perfect harmony. How does it feel to be part of that?

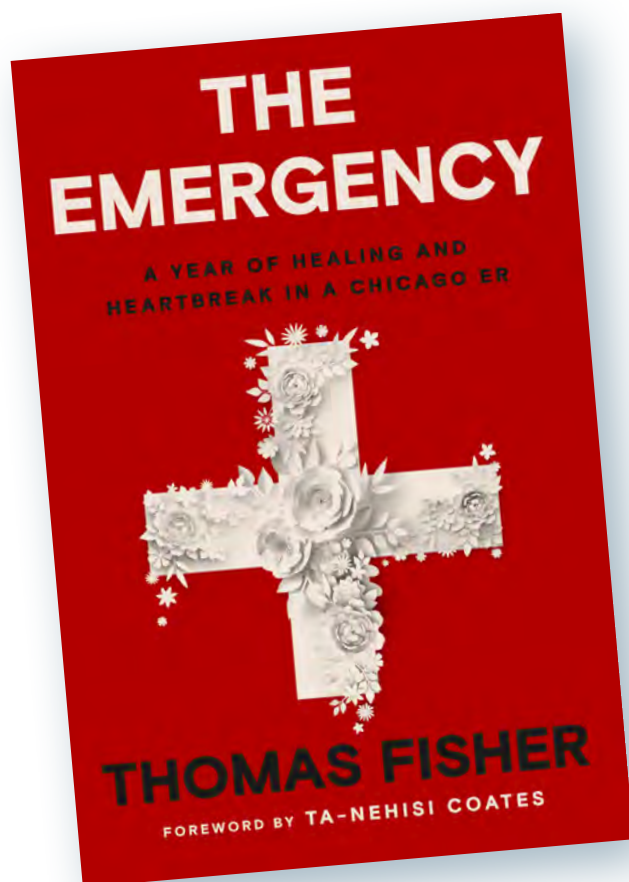
Man, that kind of flow—it’s an extreme experience of being in the moment and present. You don’t have to think. Training that you forgot you even learned comes to bear all at once. I mean, do you think about riding a bike when you’re riding? And sometimes it’s a feeling of awe, like, oh, this is pretty amazing when it works well.

You’ve worked for an insurance company and for a managed care organization. What did those experiences teach you?

It led me to understand that none of us are above the systems that we work in. There are no heroes here. The notion that if we get the right CEO, the right president, the right leader, everything will be fixed—it’s a fallacy. Even the best people with the best of intentions struggle against old cultures and institutions that are built to function a certain way and have a century of momentum.

The capacity for large institutions to change is very small. They’re actively reproducing themselves over generations

I think that the truth matters, and the truth is, my colleagues and I are humans who are doing the best we can, but we never know everything.



A first-time author, Fisher says the process of writing *The Emergency* allowed him to understand his experiences as a doctor in a new way. “If you take away the idea that there are villains and saviors,” he says, “what do you see?”

The range of what is possible is often quite small, even as the vocabulary around what’s possible expands. What that often argues for is building brand-new things.

by design. Many were founded in a culture where women couldn’t be doctors and Black people didn’t get health care, and they’ve been reproducing themselves since then.

So the range of what is possible is often quite small, even as the vocabulary around what’s possible expands. What that often argues for is building brand-new things.

What kinds of new things do you imagine?

Let me give you a beautiful and imperfect example. Black Lives Matter emerged after Ferguson. It was this group of folks who were saying, our current civil rights organizations are not prepared to address the issues of today. They were ridiculed and mocked.

And then came George Floyd summer. Black Lives Matter was a part of the common lexicon. I mean, they were having Black Lives Matter marches in communities where there were no Black people.

Now, I don’t even need to describe the challenges that they face as an organization. But the point is, they said, here’s a problem, let’s fix it. Let’s describe it in a new way. Let’s point out a truth. Let’s build something new.

You sign each of the letters to your patients with “onward.” What does that word mean to you?

I’ve been signing emails that way for a very long time. It means, let’s not be stagnant. Here’s where we are, and what we’ve learned, and what we’re doing. So what’s next? Let’s go forward. ♦

TOGETHER AGAIN!

FACES IN THE CROWD

IT WAS HOT, it was chilly. It was sprinkling, it was sunny. It was the beer garden and the balloon animals. It was meeting a new president and dancing in Ida Noyes with old roommates. It was, above all, a much-missed joy. Alumni Weekend was back in its rightful place on the quads May 19–22 after two years of virtual reuniting due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Meet a few of the 2,625 Maroons who were there.

KEVAN BARD, AM'97 (HISTORY) CHICAGO

PREVIOUS ALUMNI WEEKENDS: None.

WITH HIM: His wife and two children.

MOST LOOKED FORWARD TO:

The botanic gardens and the chance to network with other alumni.

WOULD LIKE TO RUN INTO: Someone from the late UChicago professor Emmet Larkin's Irish history seminar—unlikely since "there were only about four of us."



BROOKE SLAWINSKI, AB'12 AMSTERDAM

WITH HER: John Kopper, AB'12, and Jessica Kantarovich, AB'12, PhD'20.

MOST LOOKED FORWARD TO: Her 10th reunion celebration, held the previous evening. Slawinski was on the reunion committee and particularly enjoyed ending the class's slide show with a photo of herself wearing a polar bear costume at the Polar Bear Run.

WOULD LIKE TO RUN INTO: Phil the Phoenix; had twice spotted Dean John W. Boyer, AM'69, PhD'75.

OF NOTE: Slawinski teaches psychology, her major in the College, in Amsterdam. Kantarovich is the Lindsay Family Humanities Teaching Fellow in the UChicago linguistics department, and her husband, John Kopper, is a mathematician working for a start-up in Chicago.



KAREN KITCHEN WEBER, AB'84 HILLIARD, OHIO

PREVIOUS ALUMNI WEEKENDS: Three.

WITH HER: Terry Wilson, EX'84 (pictured); Brian Scott, AB'82, MBA'83; and his wife, Betty.

MOST LOOKED FORWARD TO: Catching up with friends.

WOULD LIKE TO RUN INTO: Her volleyball coach, Rosalie Resch, AB'73: "Rosie is a force of nature."



**JOSEPHINE ROBINSON, AM'77 (SOCIAL SERVICES)
CHICAGO**

PREVIOUS ALUMNI WEEKENDS: "Too many to count."

MOST LOOKED FORWARD TO: Reflecting on all she did here as a student and the places she spent time, especially the Regenstein Library, what's now called Edith Abbott Hall, and the Law School Library.

WOULD LIKE TO RUN INTO: Her teacher Dolores G. Norton, now the Samuel Deutsch Professor Emerita at the Crown School: "A wonderful human being." If not, Robinson planned to visit Norton's portrait in the Abbott Hall lobby.

OF NOTE: In high school in the late 1960s, Robinson had a godmother who lived in Woodlawn and got a job with UChicago researchers interviewing neighborhood mothers. One of Robinson's professors at Valparaiso University, where she went to college, was a UChicago alum. Robinson calls her experience at the University "a dream come true."



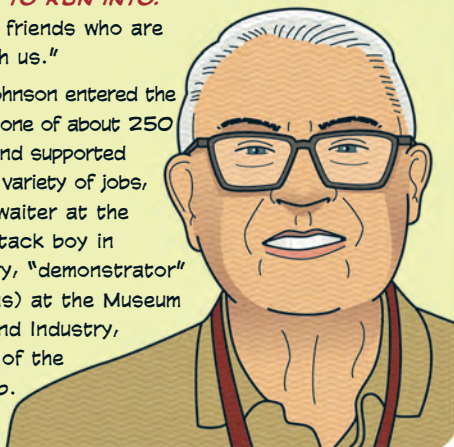
**KEITH JOHNSON, AB'58, AM'64
(COMPARATIVE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT)
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS**

PREVIOUS ALUMNI WEEKENDS: All of them since becoming emeritus. "Missing the last two was a sadness."

MOST LOOKED FORWARD TO:
*Un*Common Core lectures.

WOULD LIKE TO RUN INTO:
"Sadly, many friends who are no longer with us."

OF NOTE: Johnson entered the College at 17, one of about 250 in his class, and supported himself with a variety of jobs, all enjoyable: waiter at the Quad Club, stack boy in Harper Library, "demonstrator" (of exhibitions) at the Museum of Science and Industry, and manager of the Reynolds Club.



**AMIMA DIAGNE, AB'09
CHICAGO**

PREVIOUS ALUMNI WEEKENDS: At least 10, giving her a batting average of about .900.

MOST LOOKED FORWARD TO: The campus architecture tour.

WOULD LIKE TO RUN INTO: "Everyone."

OF NOTE: Diagne works for the University's Office of International Affairs, where she loves being "on the other side of the rigorous and wonderful" University of Chicago experience.



**DELIA SOSA, AB'19, AND EMERY LU, AB'19
CINCINNATI**

PREVIOUS ALUMNI WEEKENDS: None as alumni.

WITH THEM: Winnie the Corgi.

MOST LOOKED FORWARD TO: "Just being back."

WOULD LIKE TO RUN INTO: Associate professor of sociology Kristen Schilt, a favorite teacher of sociology major Sosa.

OF NOTE: The couple met as members of the student organization University of Chicago Emergency Medical Services and staffed previous Alumni Weekends in that capacity.



EYES ON THE STORY

Rebecca Jarvis, AB'03, put her journalistic "Spidey sense" to work unearthing the secrets of Theranos.

BY SUSIE ALLEN, AB'09

Nearly a decade ago, journalist **Rebecca Jarvis** was working on a series about health care costs for *ABC World News with Diane Sawyer* when she got a pitch about a buzzy new Silicon Valley start-up. The company's supposedly revolutionary technology promised to upend the blood testing industry, making the process easier and cheaper for patients.

Intrigued, Jarvis started looking into the company. Her search didn't yield much. "I couldn't find anybody independent to tell me that it worked or to explain it to me," recalls Jarvis, the chief business, technology, and economics correspondent for ABC. At the time, "it wasn't a gigantic red flag, but it was a reason we ended up not covering it on *World News*."

Over the next two years, that much-hyped

start-up, Theranos, and its charismatic founder, Elizabeth Holmes, became media darlings. Jarvis, AB'03, occasionally found herself wondering whether the attention was justified: "I mean, if you want to call it Spidey

IT WAS ONE OF THOSE THINGS WHERE YOU JUST THINK, THERE HAS TO BE SOMETHING MORE HERE.

sense—it was one of those things where you just think, there has to be something more here."

Not a bad hunch. In 2019 Jarvis finally did put out a story on Theranos—though probably not the one anyone had originally envisioned—in the form of a podcast. *The Dropout*, over

the course of 27 episodes to date, follows Holmes from Stanford University freshman to billionaire entrepreneur to disgraced ex-CEO. The latest episodes cover Holmes's and coconspirator Sunny Balwani's fraud convictions.

While the broad arc of Theranos's rise and fall was already common knowledge when *The Dropout* premiered, the podcast brought new texture to the story. Jarvis aired the revelatory 2017 deposition with the Securities and Exchange Commission in which Holmes finally admitted under oath that many of Theranos's claims about its technology were untrue.

This spring *The Dropout* became a TV miniseries starring Amanda Seyfried as Elizabeth Holmes. Jarvis, who served as an executive producer on the show, didn't know what to expect when Hollywood came calling to adapt her reporting. But she was impressed by creator Elizabeth Meriwether's approach, which involved re-interviewing many of Jarvis's sources and trying to understand why Holmes did what she did.



Amanda Seyfried as Theranos founder Elizabeth Holmes in the television adaptation of Rebecca Jarvis's (AB'03) podcast *The Dropout*. Right: Jarvis speaking at College Class Day in 2019.

The opacity of Holmes's psychology and motivation is part of why Jarvis thinks the Theranos story has become a phenomenon, spawning multiple books, podcasts, and film projects. "People still feel that she's an enigma," Jarvis says. But as a reporter, she's less drawn to understanding Holmes as a person than she is to understanding the larger implications of the company's implosion.

was the family business—her mother, Gail Marks Jarvis, is a personal finance columnist for the *Chicago Tribune*—but she wasn't sure it would work out. She graduated from UChicago with student debt and had to be practical: "I recognized that if I were to try to pursue that path right out of school, there was no way I was going to be able to afford to pay off my loans."

IT WAS HARD NOT TO FEEL A SENSE OF DUTY, ESPECIALLY AS THE FINANCIAL CRISIS AND GREAT RECESSION BEGAN TO WREAK HAVOC.

"For me it drives home the value of always asking questions and always pursuing the truth," Jarvis says. "I think it's also really important that even when somebody offers an audacious goal to the world, the kind of goal that we all want to support, you still have to ask questions. And if things don't add up, you need to keep pressing."

Growing up, Jarvis had her eye on a journalism career, partly because it

So she took a job in investment banking, which offered her financial security but little enjoyment. "From day one I was miserable, absolutely miserable," Jarvis said in a convocation speech to the College Class of 2019. She was stressed, overworked, and bored. "I spent countless hours a day analyzing data on such scintillating topics as regional trends in yogurt consumption," she recalled. Quitting in 2005 to

pursue journalism was terrifying, but at least there was no more yogurt.

One of her first stories as a freelance journalist was about the rise of corporate debt—especially covenant-free or covenant-lite debt, which allows companies to borrow huge sums of money with very minimal restrictions. To an unprecedented degree, American businesses were leveraged to the hilt. "I didn't know exactly where it was going to go," Jarvis says. "But I just felt that it might not work out perfectly."

It was an early case of Jarvis's journalistic Spidey sense proven right: out-of-control corporate debt was one of the many forces that contributed to the economic meltdown of 2008. ("I'm not saying I called the financial crisis, but I called the financial crisis," Jarvis joked in an interview with the *Chicago Maroon*.)

By the time the financial crisis began in earnest, Jarvis had been hired as a reporter for CNBC. It wasn't her first time on television: in high school Jarvis hosted a teen-focused news-magazine program called *Whatever* for Minneapolis's NBC affiliate, and in her early 20s she appeared on season four of *The Apprentice*. Still, Jarvis found she had plenty to learn.

One of her early assignments involved covering Martha Stewart's first red-carpet appearance after her release from prison. As Stewart walked toward her, Jarvis stuck out her mic and started yelling, "How does it feel to be out of jail?" When she got no response, she followed Stewart down the red carpet—a gutsy move that managed to ruin every other journalist's and photographer's shot.

"I had to call my boss and basically say, 'I both didn't really get anything for you here, and also the shot that everybody wanted of her, including us, is completely ruined because I'm standing in front of her,'" Jarvis remembers. A bad day at work then, a funny story now.



MAROON MEMORIES

What dorm did you live in?

Pierce and then Shoreland.

Favorite study spot?

I studied so much at Crerar, but I think I prefer the Reg. I went to the library a lot. This was when you had to go to the library to check your email.

Favorite Hyde Park restaurant?

Florian and the Med—it's sort of a toss-up. Also Noodles.

Your husband, Matthew Hanson, AB'01, is also a UChicago alum. Did you meet in school?

We overlapped and I knew of him, but I didn't know him. I really got to know him in my first job out of college. We sat back-to-back in a cubicle. My mom told me never to date anyone at work. When he told me he was quitting, I told him I liked him.

Favorite classes and professors?

[Senior lecturer in law and William Rainey Harper Professor in the College] **Dennis Hutchinson**. I took a lot of Law, Letters, and Society classes with him. I loved how much he pushed the students and asked us really difficult questions. I have such fond memories from that. And then Human Being and Citizen—that was one of the first classes I took. Generally, when I think back to the University of Chicago, what I love the most were debates in class and being pushed, in the best possible ways, to confront your understanding of the world, being pushed to think about things differently, and asking yourself why. I am so grateful that that was my college experience. ♦

She compensated for her youth and relative inexperience with a fanatical work ethic and a desire to prove herself. Her mantra was, "I will stay late, I will come early, I will skip every weekend, I will blow off every vacation, whatever you need me to do, I will do it."

It was hard not to feel a sense of duty, especially as the financial crisis and Great Recession began to wreak havoc. Jarvis found herself in the daunting position of explaining the most important business story in a generation to a worried and confused nation.

"It was a fascinating time, but it was also a really hard-to-watch time," Jarvis recalls. "I stood outside of lots of companies when people left with boxes filled with their belongings. ... I just remember looking into the eyes of some of these people and thinking, they don't know what happens tomorrow."

From CNBC Jarvis went on to join CBS, where she coanchored *This Morning Saturday*, and then to ABC. Along the way she has covered presidential elections, the Bernie Madoff scandal, the Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting, Brexit, and, of course, the COVID-19 pandemic.

"These are human stories that liter-

ally change people's lives in dramatic ways," Jarvis says. She's proud to be the one telling them: "I think it reminds you, on the deepest level, how significant the responsibility is that you have."

Starting work on *The Dropout* offered a new responsibility and a new challenge. It was Jarvis's first investigative podcast—a format that allowed her to tell the story slowly and with nuance, and one she's come to love. "Something with the depth and layers that Elizabeth Holmes has" made for an ideal podcast, Jarvis says. She spent years reporting the story, interviewing investors, patients, employees—anyone who might shed light on the secretive culture of TheraNas.

But she soon found herself facing a very strict deadline: the first episode of *The Dropout* podcast was released in January 2019, and Jarvis's daughter was born just a month later. "I was racing against the clock," Jarvis remembers. "I had spent all of these years doing work and research and writing, and then there was the reality of, I really want this to be out in the world before my first child."

She reported the second season, which focused on Holmes's trial, at the same time the television adaptation

was being filmed. Suddenly, key figures were testifying under oath about relationships and experiences that Meriwether and her team had scripted months earlier. In several cases, the screenwriters' intuitions about what might have happened or been said proved eerily close to the reality.

The show managed to humanize Holmes without absolving her, portraying the young CEO as simultaneously deeply wounded and ambitious to the point of malice. When I ask Jarvis if she can relate to any aspects of Holmes's experience as a woman navigating a man's world, she hesitates. "It's complicated to be an outsider," she acknowledges. "While I can feel empathy for anybody who is coming into something and trying to break through and facing incredible odds, I also think that fundamentally who you are is who you are, and when you make choices ... that break rules and put other people's lives at risk, that's a line I don't think you can cross."

For Jarvis, the reception to the podcast was beyond anything she ever expected. Seeing it transformed into a television show is a bonus: "Because for me the biggest excitement, the biggest thrill to come from this, was genuinely the process of doing it." ♦

LEGACY

RADICAL REFUSAL

Lee Lozano, AB'51 (1930–99), began her career as a painter and ended as the artist who wouldn't.



BY CARRIE GOLUS, AB'91, AM'93

The most notorious conceptual work by artist Lee Lozano, AB'51, has no formal title. “DECIDE TO BOYCOTT WOMEN,” she wrote in a small spiral-bound memo pad in 1971. Lozano documented her conceptual pieces in a collection of cheap notebooks; her “write-ups,” as she called them, were handwritten in ballpoint pen using all caps. She considered them drawings.

The boycott was “AN EXPERIMENT,” intended to last a month or so; afterward, she hoped, “COMMUNICATION WILL BE BETTER THAN EVER.” But for unknown reasons, Lozano did not speak to women—with few exceptions—for the rest of her life.

Lenore Knaster was born in 1930 in Newark, New Jersey. At 14 she began calling herself Lee, part of a “REJEC-

TION OF TRADITIONAL AMERICAN MIDDLECLASS FEMALE TRIP,” she wrote. She enrolled at UChicago in 1948, receiving a bachelor’s degree in 1951.

In the mid-1950s, she married architect Adrian Lozano and began studying painting at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. An early admirer was Queen Elizabeth II, who, on a visit to Chicago, paused to look at Lozano’s painting *Seated Figure* in a student show.

Lozano earned her BFA in 1960 and, funded by a travel grant from the Art Institute, left for Europe with her husband. During the trip their marriage unraveled. Afterward she moved alone to New York, eventually landing in a sixth-floor loft in SoHo, back then an industrial area where rent was cheap.

Her early paintings juxtaposed tools—C-clamps were a favorite—with body parts, vulgar language, and crude let-

Lee Lozano, AB'51, in her SoHo studio in 1963. During the 1960s, tools and other industrial objects were frequent subjects of her work.

tering. (A curator at the Whitney Museum of American Art once referred to these paintings as “comix.”) Phalluses were a recurrent theme; Lozano saw creativity as male energy.

By the mid-1960s she had dispensed with text, creating enormous multipanel paintings of screws and drill bits. Her first solo show opened at the Bianchini Gallery in 1966 on her 36th birthday. *Artforum* praised the complex colors and skillful brushwork: “Miss Lozano is to be congratulated in the unity and strength of her show.”

In 1967 Lozano began her *Wave Series*, eleven massive paintings of undulating lines, made with shimmery iron-oxide paint. Each piece, measuring 96 by 42 inches, was created in one sitting: *2 Wave* took eight hours, *96 Wave* three days. The number of waves was based on factors of 96 (2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32, 48, 96), with the exception of the final painting, *192 Wave* (96 times 2).

Even as her career flourished, Lozano felt increasingly disillusioned with the art world and began creating noncommercial “Life-Art” pieces. Some she carried out, some remained ideas in her notebooks; others seem to have been designated as art pieces after the fact. *Throwing Up Piece* proposed tossing 12 consecutive months of *Artforum* issues into the air. The *I Ching* or *Book of Change Piece* required Lozano to rely on the book to make decisions. *Dialogue Piece* was a series of one-on-one conversations—mostly with artists and curators, though she also documented a failed dialogue with a cat.

In 1970 she proposed dropping out of the art world as a work of art: “**DROPOUT** (NOTE PUN) **PIECE**,” she wrote, calling it “**THE HARDEST WORK I HAVE EVER DONE**.” Despite the past tense, she hadn’t started. She still had two paintings to complete—*96 Wave* and *192 Wave*—for a solo show at the Whitney.

Lozano’s first show at a major museum came at an awkward moment: the newly minted feminist movement was criticizing the Whitney for ignoring women artists. Yet the Whitney held up Lozano—who wrote “I AM NOT A FEMINIST” in her notebook alongside plans for the *Wave Series*—as an example of its commitment to showing women.

Lozano had the gallery walls painted black; each *Wave Series* painting was lit with a spotlight. In a separate room she presented collections of her body hair and nail parings. This time *Artforum* panned the show as an “intense, private trip” for the artist that did not “transfer to the viewer.”

The breaking point for Lozano seems to have been a tense meeting of a women’s subcommittee of the Art Workers’ Coalition, a leftist art group. The discussion infuriated her: “SAME JIBBERJABBER ... AS IN JUNIORHIGH-

SCHOOL,” she wrote. Her eventual boycott of women specified the requirement to “**THROW LUCY LIPPARD’S 2ND LETTER ON DEFUNCT PILE, UNANSWERED**.” (Lippard, an art critic and activist, had hosted the meeting in her loft.)

Boycotting women was “a radical gesture that must have been incredibly painful and difficult for her,” says **Christine Mehring**, the Mary L. Block Professor of Art History. Lozano’s actions were “unusual, dramatic, problematic,” art historian Jo Applin wrote in her 2018 monograph *Lee Lozano: Not Working* (Yale University Press), “but also, in a way, very much of their time”—an era characterized by strikes, boycotts, dropping out. Also typical: rejecting feminism and the label “woman artist” to avoid further marginalization.

In 1971 Lozano clarified the intentions of *Dropout Piece*: “**I WILL NOT SEEK FAME, PUBLICITY OR SUCCESS**.” Her process of dropping out was slow but inexorable. She had a final show, *Infocfiction II*—consisting of a box of sand on the floor—at a London gallery in 1972. Lozano brushed neat rows of lines in the sand, evocative of the texture of her *Wave Series* paintings; visitors were invited to make marks and join in dialogue with the artist. For a week she waited in the gallery. No one did.

Afterward Lozano edited her notebooks, scratching out words, adding others. She renamed herself “Lee Free,” then “E.” By 1983 she was living with her elderly parents in Dallas. Their relationship was fraught; at one point her father took out a restraining order.

Lozano tried to drop out, but the art world would not let her—not even critic Lucy Lippard, called out by name in her boycott piece. “In terms of actual conceptual art, the major female figure in New York in the 1960s was Lee Lozano,” Lippard wrote in an early book on the genre.

By the late 1990s, Lozano was discovered by a new generation of curators and art historians interested in women and others who had been “written out of art history,” says Mehring. In 1998 Lozano’s work was shown at the influential Wadsworth Atheneum Museum of Art in Connecticut, as well as at three galleries in New York. The same year, Lozano created her final piece, *Questionnaire, with Jokes, Concerning Purchases & Purchasers of My Art*, which asked for her buyers’ age, sexuality, ethnicity, religion, and other personal information.

Lozano died of cervical cancer in 1999 and was buried, according to her instructions, in an unmarked grave. Since then she has been the subject of a number of scholarly monographs—most written by women. ♦

Lozano’s actions were “unusual, dramatic, problematic, but also, in a way, very much of their time.”



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PEER REVIEW

WHAT ALUMNI ARE THINKING AND DOING

SAVING GRACE

Bruce Raymond, EX'71, keeps his eye on the ball in 1968. Behind him stands Pierce Hall—then a residence hall for men—which met the wrecking ball in 2013.

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NOTES

A SELECTION OF ALUMNI WHOSE NAMES ARE IN THE NEWS

MAYORAL MEDAL

Grace Chan McKibben, AB'90, AM'90, executive director of the Coalition for a Better Chinese American Community (CBCAC), received the Mayor's Medal of Honor, which recognizes efforts to improve the lives of Chicago residents. An advocacy and community planning group, the CBCAC organizes voter registration drives and helps broker compromises involving neighborhood concerns. As CBCAC's leader, Chan McKibben has been a public voice on issues affecting Chinatown, such as Stop Asian Hate campaigns. Before joining the coalition, she was active in the Chinese American Service League, which provides legal aid, education, senior support, and other social services.

EMOTIONAL WIN

Stan Kimer, MBA'79, won a gold medal at the 2022 US Adult Figure Skating Championships. Inspired by the 2014 Winter Olympics, Kimer embarked on his journey to become a competitive figure skater. He competed in the US Adult Nationals for the first time in April. For his winning program in the Emotional Performance category, he skated to "Stranger in Paradise" from the 1955 movie *Kismet*. Before taking up skating, he founded Total Engagement Consulting by Kimer, a diversity and career development consultancy, following a 31-year career at IBM.

TWO FIRSTS

In March Chicago's City Council unanimously voted for **Nicole Lee's** (MPP'05) appointment as the new alderwoman for Chicago's 11th Ward, making her the first Asian American woman—and currently the only Asian American—on the council. Less than two months later, the City Council approved a new ward map set to take effect in 2023 that unites Chinatown and makes the 11th a majority-Asian American ward, also a first in Chicago history. Lee, who served as director of social impact optimization and global community engagement for United Airlines before assuming her new role, is a native of Chinatown and has extensive experience in Asian American community organizing.



FUNDAMENTAL BEAUTY

Theoretical physicist, author, and former University trustee Frank Wilczek, SB'70, has been awarded the 2022 Templeton Prize, which honors "those who harness the power of the sciences to explore the deepest questions of the universe and humankind's place and purpose within it." A professor of physics at MIT, Wilczek shared the 2004 Nobel Prize in Physics for establishing, while a graduate student at Princeton, the fundamental theory of the strong nuclear force. Wilczek "paints a picture of the universe in which space and time, logic and pure mathematics form a pattern of awe-inspiring beauty," reads the award announcement. He will receive \$1.3 million and deliver a Templeton Prize lecture in the fall.

ROYAL HONOR

Yusra Ahmad, AB'02, a psychiatrist and clinical lecturer at the University of Toronto, was invited to a May reception at the governor general's residence in Ottawa, part of the royal tour marking Queen Elizabeth II's Platinum Jubilee. Ahmad's selection to meet Prince Charles, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, and Governor General Mary Simon recognized her years of advocacy around gender-based violence, cultural safety, human rights, and refugee mental health, and her work with Mindfully Muslim, a faith-based group therapy program she founded in 2017. The program, created for the Muslim community but open to non-Muslims as well, combines teachings from mindfulness-based cognitive therapy with wisdom from the Islamic tradition.

THE ART OF SCIENCE FICTION

This fall **Erle M. Korshak**, EX'47, who died August 26, 2021 (see Deaths, page 77), will be honored at the 80th World

Science Fiction Convention (Worldcon). A pivotal organizer of Worldcon during its first years, Korshak created Moonstruck Press in 1939 to compile a bibliography of every fantasy book published to date. In 1947 he cofounded Shasta Publishers—one of the first hardcover science fiction small presses—which issued first editions of novels by some of science fiction's most notable writers, including Robert A. Heinlein, Alfred Bester, John W. Campbell, and A. E. Van Vogt. Shasta also published *The Checklist of Fantastic Literature: A Bibliography of Fantasy, Weird and Science Fiction Books Published in the English Language* (1948). In 2009 Korshak revived the press as Shasta-Phoenix to publish classic science fiction art with his son, **Stephen D. Korshak**, LAB'69, AB'74. They also began exhibiting items from their collection, some of which will be on display at the University of Chicago Laboratory Schools from September to November.

—Maureen Searcy

Templeton Prize/Michael Clark

RELEASES

ALUMNI BOOKS, FILMS, AND RECORDINGS



THE BERSERKERS

By Vic Peterson, AM'90; Hawkwood Books, 2022

The protagonist in *The Berserkers*, Grammaticus Kolbitter, is a precinct records clerk by day and a keyboardist in a Viking heavy-metal band by night. When a woman from the fictional Nordic town of Fulaflugahål is found stabbed in nearby Lake Munch—dressed only in the corset and wings of a Norse Valkyrie—he is reluctantly pulled into the investigation. **Vic Peterson's** novel blends dark comedy, drama, and the wild world of Scandinavian policing.

TROUBLING THE WATER: A DYING LAKE AND A VANISHING WORLD IN CAMBODIA

By Abby Seiff, AB'06; Potomac Books, 2022

The largest freshwater lake in Southeast Asia, Cambodia's Tonle Sap is a bounteous inland fishery fed by the Mekong River. Millions of people rely on the lake for their food and livelihoods, but disruptive dams, illegal fishing, and persistent droughts threaten its existence. Journalist **Abby Seiff** combines painstaking research with more than a decade of reporting in the region to

tell the stories of ordinary Cambodians coping with the fallout.

THE DOUBLE LIFE OF KATHARINE CLARK: THE UNTOLD STORY OF THE FEARLESS JOURNALIST WHO RISKED HER LIFE FOR TRUTH AND JUSTICE

By Katharine Gregorio, MBA'10; Sourcebooks, 2022

Writer **Katharine Gregorio** tells the tale of her great-aunt, a risk-taking foreign correspondent in Eastern Europe during the Cold War. In 1955 journalist Katharine Clark befriended Milovan Djilas, a high-ranking Communist Party official and dissident critic of the Yugoslav government, and helped him publish his writings in the West. Set against Gregorio's vivid descriptions of 1950s Belgrade, Budapest, and Warsaw, it's a biography that reads like a thriller.

SISSY INSURGENCIES: A RACIAL ANATOMY OF UNFIT MANLINESS

By Marlon B. Ross, AM'79, PhD'83; Duke University Press, 2022

"Once we begin to look for them, we see sissies everywhere." So begins this historical and literary analysis by **Marlon B. Ross**, a University of Virginia English professor who defines sissiness

as nonconforming gender conduct assumed to result from a failure of manly drive. Reconsidering figures from James Baldwin to Little Richard, Ross draws a distinction between sissy and gay, upending stereotypes and long-held ideas about masculinity in America—particularly in Black culture.

A SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION: TEN MEN AND WOMEN WHO REINVENTED AMERICAN MEDICINE

By Ralph H. Hubran, LAB'77, AB'81, and Will Linder, MBA'77, MLA'07, CER'20; Pegasus Books, 2022

How did US medicine evolve from a rough-and-ready trade to a science? In these profiles of 10 women and men from the Johns Hopkins Hospital and Medical School, Hopkins professor of pathology and oncology **Ralph Hubran** and writer **Will Linder** find the answer. The innovators include John Shaw Billings, who influenced modern hospital design, and Vivien Thomas, an African American researcher who pioneered new procedures in heart surgery. The book celebrates their accomplishments as it illuminates the sexism and racism that created barriers to medical advances.

—Elizabeth Station

For additional alumni book releases, use the link to the *Magazine's* Goodreads bookshelf at mag.uchicago.edu/alumni-books.

ALUMNI NEWS

FROM THE CLASSES, SCHOOLS, AND DIVISIONS

To protect the privacy of our alumni, we have removed the class notes from this section. The remaining advertisements and photos have been consolidated to reduce the number of pages. If you are an alumnus of the University of Chicago and would like class notes from our archives, please email uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu.

UChicago Photographic Archive, apf2-01158, Hanna Holborn Gray Special Collections Research Center, University of Chicago Library



Water lilies: Soon after the University's founding, John Merle Coulter, the first chair of the botany department, proposed installing a campus-wide botanic garden. President William Rainey Harper demurred. But Coulter, who had an extensive private plant collection, was allowed to shape Hull Court, including Botany Pond, seen here in 1903. A few of Coulter's plants are thought to survive, including the pond's least popular plant, a stately female ginkgo near the sidewalk leading to the cloister. Each September before the tree drops its berries, Facilities Services erects a canopy to catch the fetid fruit and keep passersby from treading it into buildings. What's your favorite outdoor spot on campus? Write to us at uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu.

What's new? We are always eager to receive your news, care of the Alumni News Editor, *The University of Chicago Magazine*, 5235 South Harper Court, Chicago, IL 60615, or by email: uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu. No engagements, please. Items may be edited for space. As news is published in the order in which it arrives, it may not appear immediately. We list news from all former undergraduates (including those with UChicago graduate degrees) by the year of their undergraduate affiliation. All former students who received only graduate degrees are listed in the advanced degrees section.



Fawned memories: Children drink from the David Wallach Memorial Fountain in 1955. When Wallach died in 1894, he left \$5,000 for a fountain near the lake to supply water for “man and beast.” Sculptors Elisabeth Haseltine Hibbard and Frederick Cleveland Hibbard collaborated on the fountain, installed at the 55th Street entrance to Promontory Point in 1939. Elisabeth modeled the bronze fawn after a doe at the Lincoln Park Zoo. Her husband created the marble fountain, which includes a well in its base with water for pets and wildlife. Both had been students of Lorado Taft, who created the *Fountain of Time* sculpture on the Midway and taught at UChicago. Elisabeth also taught at the University from 1943 to 1950. What are your favorite memories of the Point? Write to us at uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu.

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Cat lady: Muriel McClure Beadle, author and civic leader, in 1966. The wife of University president George W. Beadle (1961–68), she wrote a lighthearted chronicle of their time at UChicago, *Where Has All the Ivy Gone? A Memoir of University Life* (Doubleday, 1972). Her books also include *The Cat: History, Biology, and Behavior* (Simon and Schuster, 1977). The Beadles, who had 17 cats at their home in Pasadena, CA, gave all but two away before moving to Chicago. M'zelle, unhappy at her loss of California freedom, escaped onto the sharply pitched roof of the president's house and remained there until George, an experienced mountain climber, retrieved her. After that, Muriel took M'zelle out for walks on a leash. Alumni of the 1960s, did you ever see M'zelle out on a walk? Alumni of all eras, any stories of notable cats, dogs, parakeets, monkeys, lizards, or ... ? Send your stories of UChicago creatures to uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu.



Photography by Adam Nadel, AB'90; Copyright 2022, The Chicago Maroon. All rights reserved. Reprinted with permission.

Don't, don't, don't, don't believe the hype: Chuck D of hip-hop group Public Enemy performs at Mandel Hall in 1989. The band had released its breakthrough album, *It Takes a Nation of Millions to Hold Us Back*, the year before. Public Enemy's live shows were "gripping" and "shocked American audiences cold," the music review site Pitchfork wrote in 2014. What musical acts did you see at UChicago that you still brag about today? Toot your own horn at uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu.



Jump at the chance: Becky Clouse, AB'77, then a second-year student, runs the hurdles during track practice in 1974. Title IX, which banned sex discrimination in federally funded education programs, had passed just two years before. Despite its broad aims, Title IX is best known for expanding opportunities for women and girls in sports. One of the bill's sponsors was Rep. Patsy Mink, JD'51 (1927–2002). After her death, the law was renamed the Patsy T. Mink Equal Opportunity in Education Act. What sports did you play at UChicago? Send your sporting tales to uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu.

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♥ **Brett (MN)** "Women seem enthralled with everything I have to say. 10X has had enormous impact in my interpersonal relationships."

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The Civic Scholars Program is funded by a gift from the Neubauer Family Foundation.



Summer Breeze makes me feel fine: A student at the 1996 Summer Breeze festival sports a balloon hat and clown nose. The annual music festival, organized by the student-run Major Activities Board, began in the 1980s and returned in 2022 after a three-year hiatus. Performers included Dreamer Isioma, Channel Tres, and Swae Lee. What was the most unforgettable performance you saw at UChicago or in Hyde Park? Write to us at uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu.

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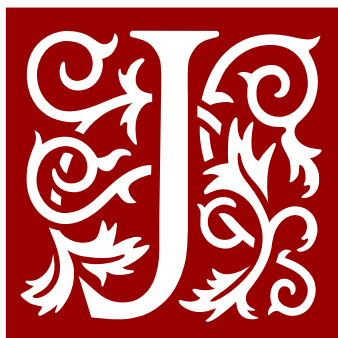


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Plane Jane: Augusta Jameson, PhD'49, makes bookshelves in 1943 as part of an arts and crafts workshop for teachers attending summer classes at UChicago.

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Phoenix Society members lead the way in supporting the University's students, faculty, programs, and facilities. The names below represent new members welcomed into the society from July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022.

Anonymous (4)	Howard Farber, PhD'21	Jan Persson, MBA'67
James Dutton Adams, AM'69, PhD'76, and Jennifer Cobb Adams	Shilpa Gadhok, MBA'13	Clifford B. Peterson, PhD'94, and Lisa Lee Peterson
Jack Aslanian, MD'71	Mary Jane Gallo and Robert C. Gallo	Susan Radzinowicz, MBA'93
Steven Baek, MBA'17	Samuel L. Gassel, AB'87	Wendell F. Rosse, MD'58
Mary Ellen Ball, MPP'06	Stewart Gloyer, MBA'77, and Marilyn Gloyer	Peter Rutledge, JD'97, and Birgit Rutledge-Riel
Marjorie Edison Barclay, AB'80, MBA'84, and Richard Dale Barclay, AB'79, AM'83	David Hooks and Jan Reynolds	Marian Scheffler, LAB'39
Scott W. Binder, AB'80, and Jeffrey Seeger	Steven Hrbek* and Sylvia Hrbek	Stewart Arnold Schuster, LAB'63, and Bette Dianne Schuster
John R. Boatright, AM'66, PhD'71	Anh Huynh, MBA'06	Leroy Schwarz, AB'63, MBA'67, PhD'71, and Rona Schwarz
Celia A. Cable	Daniel Jackman and Brenda Bence	James E. Schwinn, MBA'83, and Laura L. Schwinn
Robert Carhart, AB'55	Gerrie Jakobs, AM'89	Richard J. Scofield, EX'45
Karen K. Cashen, AB'67, and Jon Cashen	Lawrence W. Jones, Jr.	Thomas D. Scott II, AM'75, and Peggy A. Stewart
Dinah Jacobs Castle, AB'68	Katherine Kadish, AM'66	Michael Shields, AB'87
Dhanush Chandrasekaran, MBA'18	Cary S. Keller, MD'78, and Sarah W. Keller	Jeffrey Stephen Slovak, AM'74, PhD'79
Elaine Y. Chin, AB'79, MAT'80, and Jerry A. Dyer, AB'79, MAT'80	Cathrine E. Keller, MD'83	Annette Kay Smith, AB'80
Andrew Churg, PhD'71, MD'73	John Kordash, MBA'75, and Judith Kordash	Andrew Robert Stern, JD'76, and Margot J. LeStrange
William F. Conway, PhD'79, MD'81, and Christine Conway	Leonard Levie	Thomas D. Stocks III, MBA'75, and Marie T. Stocks
Nancy Cote, MBA'81	Brian Louis	Robert Thomas, MBA'83
John Del Peschio, AB'72	Kathleen Ann Marthaler, AM'91	Teri Vieth, MBA'83, MD'06
Frank DiGiacomo, MBA'64, and Anne Leslie DiGiacomo	Gregory A. Matson, MBA'02, and Danielle Dru Matson	Elaine Wickstrom, AM'89, and John Wickstrom
William E. Dunning, AB'58	Julie Ann Metz, MBA'86	Gary Winston, JD'77, and Shari Winston
Stephen Entin, AM'75	Gloria Moline, AB'50, and Sheldon Moline, PhD'58	
	Wenda P. Mullenbach	
	Linda Thoren Neal, AB'64, JD'67	

*Deceased

DEATHS

FACULTY AND STAFF

Eugene Parker, professor emeritus of astronomy and astrophysics, died March 15 in Chicago. He was 94. Parker is considered a visionary in the field of heliophysics, which focuses on the sun and other stars. Trained at Michigan State University and Caltech, he joined the UChicago faculty in 1955. He is best known for theorizing the existence of solar wind, a supersonic flow of particles off the sun's surface. The theory's confirmation in 1962 reshaped understanding of space and the solar system. He also made important contributions to the study of magnetized shock waves, cosmic rays, and galaxies' magnetic fields. His many honors include the US National Medal of Science and the Kyoto Prize. In 2017 NASA announced it would name its landmark solar mission for Parker. Soon after, he became the first person to witness the launch of a spacecraft bearing his name. Parker is survived by his wife, Niesje; a daughter, **Joyce Marie Parker**, SB'77; a son, **Eric Glenn Parker**, MBA'88; a brother; three grandchildren, including **Miles Loh**, AB'10; and two great-grandchildren.

Walter Kaegi Jr., professor emeritus in the Department of History and the Oriental Institute, died February 24 in Chicago. He was 84. Kaegi was noted for his scholarship on the Byzantine and Roman Empires as well as early Islam. With degrees from Haverford College and Harvard, he joined the faculty at UChicago in 1965, where he taught for 52 years. A military historian whose studies of warfare and strategy often drew upon a wide variety of sources, Kaegi demonstrated in his research a detailed knowledge of geography, honed by extensive travel to the regions he studied. Over his career, he authored, co-authored, or edited some 30 books while teaching and mentoring three generations of historians. His iconic Russian fur hat was included in the 1999 Scav Hunt. He is survived by two sons, a sister, and three grandchildren.

Dietrich Müller of Chicago, professor emeritus of physics, died December 22. He was 85. Born and educated in Germany, he spent more than 50 years as an experimental physicist at the University. His research focused on cosmic rays—energetic particles that travel through our solar system from elsewhere in the galaxy, offering a window into astrophysical phenomena and the universe. Müller built instruments that collected data during space shuttle flights and aboard high-altitude balloons above the Arctic and Antarctic. He worked on HEAT (High Energy Antimatter Telescope), which took measurements of the abundances and energy spectra of cosmic-ray positrons and antiprotons. He is survived by his wife, Renate; a daughter, **Agnes B. Müller-Goldstein**, LAB'92; two sons, **Georg S. Müller**, LAB'87, AB'91, MBA'97, PhD'98, and **Michael Müller**, LAB'89; a sister; a brother; and six grandchildren.

James W. Truran, professor emeritus of astronomy and astrophysics, of Olympia Fields, IL, died March 5. He was 81. A leading figure in nuclear astrophysics, he helped explain how stars and stellar explosions produce virtually all the elements of the universe. His research explored the mechanisms of novae and supernovae and the processes by which they produce elements heavier than hydrogen and helium. Educated at Cornell and Yale, Truran spent time at NASA, Caltech, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, and Yeshiva University—and taught at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign—before joining the UChicago faculty in the early 1990s. His many honors include the American Physical Society's 2021 Hans A. Bethe Prize. He is survived by his wife, Carol; three daughters; four grandchildren; and a great-grandchild.

Vincent L. Scamurra, MBA'74, of Chicago, died January 2. He was 78. A graduate of Canisius College and Chicago Booth, he worked in UChicago's Information Technology Services department from 1987 to 2010 as a programmer and software systems engineer. Survivors include three sisters.

1940s

Joshua Stampfer, SB'42, of Portland, OR, died December 26, 2019. He was 97. As rabbi at Congregation Neveh Shalom from 1954 to 1993, he helped grow Portland's Jewish community. His legacy includes creating Camp Solomon Schechter near Tumwater, WA, establishing the Oregon Holocaust Resource Center and the Institute for Judaic Studies, building the Oregon Jewish Historical Society, and helping found the Oregon Jewish Museum. The son and grandson of rabbis, he was born in what was then Palestine and moved to the United States as a child. While working toward his chemistry degree in the College, he taught Hebrew in a synagogue. He is survived by four children, 20 grandchildren, and 16 great-grandchildren.

Robert G. Frazier, LAB'41, PhB'43, SB'45, MD'47, died October 13 in Prospect Heights, IL. He was 98. As executive director of the American Academy of Pediatrics in the 1960s, he testified before Congress on the value of the new Head Start program. A lifelong advocate of the great books, Frazier taught the course Medical Ethics and Literature for Medical Students at Loyola University Chicago. He was an avid woodworker who received a patent for his tetrahedral joint, which required no nails or glue. Survivors include his wife, **Ruth Ann (Johnson) Frazier**, LAB'44, AB'49; daughter **Carolyn Ruth Frazier**, MLA'01; a son; and three grandchildren.

Walter Lawrence Jr., PhB'44, SB'46, MD'48, died November 9 in Richmond, VA. He was 96. During the Korean War, he was chief of surgery in a mobile Army surgical hospital (MASH). In 1963, as a surgeon at Memorial

Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, Lawrence performed the first renal transplant in New York City. At the Medical College of Virginia (later Virginia Commonwealth University), where he served for some 50 years, he helped establish the first academic division of surgical oncology in the United States. He received the Distinguished Alumni Award from UChicago's Medical and Biological Sciences Alumni Association in 1976. His wife, Susan Shryock Lawrence, PhB'44, AM'47, EX'48, died in 2019. He is survived by a daughter; three sons; eight grandchildren; and brother **Arthur Gene Lawrence**, SB'50, MD'52.

Marion (Levin) Swerdlow, SB'46, of Highland Park, IL, died December 16. She was 97. After graduating from the College, she worked as a bacteriology technologist at Michael Reese Hospital and in mycology laboratories at the University. Swerdlow also studied classical guitar and played the piano. Her husband, Martin A. Swerdlow, a professor of pathology and associate dean in the Pritzker School of Medicine, died in 2012. She is survived by two sons, **Steven H. Swerdlow**, LAB'67, and **Gary Swerdlow**, LAB'70; two grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

Donald R. Gerth, AB'47, AM'51, PhD'63, died December 6 in Carmichael, CA. He was 93. Gerth spent 45 years as a professor of political science and leader in the California State University (CSU) system. Born in Chicago, he worked in a steel mill before entering the College at age 16. With his master's in political science, Gerth served in the Air Force during the Korean War and later returned to the University to earn his doctorate. Following appointments at San Francisco State, Chico State, and as president of CSU Dominguez Hills, he became the longest-serving president in the history of Sacramento State University. As president he expanded facilities and academic programs, increased and diversified student enrollment, and defended affirmative action programs. He is survived by his wife, Beverly; two daughters; five grandchildren; and nine great-grandchildren.

Connie (Holubar) Hogarth, PhB'47, SB'48, died February 11 in Beacon, NY. She was 95. A lifelong activist, she prepared for a medical career and studied dance as a scholarship student in the College. Moving to New York with her first husband, she protested the Rosenberg trial in 1951 at the White House. Hogarth later became involved in Vietnam War protests and in 1973 cofounded the Westchester People's Action Coalition. For almost a quarter century as WESPAC's executive director, she led protests, lobbying, and educational efforts around issues including nuclear power, South African apartheid, the Iraq War, women's rights, and the environment. After retiring she taught students to become social activists at the Connie Hogarth Center for Social Action at Manhattanville College. She is survived by two sons and a grandson.

Erle M. Korshak, EX'47, of San Francisco, died August 26, 2021. He was 97. Korshak, a science fiction editor, publisher, bookseller, and fan, was an early organizer of Worldcon, the World Science Fiction Convention. A World War II Army veteran, Korshak attended the University upon his discharge but left to cofound Shasta Publishers, which issued several seminal science fiction books. After the press closed in 1957, Korshak earned a JD and went on to practice law in California and Nevada. During this time, he and his son, **Stephen D. Korshak**, LAB'69, AB'74, began collecting and exhibiting classic science fiction art; in 2009, they revived Shasta Publishers as Shasta-Phoenix. The elder Korshak was inducted into the First Fandom Hall of Fame in 1996 and received the Barry R. Levin Lifetime Collectors Award in 2000. He is survived by his son and four grandchildren. (For more, see Notes, page 52.)

Milton A. Levenfeld, PhB'47, JD'50, died October 21 in Canton, MA. He was 94. Early in his law career, Levenfeld argued a case before the US Supreme Court. In 1963 he cofounded Levenfeld & Kanter (later Levenfeld, Kanter, Baskes & Lippitz), a nationwide tax, trust, and estate law firm. It was later restructured as Levenfeld Pearlstein, a regional general practice law firm in Chicago. He is survived by his wife, **Iona Wishner Levenfeld**, AB'49, AM'51; a daughter; two sons, including **David M. Levenfeld**, AM'79; 11 grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

Meyer Rubin, SB'47, SM'49, PhD'56, died May 2, 2020, in Manassas, VA. He was 96. Rubin joined the US Army Air Corps in 1943, studying meteorology at the University of Michigan before duty as a field meteorologist in the Pacific theater during World War II. A geochemist, he spent his career at the US Geological Survey in Washington, DC, and made major contributions in radiocarbon dating, mass spectrometry, and climate science. He is survived by three sons, five grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Eve Spiro Jones Bonner, SB'48, SM'48, PhD'53, of Los Angeles, died September 16, 2021. She was 96. Trained as a psychologist, she worked under Bruno Bettelheim at the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School in the 1950s, providing psychological testing and counseling. She published two parenting books, and her nationally syndicated advice column, *Parents' World*, appeared for over a decade in more than 100 US newspapers. After moving to California, she taught psychology at Los Angeles City College until her retirement in 1992; she also maintained a private practice. An avid rosarian, she competed in rose shows. The University recognized her with an Alumni Service Award in 2001. She is survived by three daughters, one son, a sister, eight grandchildren, and 14 great-grandchildren.

1950s

Warner C. White, AM'50, of Burlington, VT, died April 16. He was 95. During his graduate studies in English, he met and married

Phyllis Cox White, LAB'44. Ordained an Episcopal priest in 1953, he served as rector of the Church of St. Paul & the Redeemer in Hyde Park during the 1960s and '70s and took an active role in the civil rights movement. In 1979 he moved to Marshall, MI, where he served at Trinity Episcopal until his retirement in 1991. He and Phyllis, who died in 2007, moved to Vermont in 1999. He is survived by his second wife, Roberta; two daughters; three sons, including **Sumner Warner White**, SB'73; two stepdaughters; a stepson; 16 grandchildren and step-grandchildren; and 17 great-grandchildren.

Mary Elizabeth "Molly" Felker Lunsford, AB'52, AM'57, died November 26 in Nashville, TN. She was 90. At UChicago she served as cohead of Linn House in Burton-Judson with her then husband, Terry Farquhar Lunsford, AB'51, JD'57. She later worked as a budget analyst for the State of Colorado and the University of California; as a community organizer and volunteer in Berkeley, CA; and in volunteer and staff positions in the Peace Corps. Before retiring and moving to Tennessee in 2018, she was a teacher of English as a foreign language and computer lab librarian at Montgomery College in Rockville, MD. Survivors include a son and a granddaughter.

Mary (Deters) O'Dowd, AB'52, died January 22 in Lakewood, NJ. She was 89. She worked most of her career in college and university administration and lived in Chicago and Evanston, IL. An accomplished singer and musician, she sang in several choral and Renaissance music groups, including the Rockefeller Chapel Choir during her College years. She moved to New Jersey in 2017. Survivors include her daughter.

Norman Mages, AB'53, MD'58, of Kentfield, CA, died November 9. He was 86. After attending Chicago public schools, he entered the College at age 16 and continued to medical school, specializing in psychiatry. Early in his career, he worked with narcotics offenders at a prison hospital in Texas. He later joined the faculty of the University of California, San Francisco, and opened a private practice in psychiatry. He is survived by his wife, Ruth Noel; two daughters; three sons; and two grandchildren.

Marshall J. Hartman, AB'54, JD'57, of Skokie, IL, died September 21, 2021. He was 87. Hartman's legal career began when he was hired as the only lawyer probation officer at the Juvenile Court of Cook County. Moving to the Law Office of the Cook County Public Defender, he successfully argued three cases before the US Supreme Court. He drafted legislation to create the Illinois Office of the State Appellate Defender, which represents indigent persons in criminal appeals. He later served as chief public defender of Lake County and led OSAD's Capital Litigation Division. The Illinois State Bar Association recognized Hartman with a 2017 Laureate Award. Survivors include his wife, Patricia; two daughters; two sons; a sister; and nine grandchildren.

Terrance Sandalow, AB'54, JD'57, died January 29 in Washington, DC. He was 87. An

influential scholar in the fields of constitutional law, federal courts, and local government, he served on the University of Michigan Law School faculty for 34 years and as the school's dean from 1978 to 1986. Early in his career, he clerked for Justice Potter Stewart of the US Supreme Court. A strong supporter of the constitutionality of affirmative action, he authored the brief submitted to the Supreme Court in the 1978 *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* case on behalf of the American Association of University Professors. In 1995 UChicago recognized him with a Professional Achievement Alumni Award. His wife, Ina Faye Davis Sandalow, EX'58, died in 2020. He is survived by three children; five siblings, including **Michael Sandalow**, AB'62; seven grandchildren; and multiple great-grandchildren.

Stuart O. Zimmerman, AB'54, PhD'64, died October 2 in Houston. He was 86. After earning a PhD in mathematical biology, he served as a research associate, instructor, and assistant professor at UChicago. In 1967 Zimmerman was appointed chair of the Department of Biomathematics at Houston's MD Anderson Cancer Center, a position he held until his retirement in 2001; he continued in a part-time appointment until 2012. His first wife, Mary Joan (Spiegel) Zimmerman, AB'56, AB'58, died in 2008. He is survived by his second wife, Judy McConathy; a son; and two grandchildren.

Leona Jacker Peterson, AM'55, PhD'71, died January 4 in Elmhurst, IL. She was 92. Trained as a nurse, she received her doctorate in education at the University. After working at the US Embassy in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo, she taught nursing at Purdue and at the University of Illinois at Chicago. She is survived by her husband, Arthur; two daughters; six grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren.

Johan E. Hille, AM'56, of Lake Zurich, IL, died December 3, 2018. He was 88. An educator in suburban Chicago, he taught at Hadley Junior High School in Glen Ellyn and served as principal of Hauser Junior High School in Riverside. He was an Army veteran and active in various volunteer organizations, including the Kiwanis Club. He is survived by a daughter, a son, a sister, and a granddaughter.

Philip M. Phibbs, AM'56, PhD'57, of Tacoma, WA, died March 21. He was 90. Following his graduate studies in political science, he taught at Wellesley College, where he also served as executive vice president. In 1973 he became the 11th president of the University of Puget Sound, leading the institution until 1992. In retirement Phibbs spent a decade working with artist Dale Chihuly to establish the Museum of Glass in Tacoma. He served on the boards of the Seattle Opera, the Museum of Glass, and the National Association of Schools and Colleges of the United Methodist Church, among others. He is survived by his wife, Gwen; two daughters; a brother; seven grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

Jean Lani Kwon Herrmann, AB'57, died December 3, in Hana, HI. She was 85. Born in Hana, eastern Maui, she was a musician and

folklorist. She and **Cal C. Herrmann**, AB'51, SM'56, married in 1961. Over her long career she performed at music venues and festivals across the United States and Europe; she also restored traditional instruments and produced books on folk music. Herrmann cofounded the Folklore Society of Greater Washington in 1964 and the farmers' market in Richmond, CA, in 1984. She later earned a master's degree in library and information science. She is survived by her husband, a daughter, two sons, and six grandchildren.

Irene M. (Samorajski) Moody, SB'57, died June 21, 2021, in Shelburne, MA. She was 86. Born at home on the family farm in Shelburne, she attended Arms Academy before enrolling in the College. With a master's in education from Fitchburg State University, she taught science for 27 years at Montachusett Regional Vocational Technical High School. She also sang with the Nashoba Valley Chorale and the Hundredth Town Chorus. She is survived by a daughter, **Lisa Moody**, AB'86; two sons, including **Robert Moody II**, MBA'99; 10 grandchildren; and a great-grandchild.

James F. O'Donnell, PhD'57, died September 7, 2021, in Rockville, MD. He was 93. A Korean War veteran, O'Donnell spent a decade at the University of Cincinnati conducting research on liver disease. In 1968 he joined the National Institutes of Health, rising to the position of director of extramural affairs by his retirement in 1999. He was selected in 1979 by President Jimmy Carter as a charter member of the federal Senior Executive Service. O'Donnell volunteered to participate in a decades-long study on Alzheimer's, in honor of family members affected by the disease, and donated his brain to this research as part of his legacy. His wife, Winifred Locke O'Donnell, AM'54, died in 2011. He is survived by two daughters, a son, two brothers, two grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

Harriet E. Manelis Klein, AB'58, died September 4, 2021, in Briarcliff Manor, NY. She was 84. Growing up in an English- and Yiddish-speaking household in New York City, she studied ancient languages and classics in the College. She later pursued her doctorate at Columbia University, concentrating on indigenous languages in Argentina and Panama. A linguistic anthropologist, she joined the faculty of Montclair State University in 1972. Active in the professional associations of both disciplines, she particularly focused on advancing gender equity. Klein retired to Long Island, NY, and became a visiting scholar in linguistics at Stony Brook University. Survivors include a daughter, two sons, and several grandchildren.

Merton S. Krause, PhD'59, of Evanston, IL, died July 23, 2021. He was 90. Krause, who published nearly 100 papers, was a highly regarded expert and critical scholar of research methods and psychometric measurement. One of the earliest members of the Society for Psychotherapy Research, he devised creative ways to measure and evaluate treatment progress. His wife, Carroll Bordelon, AB'58, died in 1983. He is survived by his companion, Catharine Jones.

1960s

Alvin Platt, AM'60, died June 17, 2021, in Palo Alto, CA. He was 86. After studying social sciences at the University, he worked as a teacher and counselor in the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School and Chicago Public Schools. For more than 25 years he held educational and administrative positions at North Shore Congregation Israel in Glencoe, IL. Later, as executive director of the Jewish Community Federation of the South Peninsula Region in Palo Alto, he helped create what is now the Gideon Hausner Jewish Day School. He served as president and board member of the Palo Alto Humane Society. He is survived by his wife, Barbara; two daughters; three sons; a sister; a brother; and several grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Walter T. K. Nugent, PhD'61, died September 8, 2021, in Seattle. He was 86. A historian whose research focused on western migration in the US, populism, and demography, he taught for 21 years at Indiana University-Bloomington, also serving as an associate dean, director of study abroad programs, and chair of the history department. In 1984 he joined the University of Notre Dame as its inaugural Andrew V. Tackes Professor of American History. A recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship and two Fulbright Awards, he authored, coauthored, or edited numerous books, including *Color Coded: Party Politics in the American West, 1950–2016* (2018). He is survived by his wife, Suellen Hoy; six children, including **Katherine Nugent Yngve**, AM'86; a sister; a brother; eight grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Nicholas Snowden Hopkins, AM'64, PhD'67, died June 9, 2021, in Cairo. He was 82. An anthropologist, he conducted his dissertation fieldwork in a small town in Mali, studying local politics and development. While teaching at New York University in the early '70s, he researched agrarian and social change in northern Tunisia. He joined the faculty of the American University of Cairo in 1975, where he stayed for the remainder of his career. At AUC he served as a department chair and dean of the humanities and social sciences and pursued research on development and social change in Egypt and India. He is survived by his wife, Ferial Ghazoul; two sons; a sister; a brother; and three grandchildren.

Albert E. Dahlberg, LAB'54, MD'65, PhD'68, died March 1 in Providence, RI. He was 83. A professor of molecular genetics and biochemistry at Brown University, he focused on the structure and function of the ribosome. He received 43 years of uninterrupted funding from the National Institutes of Health for his investigations; published widely; and taught and mentored countless students and postdoctoral researchers in his laboratory. He is survived by his wife, Pamela; a daughter; two sons; a sister, **Cordelia D. Benedict**, LAB'53, AM'67; a brother, **James E. Dahlberg**, LAB'56, PhD'66; and six grandchildren.

Marden D. Paru, AM'65, of Sarasota, FL, died September 1, 2021. He was 79. An educator and author, he was the dean and cofounder

of the Sarasota Liberal Yeshiva, an adult Jewish studies institute. Trained as a social worker, he served as a Jewish Federation executive and directed other nonprofit organizations. He met his wife, Joan Kemeny Paru, when they were matched by a computer program created on the Harvard-MIT mainframe in 1965; their engagement made the front page of the *Chicago Daily News*. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, a son, a sister, and two grandchildren.

Thomas W. Cole Jr., PhD'66, of Atlanta, died April 14. He was 81. An organic chemist, Cole served as a teacher and administrator at several historically Black colleges and universities throughout his career. He was a professor at Atlanta University Center, later becoming provost and vice president for academic affairs. In the early 1980s he served as president of West Virginia State University. In 1988, as president of Clark College, Cole led its consolidation with Atlanta University; he remained president of Clark Atlanta University for more than a decade. He is survived by his wife, Brenda; a daughter; a son; two grandchildren; and three sisters.

Sandra Jane Kelley Musgrave Harvey, AB'67, AM'68, of Wilmington, DE, died October 1. She was 76. After studying the humanities and English literature at UChicago, she worked in computer programming and data processing. Moving to Delaware with her family, she embarked on a 24-year career in state government, working as a data center manager and in the information resources management unit of the Department of Health and Social Services. She is survived by a daughter, a son, and a sister.

Maurice "Mo" D. Levi, AM'68, PhD'72, died April 28, 2021, in Vancouver, British Columbia. He was 75. An economist, he joined the faculty at the University of British Columbia in 1974. Known for his ability to explain complex ideas to students of all levels, he won eight teaching awards during his career at the UBC's Sauder School of Business. He wrote acclaimed textbooks on international finance and several economics books. Survivors include his wife, Kate; a daughter; and two sons.

James Ryosaku Morita, PhD'68, of Lincolnshire, IL, died March 9, 2021. He was 89. Raised in Daianji, Okayama, Japan, he moved to the US in 1958 with his wife, Ichiko, where both pursued graduate studies. He taught at the University of Oregon for three years and for more than 20 years at the Ohio State University. A specialist in *tanka*—a genre of classical Japanese poetry—he published seven books and many scholarly articles. Survivors include his wife, **Ichiko T. Morita**, AM'64; two daughters, including **Louise Morita Landry**, AB'80; a sister; and five grandchildren, including **Erik S. Landry**, SB'13.

Kenning M. Anderson, PhD'69, died March 1 in Evanston, IL. He was 88. A biochemist who focused on cancer, he received BA, MSc, and MD degrees at Northwestern University. In the 1960s, he worked as a postdoctoral fellow in UChicago's Ben May Department for Cancer Research, mentored by Nobel laure-

ate Charles B. Huggins. After completing his PhD, Anderson held faculty appointments at the University of Toronto and Rush University. He authored hundreds of publications in oncology. He is survived by his wife, **Marion Anderson**, CER'05; a daughter; two sons; and three grandchildren.

Thomas Jobe, MD'69, died March 16 in Chicago. He was 78. A psychiatrist, he taught and practiced at the University of Illinois at Chicago from 1978 to 2005. There he cofounded a neuropsychiatry program, treated patients, and researched and wrote extensively on topics in psychiatry and neurology. His interests also included the history of neuroscience, which he taught at UChicago early in his career. Well into retirement, he pursued longitudinal research with a colleague on the neurological effects of psychotropic drugs, publishing an influential series of articles that called into question the long-term efficacy of psychiatric medications. His wife, Patricia Hawkins Jobe, AM'81, died in 2011. Survivors include his life partner, Anna Weaver, and a son.

1970s

Jo N. Hays, PhD'70, died March 20 in Chicago. He was 83. A professor of history at Loyola University for 37 years, he studied the history of science and disease. His books include *The Burdens of Disease: Epidemics and Human Response in Western History* (1998) and the coauthored *Epidemics and Pandemics: From Ancient Plagues to Modern-Day Threats* (2021). In his hometown of Oak Park, IL, he volunteered at the Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio and with Reading for the Blind. He is survived by his wife, **Rosalind Conklin Hays**, AB'60, AM'61, PhD'64; a daughter; a son; and three grandchildren.

Barry Bauman, AM'71, died February 5 in Riverside, IL. He was 73. Following his graduate studies in art history, he trained and worked as a conservator at the Art Institute of Chicago and for private clients. In 1983 he launched the Chicago Conservation Center to serve smaller organizations, restoring flood-damaged paintings for the Chicago History Museum and Works Progress Administration murals in Chicago schools. He later created Barry Bauman Conservation to provide pro bono services for nonprofit institutions, donating his labor to restore more than 1,500 paintings. His work made national headlines in 2011, when he identified a portrait of Mary Todd Lincoln as a fake. He is survived by his wife, Mary; two sons; and two sisters.

William Bruce Carney, AB'72, of Sitges, Spain, died October 5. He was 71. After graduating from UChicago, he attended Mannes School of Music and became a professional musician. He sang with numerous groups nationally and internationally, including the Gregg Smith Singers, the choir of Saint Thomas Church in New York City, and at Trinity Cathedral and St. John's in Miami, where he became the director of music. In 2012 he moved to Spain with his husband and partner, Ross Borsody, and founded Sitges Cantal, a choir

of singers and instrumentalists who perform throughout Catalonia. He also began a new career as a film actor and taught music at the Institute of Arts Barcelona. He is survived by his husband and a brother.

James Frank Bartusek, MBA'73, died January 15 in Prescott, AZ. He was 95. As a University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign undergraduate, he studied engineering, played football, and ran track. He served with the Navy in the Pacific during the final stages of World War II, returning to Chicago to finish his undergraduate work and begin an engineering career. As plant manager at Argonne National Laboratory, he oversaw roughly 2,000 employees and led several major research and engineering projects, earning his MBA along the way. He was active in the Freemasons and Shriners. He is survived by his wife, Ann; two sons; and three grandchildren.

William S. Cox, AM'74, died November 8 in Englewood, CO. He was 73. Cox grew up on the family cattle ranch near Cheyenne, WY. He was an outdoorsman and conservationist whose travels took him to every continent except Antarctica. He was laid to rest with his parents in the family mausoleum at the Wyoming Angus Ranch. Survivors include a sister and a brother.

Elizabeth "Libby" Eggleston Griffin, AM'75, died November 30 in Winter Haven, FL. She was 91. As a graduate student in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, Griffin studied Hittite language and culture. She participated in archaeological digs in Syria and Turkey, publishing her findings in the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*. A dedicated family historian, she preserved family letters and photographs from the mid-19th century through the present.

Jean O. Kelly, MST'75, of Roseville, CA, died March 3. She was 82. After graduating from Monmouth College and the University, she embarked on a long career as a teacher in public elementary schools and reading programs. In her 20s she traveled around the world, briefly teaching at the Lahore American School in Pakistan. She later taught college-level teacher-training courses and tutored people of all ages with learning disabilities. She is survived by two brothers, including **James Kelly**, AM'56; four stepchildren; and four grandchildren.

Sidney Roy Lehky, AB'75, PhD'85, of Montgomery Village, MD, died of cancer November 15. He was 67. With his doctorate in biophysics and theoretical biology, he embarked on a distinguished career in cognitive and computational neuroscience, researching the complexities of the visual cortex. He worked at the National Institute of Mental Health, the Salk Institute, and RIKEN in Japan, collaborating with international scientists to develop neural models of visual processing. Survivors include his wife, Jennifer Schumacher, and two sisters.

Emil Mariani, AB'77, died of a brain tumor April 3, 2021, in Manchester, MO. He was 66. As a high school honor student in Gary, IN, he attended the College with an academic

scholarship. Along with a successful career in publishing and banking, he contributed to his community as a volunteer. He did computer literacy work with homeless women at a local shelter, which named him its volunteer of the year, and started and ran the computer rehab ministry at Manchester United Methodist Church, reconditioning more than 500 computers that were donated to people without computer access. Survivors include his wife, Karen; a daughter; and a son.

Gary L. McDowell, AM'78, of Richmond, VA, died August 6, 2021. He was 72. McDowell served as chief speechwriter for Attorney General Edwin Meese during the Reagan administration and directed the Office of the Bicentennial of the Constitution at the National Endowment of the Humanities. A constitutional law expert, he taught at Harvard Law School, the University of London, and the University of Richmond, where the Gary L. McDowell Institute was named in his honor. McDowell was a lifelong Republican who never let politics interfere with friendship; he enjoyed mentoring and helping liberals as much as fellow conservatives. Survivors include his wife, Brenda, and a sister.

1990s

Sheila Anne Williams Boyd, MBA'92, of Homewood, IL, died November 6. She was 70. A graduate of Roosevelt University, Boyd was a certified public accountant and certified internal auditor. After more than 15 years at BP Amoco Corporation, she served as chief financial officer at several companies. She later created SAWB Consulting to support nonprofits and small and emerging businesses. A past president of Chicago Booth's Executive MBA Program Club, her many honors include being counted among *Ebony* magazine's "Promising Women in Corporate America." Survivors include a daughter, three sisters, two brothers, and a granddaughter.

Jonathan Stong Groat, AB'94, died November 26, in Royal Oak, MI, after a brief illness. He was 49. A sociology major in the College, he attended law school at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and spent a decade at the law firm Dickinson Wright PLLC, becoming a partner. He later held senior legal positions at Delta Dental Plan of Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio and at Credit Acceptance Corporation. Known for his kindness and wit, he was passionate about books, music, movies, comic books, travel, and his watch and Lego collections. He is survived by his parents, two sisters, and a brother.

Mark P. Pitts, EX'99, of Wilmington, VT, died December 29. He was 64. His career in the US Army included a tour of Korea with the 17th Cavalry Squadron and helicopter search-and-rescue missions in the Alaskan wilderness. After studying Russian at the Defense Language Institute, he worked at Dun & Bradstreet in Russia. A graduate of Indiana University, he attended Chicago Booth's Executive MBA Program. Survivors include three daughters, one son, two sisters, and three grandchildren.



THE UCHICAGOAN
D. Maurice Charles

MDiv'90, PhD'13

*Questions for the alumnus and
Rockefeller Memorial Chapel dean.*

What do you hate that everyone else loves?

Rock music. It made the difference between living in a dorm and finding my own apartment.

What do you love that everyone else hates?

Snakes. Four serpentine companion animals got me through long hours of dissertation writing.

What was the last book you finished?

Just reread Camus's *The Plague*, naturally.

What book changed your life?

Ezra Jack Keats's *The Snowy Day* was the earliest of the life changers. Reading it still gives me the freedom to immerse myself in wonder.

What's your least useful talent?

Playing the air organ in my office while [University organist] **Tom Weisfl** g, SM'69, is rehearsing. My fancy footwork makes it look like I really know what I am doing. (I don't.)

Tell us the best piece of advice you've received—or the worst.

Worst piece of advice? "Don't go to school there; they never let Black people graduate."

What advice would you give to a brand-new Maroon?

Head over to Montgomery Place and get to know the seniors. They're a wealth of knowledge about the University, the city, and a little town called Hyde Park.

What did you learn at UChicago that still benefits you today?

Intellectual humility is the beginning of wisdom. If you don't possess it when you arrive, you will by the time you leave!



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¹Cambridge Associates, Venture Capital Benchmarks, March 31, 2019.

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