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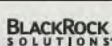
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# THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MAGAZINE

NOV-DEC 2012  
VOLUME 105, NUMBER 2

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Oriental Institute conservators custom-built a box from acid-free board and twill tape to transport this falcon mummy across campus for a CT scan. See "Bird by Bird," page 42. Photography by Anna R. Ressman.



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**Aglow with color, the Reva and David Logan Center for the Arts was dedicated October 11. A three-day launch festival followed, with more than 50 performances and other events. Photography by Jason Smith.**





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EXECUTIVE EDITOR Mary Ruth Yoe  
EDITOR Laura Demanski, AM'94  
ASSOCIATE EDITORS Lydialyle Gibson,  
Jason Kelly  
ART DIRECTOR Guido Mendez  
PROOFREADER Rhonda L. Smith  
STUDENT INTERNS Colin Bradley, '14;  
Emily Wang, '14  
GRAPHIC DESIGNERS Nicole Jo Melton,  
Aaron Opie  
LITE OF THE MIND & INTERACTIVE  
CONTENT EDITOR Joy Olivia Miller  
WEB DEVELOPER Chris Wilczak  
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS John Easton,  
AM'77; Carrie M. Golus, AB'91, AM'93;  
Brooke E. O'Neill, AM'04; Amy Braverman  
Puma; Elizabeth Station

**Editorial Office** *The University of Chicago Magazine*, 401 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 1000, Chicago, IL 60611. TELEPHONE 773.702.2163; FAX 773.702.8836; E-MAIL [uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu](mailto:uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu). The *Magazine* is sent to all University of Chicago alumni. The University of Chicago Alumni Association has its offices at 5555 South Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637. TELEPHONE 773.702.2150; FAX 773.702.2166. ADDRESS CHANGES 800.955.0065 or [alumni-support@uchicago.edu](mailto:alumni-support@uchicago.edu).

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## A new nest

BY LAURA DEMANSKI, AM'94

I distinctly remember the first slash of green. It was October 1993 and I had arrived in Hyde Park a few weeks earlier to start graduate school in English. I was crossing the Midway one overcast afternoon to pick up a printer I'd ordered from the computer store. Against an opaque, steel-gray sky, a monk parakeet winged brightly from one tree to the next and alit, at eye level, to peck at a berry.

I hadn't heard about the neighborhood's parakeet colony, so the moment was pure, joyful surprise. Before long, a few more of the birds appeared, diminishing my sense of seeing something really rare. By the next summer I had run the gamut from wonder to bored familiarity to high dudgeon—a Hyde Park rite of passage?—after one of the parakeets' nests on an electrical pole caught fire, blowing out my power for an evening. Speaking last month to the curator of the current Oriental Institute Museum show for "Bird By Bird" (page 42) restored some of that initial delight, and not only in Chicago's more exotic avians. It's been a while since I've spotted a parakeet, but even humble sparrows, she persuaded me, are worth pausing to observe.

There are several flights and landings to report in our office. After ten years—nearly four as editor—Amy Braverman Puma has taken on a new role at the University, overseeing other publications for alumni and friends while spending more time at home with her preschoolers. She remains a contributing editor and, to the *Magazine's* great good fortune, is cheerfully providing counsel from a new desk only 30 steps away from where we sit—I counted.

Meanwhile, a few months after Ruth E. Kott's departure, Katherine Muhlenkamp took the reins as alumni news editor on October 29. Kate has worked as an alumni relations and development writer at the University for five years and has regularly contributed to these pages. We warmly welcome her to the *Magazine* and thank copy editor/writer Katie Elliott and temporary alumni news editor Ally Batty, as well as the *Magazine's* interns, for gracefully bridging the gap since July.

Since September, I've enjoyed learning my way around the *Magazine* as editor and, while asking a question a minute of anyone within earshot, putting together this issue with the rest of the staff's help. They make it a lot easier being green. ♦



# LETTERS

When I received the Sept–Oct/12 *Magazine*, I was quite pleased to see a photo by Adam Nadel, AB'90, on the cover. When he was featured in the Sept–Oct/04 issue, I tore out his profile and saved it. Nadel was one of the reasons why I decided to pursue a photojournalism career at the age of 32 with no background in photography.

## The piece about Mr. Nadel in 2004 helped change my life, and consequently the lives of my students, for the better.

I quit my job as a high-school teacher and earned a master's degree in journalism from the University of Missouri, where I have worked for five years as a university photographer.

Although I haven't completed work at the level of Nadel, I nonetheless love documentary photography and integrate photojournalism into my public-relations position whenever possible. I also teach two classes in the Missouri School of Journalism, where I encourage students to make good stories.

The piece about Nadel in 2004 helped change my life, and consequently the lives of my students, for the better. I have enormous respect for his work and hope he continues to make a difference in the world with his photos.

*Shane Epping (formerly Conterez), AB'95  
Columbia, Missouri*

### War without tears

The letter from Stephen J. Breckley, MBA'68, John R. Flanery, MBA'06, and William P. McCoach, MBA'75, in your Sept–Oct/12 issue (in response to a Jul–Aug/12 profile of economist Austan Goolsbee) demonstrates an attitude that is distressingly common among Chicago MBAs. If they were taught that we should have done the opposite of what the Obama administration did, e.g., have no stimulus—though all economic evidence demonstrates that without the stimulus package we would now be in a major

depression, and indeed that the stimulus was if anything far too small—then they were miseducated.

The paper “Beginnings” by the distinguished late economist Hyman Minsky, SB'41, may provide the best insight into what happened to economics at Chicago. He wrote, “Today, economics at the University of Chicago is associated with a special methodological, ideological, and doctrinal position. It was not true of Chicago during the years I was there. The department had room for radicals like [Oskar R.] Lange, liberals like [Paul] Douglas, middle of the roaders like [Jacob] Viner as well as the beginnings of a conservative group in [Frank] Knight, [Henry] Simons, and [Lloyd] Mints. Furthermore, even those who were most clearly the intellectual ancestors of the present Chicago School—Frank Knight and Henry Simons—were not, at least in the understanding of this young student, as rigid and ideologically hard as today's ‘Chicago types.’ If we used Thatcherian language, the Chicago conservatives of the late 1930s would be ‘wets.’ Economics at Chicago in the late 1930s and early 1940s was open, rigorous, and serious.

Any department which ran the spectrum from Knight to Lange had to be intellectually open.”

Indeed, Milton Friedman, AM'33, himself said that when he arrived at the University of Chicago in the 1930s he encountered a “vibrant intellectual atmosphere of a kind that I had never dreamed existed”; yet his supposed followers today rejoice in the destruction of that atmosphere.

*Robert Michaelson, SB'66, AM'73  
Evanston, Illinois*

### The feeling was mutual

Thank you for including a snippet in the *Core* (Editor's Notes, “Wish You Were Here,” July–Aug/12) about Michael Jones, AM'83, PhD'88, AM'12, who recently resigned as associate dean of the College. Some of my fondest memories at the University see me sitting opposite Jones in his office discussing, philosophizing, or simply chatting about the day's events. Jones didn't have any of the egotism or pomposity that one would expect from a man in his position. Despite the demanding nature of his work, his door was always open to me, and he never failed to make me feel welcome, valued, equal. As his student, I had thought that something about his distinguished demeanor demanded respect; in time I realized that it was his respect of me as an individual that made him so worthy of my respect. My years at the University would not have been the same without his sage guidance and genuine support.

*Elodie Guez, AB'01  
Fort Myers, Florida*

### Free-market morality

Contrary to D. J. Brennan, AB'80, MFA'02, (Letters, Sept–Oct/12), I believe the American sense of free-market capitalism does indeed have a moral foundation, in that it inherently respects and protects the personhood, abilities, rights, contracts, and responsibilities of individuals. No other system on the planet does, or ever has done, as much or as well, morally or otherwise.

American free-market capitalism's moral foundation is broad and deep. It assumes free and enforceable contracts within a framework of law that also limits and punishes the use of fraud and force in contracts. It assumes Declaration-declared, Constitution-protected





rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness defined and decided by each individual, limited only by preventing fraud, force, and the suppression of others' rights.

American free-market capitalism believes individuals are fully capable of making their own decisions, judgments, and contracts in that framework—and of living with or personally changing the consequences thereof. Facilitating such freedoms and enforcing such responsibilities are in fact high moral choices. Interfering with them is the opposite.

Luigi Zingales's recommendations appear to support liberty by increasing competition, transparency, and accountability ("On the Merits," *UChicago Journal*, July–Aug/12). His suggestions appear to decrease the corruptive and sometimes covert power of entrenched interests to covertly determine or dominate.

Brennan's view of capitalism is reductive, as are her views of morality and success. Her red-herring canard, the debunked "Pinto scandal," is a straw man—"capitalism" as solely cost-benefit analysis limited to a producer.

The American free-market capitalism ideal treats every individual the same, with identical rights. It limits rewards only by how much others find your work relevant and valuable, a useful definition of merit and merit-based success, and it enables unlimited attempts to create and deliver such work. Its morality is untainted by preference or prejudice: equal rights, with independent rewards based on results. It offers unlimited opportunity bounded only by your willingness to work smarter and harder until others recognize and reward its value. It is unique in world history, drawing immigrant millions.

Zingales's suggested reforms might restore real effectiveness to that ideal, retaining the principles and framework described above. Ms. Brennan's cavils (and muddled misunderstandings) notwithstanding.


*Jeff Levinger (parent)  
San Francisco*

#### **Eight legs bad**


Per Eric Posner ("Octopodus?" Sept–Oct/12), the Madisonian separation of powers in government is a "historical relic." Posner ignores the fact that real

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restraint of the executive by popular sentiment is a chimera. Government secrecy enables the president to manage a narrative supporting his policies, no matter how harmful they might be. Is there a genuine popular consensus supporting illegal detention, targeted killings, torture, warrantless surveillance, secret wars, or an immigration program that includes deliberate non-enforcement of laws, all of which are current government policies?

If government seeks to "foster security and prosperity," then the powerful executive has failed miserably as White House policies have made the entire world less safe while the standard of living for most Americans (possibly excluding University of Chicago law professors) has fallen sharply. Posner approves of torture, which he calls "coercive interrogation," in a crisis and argues that the freedom to commit war crimes is desirable because it can serve as a deterrent.

I suppose Posner would respond with a version of "it can't happen here." But the truth is that it can happen anywhere, even if a genocidal dic-

tatorship is unlikely to spring up in the United States. Guantanamo is real and Jose Padilla is in prison. The restraints imposed by the US Constitution offer a legal recourse against a President Barack Obama or Mitt Romney declaring a state of emergency and deciding that whole categories of citizens would benefit from being shipped off to reeducation camps.

Executive primacy is by its very nature a dangerous zero-sum game, with political power accruing to the president taken away from the American people, the judiciary, Congress, and the states. The Posner formula enables unwise decisions by the White House to become the unchallengeable norm, while Posner personally provides intellectual legitimacy to a set of bad ideas and even criminal behavior. Granting carte blanche to someone who winds up in the Oval Office and is restrained only by the limits of his own popularity should be seen as a threat to every American, not as a necessary or inevitable advance in governance.

*Phil Ciraldi, AB'68  
Purcellville, Virginia*

## LETTERS

Eric Posner's expression of faith in public opinion as a check on presidents evinces no concern with the sources of that opinion. We find no echoes of the views of Robert Hutchins and Learned Hand about concentrated control of the media, perhaps because it is much easier for Mr. Posner to access our few significant newspapers than for other Chicagoans with less well-rewarded opinions.

In the long run, there will be no "freedom from fear" or public opinion if the executive can detain or do violence at will; checks on the executive, not electoral ceremonies, are the distinguishing mark of free societies. This was once seen more clearly than it is now. "Even in England," Ambassador Eric Phipps mused in the wake of the Night of the Long Knives, "death may come on a summer day, but not dispatched from Downing Street."

Nor is it clear that most citizens believe "that they benefit from having most policy being made at the federal level." The nationalization of moral and social issues, in which academic lawyers have played too great a part, has produced a society, economy, and polity that are neither functional nor contented.

*George W. Liebmann, JD'63  
Baltimore*

Dismissing concerns about US presidential law breaking as unjustified "tyrannophobia," Eric Posner does not discuss why anyone should care to uphold the law if presidents can break it with impunity. Here is an idea: now

that the rule of law is no more and has been replaced with a mere spectacle of the law—as various scholars and thinkers have been pointing out for some time now, and as Posner indicates (though he seems more interested in seeking ways to justify this new state of affairs)—it might be appropriate to rename the law school the School of the History of Law so that it refocuses on the problem of just what was the rule of law, and whether or not anyone should care.

*Magnus Fiskesjö, AM'94, PhD'00  
Ithaca, New York*

Are objections to violations of constitutional restrictions on presidential power merely to be dismissed as "tyrannophobia," as Eric Posner does? Tyranny is in the eye of the beholder. A lot depends on which side of it you are on. Tyrannophobia from the sending end might seem like tyrannophilia on the receiving end. Is the interaction between president and public more effective than a check and balance?

Before the U of C community dismisses anything as tyrannophobia, it would do well to read James Madison in Federalist No. 37 on one class readily uniting and oppressing another, creating a state of nature in which weaker individuals are not protected against the stronger. And as stronger individuals are induced by the insecurity of their positions to submit to a government that protects the weaker as well as the stronger, so are more powerful classes. Yes, it is in the eye of the beholder.

"Sic semper tyrannis," shouted John Wilkes Booth as he leaped to the stage of Ford's Theatre. Lincoln is not commonly thought to be a tyrant, but he did abolish habeas corpus, shut down newspapers, and enact conscription, among other tyrannical acts.

Not that conscription was abolished forever. It was reenacted in WW I and upheld in an atrocious Supreme Court decision whose author, Edward Douglas White, has a classroom named for him at the U of C Law School.

There are other passages in the Federalist papers that show the army was to be composed of paid professionals, not conscripts. There is compulsory military service, but under the militia clauses, not the army clause.

There are a lot of tyrannophobes who consider private firearms a check on tyranny. Their notion is ably rebutted by a paragraph in Federalist No. 28. A paragraph in Federalist No. 46 shows what the security of a free state is, and it is not interaction between the president and the people. The debate on the Second Amendment says nothing about private firearms, but rather anticipated a current tyrannophilia.

*Bill Wendt, MBA'76  
Long Beach, Indiana*

### Mink remembered

It was good to be reminded of the remarkable career in the US Congress of Patsy Takemoto Mink, JD'51, a University of Chicago Law School classmate of ours from Hawaii (Legacy, Sept–Oct/12). Among her achievements was the development of much-acclaimed Title IX programs that opened up opportunities dramatically for women in this country.

Patsy's service in the House of Representatives (beginning in 1964) included placements in the Congressional Record of various publications of mine criticizing our State Department's support of the colonels who seized the Greek government in April 1967. Almost a score of such articles were thus placed by, among others, Patsy and her colleague Abner J. Mikva, JD'51, another distinguished member of our Law School class. One consequence of all this was to make me seem far more influential in Washington than I have ever been, which earned me the distinction of being declared persona non grata by the colonels (the only American thus honored by them, so far as I know), thereby barring me from Greece for almost a decade.

One serious consequence of our official folly in Greece (between 1967 and 1974) was that it allowed the colonels, who were remarkably

### BLAST FROM THE PAST

**My old colleague Duke Frederick says that he finds it hard to believe that Charlie Parker ever played at the Beehive, on 55th Street.**

**I write to report that, on an unforgettable night in the early 1950s, I heard Parker at that wonderful place. He was not billed but he was very much there, and in rare form.**

—Benjamin Lease, AM'43, PhD'48, February 1995







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## LETTERS

inept and hence in need of a dramatic “victory,” to make a desperate effort: to take over a then-independent Cyprus. The Turks moved at once to take over a good part of that island for themselves, thereby poisoning Greek-Turkish and NATO relations for four decades now. To read more, visit my blog, [anastaplo.wordpress.com](http://anastaplo.wordpress.com).

*George Anastaplo, AB'48,  
JD'51, PhD'64  
Chicago*

Thank you for this fully realized portrait of Patsy Mink as a “tenacious and determined politician” by Richard Mertens. Although our paths crossed a couple of times during our parallel activities in the women’s movement, I did not know Patsy personally. I was extremely grateful for her awareness of how important it was to lend her strong voice to social issues such as the passage of Title IX. It was unfortunate that this bill was renamed the Patsy Mink Equal Opportunity in Education Act only after her death. But I especially appreciated her outspoken (and, yes, “abrasive”) public stance on numerous civil-rights and women’s issues from the early 1960s, when Asian American women were not even visible on the political horizon. Furthermore, hundreds of women applauded her courage in her class-action suit against the University of Chicago Lying-In Hospital and the drug company Eli Lilly. She was most effective just because she was not a “warm and fuzzy” “Japanese doll.” She was truly one of a kind.

*Mitsuye Yamada, AM'53  
Irvine, California*

### Nonaction figure

As founding vice president of Students for Violent Nonaction (SVNA), I read with great amusement the Web Exclusive by Katherine Muhlenkamp “Extra, Extra ...” (August 27, 2012). SVNA was founded in 1966–67 in a Hitchcock Hall dorm room by a small group led by my first-year roommate Steve Landsman, X'69, a.k.a. Frank Malbranche—undisputedly the cre-

ative force behind the group. It provided an avenue of relief from the rigors of the Core curriculum through tongue-in-cheek counterpoints to the über-serious student political groups like Students for Nonviolent Action that were so prevalent on campus in the late '60s. SVNA’s inaugural event was Bring Back Our Night, when we protested the switch of the streetlights along 57th Street from cool, soothing blue-and-white mercury-vapor lamps to much brighter, orange sodium vapor.

We indeed did stage the Pike for Peace on Hull Court gate, the Flush for Freedom, and the Nude Swim-in at the Ida Noyes pool. The first annual Lascivious Costume Ball was also an SVNA-inspired event that became a campus tradition. The Flush for Freedom, held during the inauguration following the 1968 presidential elections, was picked up by Jack Mabley at *Chicago’s American*, who railed against the commie kids who were supposedly trying to subvert the city’s water supply—one of our proudest moments. The plan was for everyone to select a commode, transistor radio in hand, and to flush at “so help me God” at the end of Nixon’s oath of office. Dutifully manning my station on the 3rd floor of Hitchcock, I flushed on cue and heard a loud groan, accompanied by an anemic swirl of water. In contrast, my dorm-mates on the lower floors were surprised by a faux Old Faithful shooting from the toilets, soaking anyone too slow to get out of the way. No doubt Tricky Dick had conspired with the CIA and the Chicago Public Works department to subvert our righteous protest.

*Bill King, AB'69  
Highland Park, Illinois*

### Bettelheim appreciated

When Bruno Bettelheim began teaching at the University, his objective was to help students understand themselves better by questioning why they answered his questions the way they did. It is true, as Frances Barrish, PhB'48, said (Letters, Sept–Oct/12), that many dropped out of his class—because this made some uncomfortable. This was OK with him because he believed that no one should presume to affect the psyches of others until they became acquainted with their own unconscious motivations.

When I returned to the Department

of Education a number of years later, his class was held in the auditorium. Students were willing to take a risk because he was so intensely interesting and they learned so much.

As the first UChicago student to be hired after he took over the Orthogenic School in 1944, I still thank him for the good life I have led.

*Jean O’Leary Brown, PhB'45, X'52  
West Frankfort, Illinois*

### Tribute to a friend

Our dear friend Joe Walsh, AB'85, left this world on June 6, 2012. He was very active on campus as president of Student Government and also involved in Blackfriars, acting in various productions. Marcus Asner, AB'85; Doug Shapiro, AB'85; and I are organizing an effort to honor Joe with a gift that supports the arts at the University of Chicago. We plan to use memorial gifts to name a seat or two in the Logan Center performance hall. With a gift of \$2,500 we can dedicate one seat. These gifts are used to support UChicago’s endowed Student Performance Fund. If you are interested in making a memorial gift, please call Josh Levine at 773.702.0885 or mail a check made out to the the University of Chicago to Josh at 401 N. Michigan Avenue, Suite 900, Chicago, IL, 60611.

*Joan Spoerl, AB'85  
Cleveland Heights, Ohio*

### Department of Corrections

In “For the Record” (Sept–Oct/12), we misnamed University Professor Son Thanh Dam. In “Notes,” we incorrectly reported that the software startup of Jonathan Hirsch, AB'07, is called Synapse. The company’s name is Syapse. We regret the errors.

*The University of Chicago Magazine welcomes letters about its contents or about the life of the University. Letters for publication must be signed and may be edited for space, clarity, and civility. To provide a range of views and voices, we encourage letter writers to limit themselves to 300 words or fewer. Write: Editor, The University of Chicago Magazine, 401 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 1000, Chicago, IL 60611. Or e-mail: [uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu](mailto:uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu).*



# Marty, Media, and Religion

BY MARGARET M. MITCHELL, AM'82, PHD'89, DEAN OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL AND SHAILER MATHEWS PROFESSOR OF NEW TESTAMENT AND EARLY CHRISTIAN LITERATURE

**W**hen I joined the Divinity School faculty in 1998, my new office in Swift Hall came with a phone number that had once been assigned to **Martin E. Marty**, PhD'56, the Fairfax M. Cone distinguished service professor of the history of modern Christianity in the Divinity School. The phone rang at least twice a day with journalists from CNN, the *Chicago Tribune*, NPR, and other major outlets anxiously seeking Marty's pithy insights into the ways religion informed events unfolding around us. Once the call was rerouted, Marty obliged—and continues to oblige—with his concise, informative, non-ideological, nondenominational, nonpartisan commentary.

But even the legendarily prolific Marty can satisfy only a fraction of the demand. Worse still, many journalists, politicians, pundits, and thought leaders fail even to realize they need a Marty-like guide to make sense of the issues that shape our world. From the healthcare debate to the Sikh temple shooting near Milwaukee—and far beyond, to seemingly secular issues such as taxation, the future of a united Europe, the role of social media—our world has been defined by religious values and expectations that often go unacknowledged. Any hope of a thoughtful, effective response to the challenges we face requires an understanding of the history and philosophy that brought us here, and that inevitably requires some sophistication about religion.



**Mitchell, who joined the faculty in 1998 and has served as dean since 2010, studies the literary and cultural history of ancient Christianity.**

The University of Chicago Divinity School is uniquely positioned to offer that insight. With an outstanding faculty of scholars of religion (56 at this counting) and doctoral students in 11 areas of study, as well as a network of alumni and friends across the country and around the globe, we offer a deep well of knowledge that could inform our social, political, and moral dialogue. The global scope of world religions in all their multifaceted complexity, even within traditions, demands that depth to support inquiry about religion that is accurate, nuanced, current, and intelligent.

In order to extend that knowledge beyond the walls of academia, we

need to create new structures and forums. That work is already under way at the Martin Marty Center for the Advanced Study of Religion. Under the direction of **William Schweiker**, PhD'85, the Edward L. Ryerson distinguished service professor of theological ethics, the Marty Center aims to further intelligent public conversation about the phenomena that comprise religion. The center carries out an ambitious schedule of conferences, online publications, and a dissertation seminar that helps advanced PhD students to reflect on their scholarship, develop the capacities for broader conversation beyond narrow specialties, and work to answer the “so what” question.

The Marty Center is rooted in the educational climate of the Divinity School, a place well known for having an outstanding faculty who are leaders in their fields and train the next generation of scholars who are deeply informed, uncompromisingly rigorous, and honestly engaged. Each fall I speak to our new master's and doctoral students, who come to study all five of the world's major religious traditions and many other topics in the study of religion. I tell them, “In the course of your research here you will continue to find yourself thinking, ‘It is much more complex than I had thought.’ But don't stop there; ask yourself, ‘Who needs to know about this complexity, and why?’”

In 2013 the Marty Center is launching a new initiative to make the Marty Center the go-to place for reliable information and learned commentary about religion in American and global public life. This can fill a real lacuna in the current media environment; it has the potential to make the highest level of scholarly knowledge and research in religion available in accessible and interactive ways to wider interested publics. In fact, we believe that it must. It is at the heart of our responsibility as scholars and educators. ♦

# Poetry, History, Architecture

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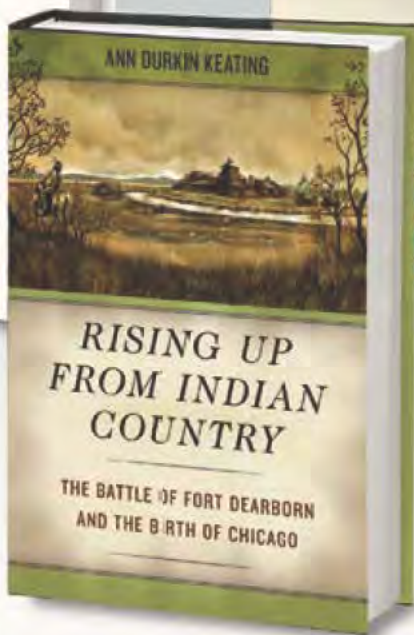
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ART

## Artistic freedom

As émigré artist Danh Vo sends Liberty around the globe, Chicago embraces its share.

“I told him we wanted the eye,” says Renaissance Society director **Susanne Ghez**, referring to a full-sized model fragment of the Statue of Liberty’s face

by artist Danh Vo. More than ten feet wide and eight feet tall, the eye is part of Vo’s ongoing project, *We the People*.

Using copper the thickness of two pennies, Vo is recreating the Statue of Liberty, piece by piece on a 1:1 scale, and distributing the pieces around the world. Thanks to Ghez’s efforts, five of them are exhibited on campus this fall: the eye and a fragment of Lady Liberty’s gown in the Oriental Institute Museum and other fragments on the grounds of Chicago Booth and the Law School.

Much of Vo’s art involves repurposing objects with historical resonance that is personal or political—or both. His 2009 Museum of Modern

Art installation *26.05.2009, 8:43*, for instance, is a disassembled chandelier whose pieces, neatly arranged, fill most of a gallery. The chandelier came from the hotel ballroom where the Paris Peace Accord was signed in 1973, ending direct US military involvement in Vietnam, where Vo was born. In 1979, when he was four, his family fled to Denmark.

Vo’s past works, notes the Renaissance Society’s **Hamza Walker**, AB’88, “are very direct in relation to the sociopolitical circumstances” of the artist’s background. So taking on an object as symbolically loaded as the Statue of Liberty might seem to “signal

an equal investment.” Not so, insists Vo, who sees *We the People* as evoking something universal that *everybody* has a relationship to, “something everybody thought they owned, such as a symbol of freedom.” The trick, he says, is to “twist it a bit” into the unfamiliar.

Struck by Vo’s brand of visceral commentary, Ghez partnered with curator James Rondeau from the Art Institute of Chicago, which is displaying five other sections from *We the People*, to bring Vo’s work to Chicago. Ghez and Rondeau, the Art Institute’s chair of contemporary art, sit on the purchasing committee for the Chicago Booth art collection. During a 2009 trip to Germany to secure a Vo piece for Booth, Ghez and Rondeau talked about the possibility of hosting the artist for a lengthier project.

Ghez also brought a second Vo exhibition, *Uterus*, to campus this fall. On view at the Renaissance Society through December 16 and dedicated to Ghez, *Uterus* remained largely unknown to her until it was installed. It

still holds mysteries, even to the artist himself, who sees the exhibit as a “learning process.”

The exhibit’s eclectic collection of objects, which Walker likens to “a series of puzzle pieces ... from different puzzles,” begins in the hallway outside the gallery with a display of letters from Henry Kissinger to Leonard Lyons of the *New York Post* from the 1970s when Kissinger was secretary of state. Inside the gallery, the viewer encounters disparate items, including a stack of copper ingots, melted down after a failed attempt at Liberty’s flame; 40 fresh flowers, each marking a year of Ghez’s tenure at the Renaissance Society; and a photograph of Vo’s young cousin looking back over his shoulder blades, showing off his “wings.”

In this image, Vo’s vision of the universal fluidity of ideas takes shape. “Not only the fantasy of a little kid,” the photo plays on the power of transformation, the human need to “keep on believing that things have the possibility to be something else.”—*Colin Bradley, '14*

EINSTEIN

## Creative energy

A composer and an astrophysicist embrace feeling lost in space.

UChicago astrophysicist **Michael Turner**—who coined the term “dark energy,” envisioned the accelerating universe, and helped establish the new field of particle astrophysics—was explaining to composer **Philip Glass**, AB’56, how scientists, unlike artists, are “just plumbers.” It’s one thing to discover how the pipes fit together, and another to forge them yourself. “There really are laws of physics,” Turner said, “and we plod along and we figure them out, and sometimes they’re really complicated and it takes a long time, but we’re not really creating anything—”

## ORIGINAL SOURCE STORYBOOK

“Getting academics to cooperate is like a military endeavor,” says Michael I. Allen, associate professor in classics and the College. Which is why he donated a copy of *De re militari*, or *On Military Matters*, to the Special Collections Research Center in honor of University Librarian Judith Nadler, to acknowledge the Library director’s “leadership and careful guidance” for researchers.

The fifth-century text on military science by Late Roman writer Vegetius offers a 200-page digest of tactical, technical, and strategic knowledge collected over centuries. The edition Allen donated was printed in 1585 by the famous Antwerp publishing house Plantin Press.

“Every book has a story, and the older it is, the more stories it has to tell,” says Allen, who studies Latin literature of the Middle Ages. He

was drawn to *De re militari* because of its story. Its military themes led the book to be shunned by the Church until Frechulf of Lisieux, a ninth-century Carolingian bishop and historian, prepared his own edition and exposed its relevance beyond warfare, to ethics. Frechulf pointed to maxims such as “A good leader doesn’t expose himself to danger,” and “If you want peace, prepare for war.”

Editing the Plantin Press edition, Godescalci Stewechi doubled the length of Frechulf’s manuscript, adding his own commentary, including sketches of military formations, woodcuts, and pull-out astrological charts. Allen notes an illustration of Hannibal and his soldiers atop an elephant—strikingly accurate, despite Europeans’ limited exposure to elephants.

The book is rare; perhaps only



a dozen copies exist in libraries across North America and Europe. But what Allen likes best is that it is useful. Comparing it with other editions could help recreate Frechulf’s manuscript, destroyed in the bombing of Dresden during World War II.—*Colin Bradley, '14*





Turner, left, and Glass agreed during their discussion that, for both scientists and artists, too much knowledge can stifle new ideas.

“Are you having fun?” Glass interrupted, a note of feigned worry in his voice giving way to a teasing smile. It was hard to tell whether Glass meant the pursuit of science or the conversation he and Turner were having, seated in matching wingback chairs before a packed audience in a darkened Manhattan theater. The two had come together on a rainy September night for a University alumni event called “Einstein as a Cultural Figure”: the composer who wrote the groundbreaking 1976 opera *Einstein on the Beach* and the scientist whose work furthers the field that Albert Einstein helped build.

“Yes, definitely,” Turner answered, suddenly disarmed, easing into a smile. “So we’re both having fun, right?”

The whole night was pretty much like that. Over 90 minutes, while a moderator sat quietly off to the side, Turner and Glass strolled through one digression after another—Mendel’s garden peas, Galileo’s telescopes, Beethoven’s ear trumpet, Pollock’s paint splatters—winding a loose orbit around the ideas of creation and dis-

covery, thought and perception, art and science. Glass recalled encountering Einstein as a ten-year-old boy in Baltimore, an experience that affected him deeply. “I belonged to a telescope club when I was 11 years old,” he said. He arrived at Chicago as an aspiring scientist and mathematics major. Even after reaching the “sad conclusion” that “I would not make a very good scientist” and turning instead to music, Glass remained captivated by the concepts that first exhilarated him; his oeuvre includes operas about astronomers Johannes Kepler and Galileo Galilei. In 1987 he wrote *The Light*, a piece marking the 100th anniversary of the Michelson-Morley experiment, which demonstrated for the first time that light waves travel on their own, not, as long supposed, through a “luminiferous aether” medium.

Turner, who directs the University’s Kavli Institute for Cosmological Physics, kept trying to define the boundaries between art and science, reluctant to overstep his territory, returning often to the notion of scientists as plumbers, workmen—

“discoverers.” Creative, sure, but not creators. Glass kept trying to blur those lines, insisting on the poetry in science and the subjectivity in math, the universal impulse to push oneself to the limit of what is known and then try to go beyond it. Sometimes he seemed to literally be drawing himself closer to Turner, inching forward in his chair. “My basic feeling is that we”—artists and scientists—“find everything,” Glass said.

“But what does that mean?” Turner asked.

“That it’s already there, just as you said. It’s not that we create it or discover it; it’s that it stands revealed.”

He offered as an example Claude Monet, who produced many of his famous paintings as his eyesight was failing, the lily ponds and poppy fields and haystacks growing muddy as cataracts closed in. “So, do we see more than he did with those paintings, or did he see more? Are they an imperfect version, or a super-perfect version?” said Glass, who also talked about composing music now that his own hearing has begun to falter.

At one point, the painter Chuck Close, a friend of Glass's who was in the audience, took the microphone to say that artists don't think of themselves as creators, but as problem solvers. "I think, as a matter of fact," he said, revising, "the better artist is not really a problem solver, because everything you can think of is what someone else has thought," but instead a problem creator. "How do you put yourself in a position where none of those answers work?"

"I agree with him," Glass said. Turner nodded too. "Every time science asks a question," he said, the answer that comes back "creates two new questions."

There were times when one man's words almost blended into the other's, as when Glass and then Turner described the breakthrough that comes after weeks of staring at the same notes, the same data set, the same canvas. Or when Turner brought up the influence of ever more precise and powerful instruments. In many ways, modern science began when Galileo started building telescopes, Turner said—an idea that led Glass directly to Frédéric Chopin. In Poland some years ago, Glass visited the great composer's piano. "It was a little bitty thing!" he said. "The music Chopin could visualize did not fit that piano." Now, after a couple of centuries of piano evolution, musicians can play Chopin in a way the composer himself never could. "The music," Glass said, "seemed to demand the technology."

Finally, Glass and Turner wound toward a discussion of time's effects on artists and scientists themselves. Growing older alters a scientist's contributions, Turner said, noting, "I see it in myself—the more you know, it cramps your creativity. When I look at my younger colleagues, they don't know enough to know when an idea's stupid. And sometimes an idea is just stupid and crazy enough to be right."

That's a problem Glass knows well, he said. "When I'm writing a piece, if I know what I'm going to write, I know I don't have much chance of writing anything good. It's only when I'm completely lost that I feel there's a chance that some sort of—"

"And the more you know, the less lost you are," Turner finished.

"Exactly."—*LydiaLyle Gibson*



**Its own reward: rats will stick their necks out to set trapped cagemates free.**

#### NEUROSCIENCE

## Emotional release

Chicago empathy researchers test how far rats will go to rescue a cagemate in distress.

Circling a strange contraption, the rat gnaws at its edges, pressing his paws against the clear Plexiglass walls. Inside the tube-shaped restrainer, trapped, is the rat he's shared a cage with for two weeks.

The prisoner can barely do a 360-degree turn in his tight quarters and tiny squeaks betray his distress. Meanwhile, the free rat circles and circles, scraping

his teeth against the restrainer, poking whiskers through its small openings.

For the past five days, it's been the same routine for these cagemates: one free, one captive, both stressed. But today is different. After hours of trial and error of circling, biting, and digging into the restrainer, the free rat pushes its door with his head—and just the right amount of force. Suddenly, the plastic front falls away, as the researchers watching have designed it to do.

Both rats freeze, stunned. As the newly freed rat scurries out, the liberator follows in quick pursuit, jumping on him and licking him. It's an unusual burst of energy that suggests he's done what he meant to do: release his cagemate.

"It looks like celebration," says Chicago neuroscientist **Peggy Mason**, who has observed the same interaction with dozens of rat pairs. For the past three



years, Mason, psychology postdoctoral fellow **Inbal Ben-Ami Bartal**, AM'09, PhD'12, and empathy researcher **Jean Decety**, also a neuroscientist, have been putting the rodents in these sticky situations—and finding them more than willing to help each other out.

The scientific term is “prosocial behavior,” which encompasses anything done for another’s benefit. We see it every day in the human world: a teenager helping his grandmother across the street, volunteers serving meals at a soup kitchen, human-rights advocates speaking out against torture. For us, it’s often motivated by empathy, that emotional tug of someone else’s distress.

Rats may not be so different. “The trapped buddy is sending out signals of distress that the other rat is picking up. He’s catching the distress and feeling pretty distressed himself,” explains Bartal, lead author on a 2011 *Science* paper detailing the researchers’ findings. “When that rat aids in terminating that distress, he gets a...” She trails off, searching for the right word.

Mason comes to her rescue.

“A big ‘Yahoo!’” she chimes in. “It’s ‘Yahoo for me!’”

Bartal nods. Helping, in and of itself, seems highly rewarding for the rats. Once the free rats learn how to open the restrainer door—on average this happens on day six of the 12-day experiment—they consistently repeat the behavior. As a control, researchers also tested free rats in a pen with empty restrainers and restrainers containing a toy rat. Neither prompted them to open the door, suggesting their earlier actions had been specifically motivated by the presence of the trapped cagemate.

But how far, the researchers wondered, would the rats really go for each other?

A second set of experiments upped the ante. This time, the free rat had three choices: liberate the cagemate, open an identical restrainer containing five milk-chocolate chips, or both. Normally, Bartal explains, a rat left alone with chocolate will gobble up the entire stash.

But that’s not what happened. The free animals not only released their cagemates just as frequently as they opened the chocolate-filled restrainer, but many left behind chips for the other rat to share. Even in instances where free rats pried open the chocolate restrainer before releasing their

cagemate—and could have very easily hogged the food for themselves—they didn’t. Some even plucked the chocolate chips out of the restrainer and dropped them near the newly freed rat.

“This just blew us away,” Bartal says. “It was very obvious they were purposefully leaving the chocolates.” Although apes and other primates also exhibit this sort of sharing behavior, she notes, “there is no such thing in the rat world.” Until now.

When it comes to sharing the chocolate, “we actually still can’t explain that,” says Mason, who has spent more than two decades studying rats to investigate pain processing and other concepts.

The researchers are now running a series of studies to better understand the rodents’ motivations. What they can explain in the meantime are some of the biological underpinnings that lead rats to free each other in the first place. Rats, explains Bartal, “actually share a lot of the neuronal structures that permit them to be attuned to the emotional state of another.” Like human empathy, the rat analogue takes place mainly in the brain’s subcortical region. “This behavior,” says Bartal, “is not a very highly complex cognitive function.”

The process starts when the free rat sees another in distress, then mimics some of that affective state. This mirroring, or emotional contagion, then produces in the animal a drive to do something. But first, the free rat has to get his own fear under control, what’s known in empathy research as downregulation.

“The rat not only has to feel motivated but has to feel bold enough to act,” says Mason. That includes venturing out into the middle of the arena to reach the imprisoned cagemate. “A rat, given its druthers,” says Mason, “will be plastered to the side” of the pen, where it feels safer. But time and time again, the animals overcome their own fear, moving forward to help out another.

Such selflessness makes evolutionary sense for any mammal, rats included. “You don’t get to live and reproduce if you can’t navigate the social world,” says Mason. By demonstrating rats’ sense of empathy, their findings suggest that helping out those in distress is instinctual and when we fail to do so, we are essentially going against a “biological mandate.” In short, “we are built to play well with others.”

—Brooke E. O’Neill, AM’04

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## WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER’S INDEX

### FOOD FOR THOUGHT

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Total number of UChicago Dining locations:

# 18

Locations renovated over the past two years:

# 12

Meals served during the 2011–12 academic year:

# 1,211,583

Visits to Pierce’s late-night fourth meal in 2011–12:

# 35,472

Percentage of food sourced within 150 miles:

# 47

Number of coffee brands served on campus:

# 7

Number of student organizations that received funding from the 2011–12 RSO Catering Fund:

# 29

## FOR THE RECORD



**HONORARY ROLE BECOMES OFFICIAL**  
**Raghuram Rajan**, Chicago Booth's Eric J. Gleacher distinguished service professor of finance, became the Indian government's chief economic adviser in August. Rajan will remain affiliated with the business school, rearranging his duties to meet his responsibilities in India, where he has been an honorary adviser to the prime minister since 2008. Author of the 2010 book *Fault Lines: How Hidden Fractures Still Threaten the World Economy* (Princeton University Press), Rajan is well-known for his 2005 speech warning about threats that would contribute to the 2008 financial crisis.



**BOUND AND DETERMINED**  
Incoming first-year undergraduates volunteered throughout the city through a new program, Chicago Bound, complementing the traditional day of service during Orientation Week. As part of the new initiative, 20 students worked in food pantries, community centers, and clinics in Pilsen, Humboldt Park, Lakeview,

and Woodlawn. The student volunteers also met with community leaders in an effort to develop connections that will last throughout their College careers.

### MORE THAN A BIT FASTER

The University and the State of Illinois are leading a \$9 million effort to bring gigabit-speed broadband to nine South Side neighborhoods. About 100 times faster than standard high-speed cable or DSL, the broadband service, which will be implemented through a partnership with the Washington, DC-based economic-development firm Gigabit Squared, will reach nearly 5,000 homes, businesses, schools, and health-care facilities by the end of 2013.



### POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS

**Jan Kostner**, previously the deputy director at the Illinois Bureau of Tourism, and **Steve Edwards**, a former Chicago public-radio journalist, were among five new appointees to the Institute of Politics announced in September. Kostner is deputy director for events and marketing and Edwards is director of programming.

### RAVE REVIEW FOR THE MARS ROVER

Inspired by the rover *Curiosity's* landing on Mars, **Isaac Larkin**, '14, sent a congratulatory letter to President Obama, which the administration shared with NASA officials—including the planetary-science division director, who read the letter

at a September meeting of the National Academy of Sciences. Larkin, a biochemistry major, hailed the landing as “a triumph of human intelligence, civilization, and cooperation.”



### FROM INDUSTRY TO THE INSTITUTE

In September **Sharon Feng**, previously vice president of business development for Bayer MaterialScience LLC, became executive director of the Institute for Molecular Engineering. Feng, who has a PhD in bioinorganic chemistry from MIT, will lead the institute's internal financial, operational, and managerial functions, while serving as a liaison with industry partners.

### CAPITAL INVESTMENT

**Hal Weitzman**, an author and former *Financial Times* reporter, joined Chicago Booth in September as executive director of intellectual capital. In the new position, Weitzman will promote research and program information to alumni, the media, and the business community. Previously the Chicago and Midwest bureau chief for the *Financial Times*, Weitzman, the author of *Latin Lessons: How South America Stopped Listening to the United States and Started Prospering* (Wiley, 2012), also led the newspaper's Lima, Peru, bureau.

### TO SURVIVE AND THRIVE

The Resilience Project, a program to help undergraduates overcome adversity and disappointment, began this fall under the

direction of **Alex J. Lickerman**, AB'88, MD'92, assistant vice president of campus and student life; **Kelly Hogan Stewart**, director of health promotion and wellness; and **Mike Quinn**, senior research scientist in the department of general medicine. The project offers workshops on topics such as articulating a life mission, using distraction and avoidance rather than willpower to resist temptation, accepting pain as a method for mitigating it, and managing expectations. (See Lickerman's Alumni Essay, “How to Construct an Indestructible Self,” page 50.)

### LUDWIG RECOGNIZED AS A HEALER

**Jens Ludwig**, a leader in applying scientific tools to the study of crime, poverty, and health, has been elected to the National Academy of Science's Institute of Medicine. Ludwig, the McCormick Foundation professor of social service administration, law, and public policy and director of the University of Chicago Crime Lab, focuses his research on the prevention of violent crime and the effects of urban poverty and public policy on health.



### NIMOCKS KNOWS THE WAY

Rudy and Joyce Nimocks have been community fixtures in Woodlawn for more than 50 years and now a stretch of South Greenwood Avenue bears their names. “Honorary Rudy & Joyce Nimocks Way” recognizes the couple's commitment to the neighborhood. **Rudy Nimocks**, 83, the University's director of community partnerships, was chief of the UChicago police department for 23 years after 33 years on the city's force.





University president emeritus Hanna H. Gray, right, and a panel of provosts discussed the peculiarities of academic leadership.

THE ACADEMY

## Following Levi's lead

A look back at the University's first provost and a look ahead to his successors' challenges.

"Welcome to a pride of provosts," **Hanna H. Gray** said, gesturing to a panel of six seated to her right on stage at the Logan Center. The University of Chicago president emeritus introduced the panelists not by name, but by the etymology of the job title.

She noted that the ancient term "provost" has applied to a range of professions, from supervisors of monasteries or convents to prison wardens, along with high-ranking law enforcement and military officials. "You can see easily how it came to be used for provosts of colleges and universities, who combine all these roles," Gray said.

The group gathered September 21 for a celebration of the career of Edward H. Levi, U-High'28, PhB'32, JD'35, on the 50th anniversary of

his appointment as the University's first provost. Levi went on to become president of the University from 1968 to 1975 and US attorney general under President Gerald R. Ford.

A morning session featured four speakers discussing Levi's contributions as a legal scholar, a teacher, an administrator, and a government official. An afternoon panel, moderated by Gray, included current provost **Thomas F. Rosenbaum** and five of his predecessors discussing "the changing university," a conversation that touched on finances, technology, student life, and the challenges of maintaining academic standards under increasingly complex conditions. The peculiar aspects of university leadership were prevalent in each session.

Dean of the College **John Boyer**, AM'69, PhD'75, outlined how Levi assumed the newly created provost's post. A phone call from Levi, then the Law School dean, had convinced his close friend, the Nobel Prize-winning geneticist George Beadle, to accept the University presidency in 1961. Early in the new president's tenure, Board of Trustees chair Glen Lloyd, JD'23, expressed concerns to Levi about "the drift in academic planning and the lack of leadership that Beadle and his team were demonstrating," Boyer said.

The trustees had decided to establish a new second-in-command position and they wanted Levi to take it. When he demurred, according to a story Levi told Boyer in 1993, "Glen Lloyd leaned over the table to him and said, 'Ed, you were a member of the search committee, you persuaded George to take the job. You helped get us into this mess, now you're going to help get us out.'"

Boyer described Levi as bringing almost instant direction to the University. As provost and as president, he led a rebuilding of the faculty and the physical plant, and guided "a stunning intellectual and cultural recovery in the '60s," while navigating the student protest movement on campus. "We were deeply fortunate," Boyer said, "to have a scholar and an administrative leader of Edward Levi's insight, courage, and intellectual good taste in what were, in retrospect, quite perilous times in the 1960s and 1970s."

Levi, who died in 2000 at age 88, resumed teaching at the Law School after his stint as attorney general. **Larry Kramer**, JD'84, president of the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, was a student in Levi's exhaustive first-year course Elements of Law. "The materials started with the debate between Thrasymachus and

Socrates from *The Republic*. It ended with *Roe v. Wade*, about 2,000 pages later,” Kramer said. “And it essentially covered literally everything in between those two.”

The University’s reputation for such academic intensity “derives from Edward’s way of talking about the institution,” said former provost **Geoffrey R. Stone**, JD’71, the Edward H. Levi distinguished service professor in the Law School. Levi, he said, strengthened the University’s distinctive identity in higher education. “One line I particularly liked from a faculty report about 20 years ago,” Stone said, “was that, at the University of Chicago, the only appropriate response to even the most withering question was not resentment, but gratitude.”

Tending that academic atmosphere is the provost’s primary focus, and Rosenbaum, the John T. Wilson distinguished service professor in physics, the James Franck Institute, and the College, has occupied that office since 2007. Gray asked what keeps him up at night: “It becomes very expensive to compete in all areas and, in fact, you can’t lead in all areas,” he said. “So, trying to think intelligently about which areas you put your resources in so that you’re eminent enough across areas to be a great university, but not frivolously spending money in one area where you don’t have an advantage to be able to compete on the worldwide stage. Getting that balance right keeps me up quite late.”

An audience member asked whether increasing complexity in managing budgets and bureaucracy will require university administrators with more specialized training, as opposed to leaders promoted from the ranks of academia. The panel’s response was a resounding no. “You want leaders who come from us, and who are us,” said former provost **Edward O. Laumann**, the George Herbert Mead distinguished service professor of sociology, noting that lawyers could read the fine print, but only an academic could truly understand the impact of policies on a university environment.

“They once asked me what I was doing as a Renaissance historian in this business,” Gray said. “I could always point out that my major work was on Machiavelli.”—*Jason Kelly*



**Banning burkas, Nussbaum says, is a denial of Muslims’ human dignity.**

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HUMANITIES

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## Faith healer

Philosopher Martha Nussbaum advocates a return to America’s founding religious tolerance.

With legislatures throughout Europe roiled by calls to outlaw burkas in public, philosopher **Martha Nussbaum**, usually an outspoken Europhile, finds herself at odds with popular European attitudes toward religion. Everyday religious practices, from dress to diet, Nussbaum says, reflect the search for ultimate meaning. And so the talk of banning burkas—a garment worn by some Muslim women to cover their bodies and faces—represents something more insidious than an aversion to social change: it is a denial of Muslims’ fundamental human dignity.

Nussbaum’s belief that religious liberty, especially for Muslims, is in crisis in the Western world led to a book, *The New Religious Intolerance: Overcoming the Politics of Fear in an Anxious Age* (Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2012). It offers a protest against revanchist anti-Muslim trends in Europe and the United States. Nussbaum teaches in the Law School, the Divinity School, and the classics, philosophy,

and political-science departments, and in *The New Religious Intolerance*, she uses legal, philosophical, and literary analysis to identify the roots of religious prejudice and suggest ways of overcoming it.

In protecting religious minorities, Europe has seen more setbacks than the United States, Nussbaum says. Partly that’s because support for measures like the burka ban cuts across political divides, as secularists on the left find common cause with religious nationalists on the right. This convergence, along with widespread fear of Islamic terrorism, has provoked a dangerous atmosphere of intolerance, Nussbaum argues, leading not only to burka bans in France and Belgium but also to incidents of extreme violence. In 2011 Norwegian fanatic Anders Behring Breivik killed 77 people in Oslo while condemning multiculturalism and what he called the Islamization of Europe.

There are troubling instances of anti-Muslim hatred in this country—Nussbaum notes attempts to ban Sharia law in several states and the controversy over plans to build an Islamic cultural center in lower Manhattan—but fewer than in Europe. Nothing here, she writes, “even remotely approaches the nationwide and regional bans on Islamic dress in Europe, or the nationwide Swiss minaret referendum.” The majority of Americans believe that Muslims and other religious minorities should be allowed to practice their faith. Her book emphasizes that even



## CITATIONS

### NO BOOTSTRAPS

The mid-1990s welfare reform may have left America's poorest worse off than before. **Marci Ybarra**, assistant professor at the School of Social Service Administration, coauthored a study in the September *Children and Youth Services Review* comparing the financial well-being of the "deeply poor" (those with incomes of \$11,500 or less for a family of four), with the "near poor" (families making between \$23,000 and \$34,500). When the reforms were enacted in 1996, millions of welfare recipients entered the workforce. But the stipulation that recipients work to qualify for cash assistance meant that those at the very bottom of the income pool—many of whom cannot work—saw a serious decline in aid. By 2005, 88 percent of the heads of households in near-poor families reported working, while only 41 percent from deeply poor families could find jobs.

### MATH PROBLEMS

Anxiety about math performance affects many young students, but a study by psychology professor **Sian Beilock** found that it is most harmful to high-achieving students. Published in the April *Journal of Cognition and Development*, the study examines the effects of math anxiety and its correlation to working memory, which

Beilock describes as "a kind of 'mental scratchpad' that allows us to 'work' with whatever information is temporarily flowing through consciousness." Students with less working memory tend to be less affected by anxiety because they have developed simpler ways to deal with math problems, such as counting on their fingers. Anxiety can begin as early as first grade, and it tends to snowball, leading students to avoid math and ultimately be less competent. The problem affects about half of high-performing students, and the study suggests solutions, including expressive drawing and tests posed as challenges rather than as threats.

### AMBITIOUS PREDICTIONS

Decisions on hiring or tenure can be almost as difficult for the committee as for the scientist whose fate is in question, says **Stefano Allesina**, an assistant professor of ecology and evolution, in part because predicting the future success of a young scientist is anything but exact. But, Allesina demonstrated in a September *Nature* study, there are methods to improve those predictions. Allesina and his collaborators gathered data on some 34,000 neuroscientists, including current and past h-index, a widely accepted metric based on number of publications and

citations. (An h-index of 12 is normally sufficient for tenure.) Using the data, Allesina developed an algorithm to predict a scientist's success ten years into the future. Among the findings, says Allesina, were that "the things that we value the most are in fact the things that matter the most," like the number of published articles, the number of years since the first articles were published, and the number of articles in the most prestigious journals. Allesina believes better predictions can help channel funding to the scientists with the most potential, leading to more ambitious science.

### PREHISTORIC PORCUPINE

Fanged, but miniature, with inch-long jaws and a parrot-like beak, the *Pegomastax*

*africanus*, one of the smallest dinosaurs that ever lived, scurried through the forest 200 million years ago, devouring fruits and slicing up leaves. In an October report in the online journal *ZooKeys*, paleontologist **Paul Sereno** described the bizarre anatomy of the new found species, whose fossils he unearthed from red rock excavated from South Africa. Two feet long and weighing less than a house cat, *Pegomastax*—among "the most advanced plant eaters of their day"—had big sharp canines, rare for an herbivore. Sereno concluded the teeth were most likely used to defend against predators. The animal's body was also covered in quills, making it look, Sereno said, like a "nimble, two-legged porcupine."—*Colin Bradley, '14, and Lydialyle Gibson*



All fangs and quills, this tiny herbivore roamed much of Earth.

many critics of the Manhattan Islamic center, Park51, acknowledged the developers' constitutional right to build on private property.

This points to one key difference between this country and Europe: the United States has a strong legal tradition of protecting religious belief and practice; Europe "hasn't formalized those principles," says Nussbaum. The United States has no established church; much of Europe does. As a result, state-sponsored religious discrimination has been less frequent here, and disparate spiritual sects have flourished, making this country one of the most religious in the world.

In part, cultural history has shaped

US law. Many original settlers, says Nussbaum, were "minorities and weirdos" who "got the idea that religiously diverse people have to live together." One hero of her book is Roger Williams, Rhode Island's founder, who envisioned the colony as a haven for those escaping religious persecution. Nussbaum finds deep contemporary relevance in his 17th-century writings. Williams believed, she says, in the "idea that conscience is sacred and that each individual has to be protected in that search."

He promoted an approach that allowed religious minorities certain legal exceptions on the basis of their beliefs. At the same time, Williams

created a model for what Nussbaum calls "civic friendship." He wrote about his "constant zealous desire to dive into the native languages" and published a phrase book on the language of the Narragansett Indians, and he urged other Englishmen to treat native tribes with openness and respect. Despite his distaste for their spiritual practices, Williams's writings on the Narragansett reflected what Nussbaum calls a "sympathetic imagination" that allowed him to see Native Americans as equally human to Christian settlers.

The sympathetic imagination is constantly under threat—here as well as in Europe, Nussbaum says. Throughout

American history, principles of liberty of conscience have clashed with popular bigotry against religious minorities such as Catholics, Jews, and Mormons. And while the United States touts a national narrative of inclusion and diversity, that self-image is undermined by anti-Muslim fear. For Nussbaum, the furor over Park51, attempts to ban

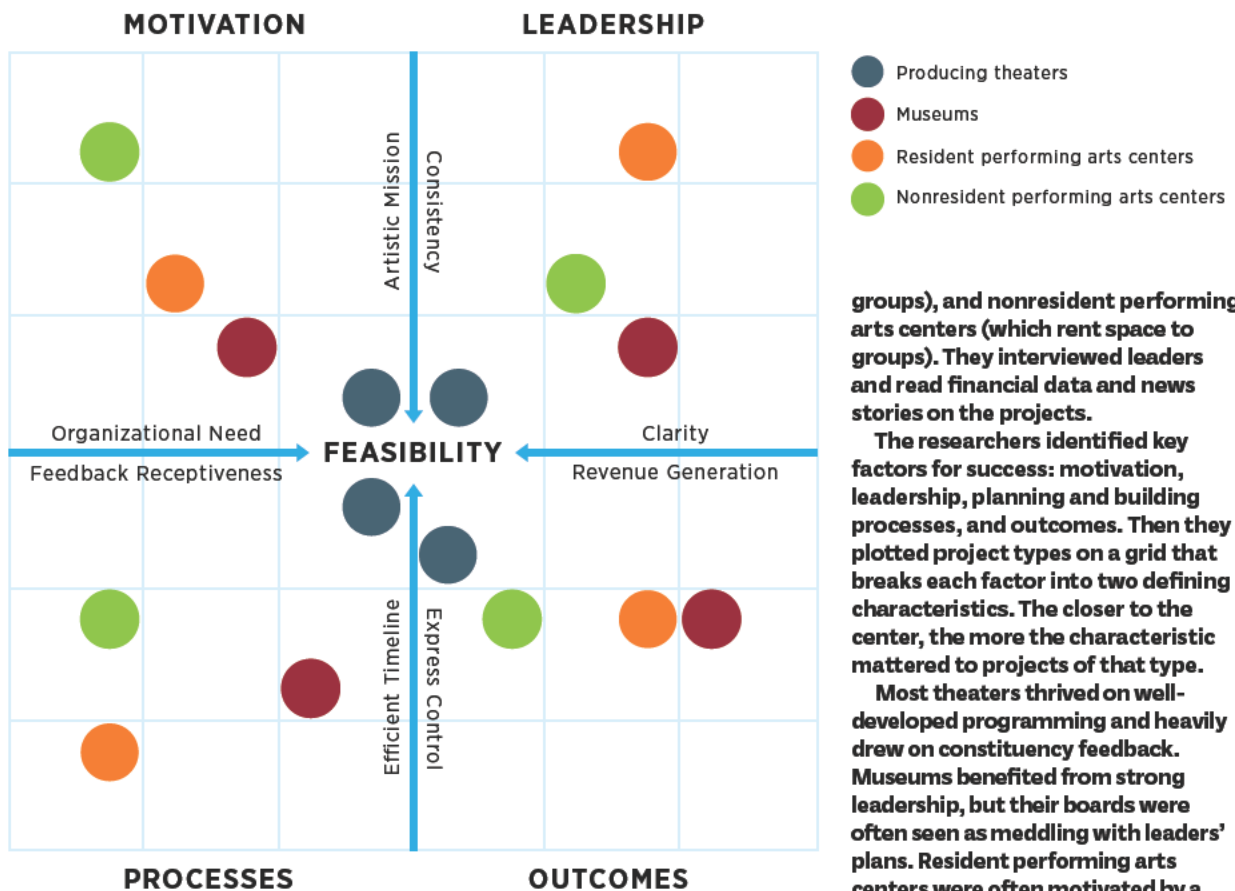
Sharia law, and other recent moves to restrict Muslim practice reveal that the social foundations of religious freedom are fragile.

The culture of empathy that thinkers like Williams advocated must be perpetually nourished, Nussbaum argues, by exposure to the broad sweep of human experience. Liberal educa-

tion, she says, remains the most effective way to do this. But recent cuts to humanities funding in both secondary and higher education worry her. American students, she says, are now less likely to read the kinds of texts that help cultivate compassion for people outside one's social group.

—Sarah Miller-Davenport, *AM*'08

**FIG. 1**  
**BUILDING SUCCESS**



In the past two decades, hundreds of arts facilities have been planned nationwide. This boom caught the attention of researchers at the Cultural Policy Center, an initiative of the Harris School of Public Policy Studies and NORC. Their study looks at how projects succeed—and fail.

Using data on building permits issued from 1994 to 2008, center associate Joanna Woronkowitz, PhD'11, and collaborators randomly chose 56 projects of four types for in-depth study: theaters, museums, resident performing arts centers (which offer stable bases for arts

groups), and nonresident performing arts centers (which rent space to groups). They interviewed leaders and read financial data and news stories on the projects.

The researchers identified key factors for success: motivation, leadership, planning and building processes, and outcomes. Then they plotted project types on a grid that breaks each factor into two defining characteristics. The closer to the center, the more the characteristic mattered to projects of that type.

Most theaters thrived on well-developed programming and heavily drew on constituency feedback. Museums benefited from strong leadership, but their boards were often seen as meddling with leaders' plans. Resident performing arts centers were often motivated by a need for new space (e.g., with better acoustics) and encountered the most complications, due to competing interests of resident companies.

Standardized guidelines would be "neither helpful nor accurate," says Woronkowitz, but she advises project managers to give special attention to the characteristics identified.—Emily Wang, '14

GRAPHIC COURTESY SET IN STONE: BUILDING AMERICA'S NEW GENERATION OF ARTS FACILITIES, 1994–2008; ADAPTED BY JOY OLIVIA MILLER



# Journey to the East

Businessman John Kuhns turned his winding career path into a novel.

**John Kuhns**, MFA'75, who studied sculpture at UChicago, has had long, parallel careers in investment banking and energy. He is chair and CEO of three companies: China Hydroelectric Corporation, investment bank Kuhns Brothers, and the private-equity organization China Hand Fund.

In 1984, Kuhns was the first American to gamble on purchasing hydroelectric generating equipment from China. The purchase powered his company, Catalyst Energy, to its successful IPO and listing on the New York Stock Exchange.

The highs of Kuhns's career have been matched with lows, which he recounts in the semiautobiographical novel *China Fortunes: A Tale of Business in the New World* (John Wiley and Sons, 2011). At one point, Kuhns's alter ego, Jack Davis, finds himself in the grocery store with maxed-out credit cards and no cash, unable to buy food for his wife and family.

In a recent interview, adapted below, Kuhns, whose second novel "South of the Clouds" is forthcoming, discussed his real and fictional lives.

—*Carrie Golus, AB'91, AM'93*

## Football player

In college, I was absolutely sure I was going to play football in the NFL. I played for Georgetown, where I graduated with a degree in fine arts and sociology. I had tryouts with the Cowboys and the Redskins and I wasn't good enough. I was extremely disappointed, as you can imagine.

## Sculptor

At the U of C I studied sculpture with Virginio Ferrari, who was artist in residence. The University had piles of unused Indiana limestone—just stacks of it, right outside of Taft Studios. They had built the buildings and had a bunch left over. So we were able to just use that.

I was also Virginio's graduate teach-

ing assistant. I taught undergrads drawing and sculpture, and I worked for him in the summers. But I didn't really imagine a career as an artist. Other than playing professional football, I hadn't thought about a career at all.

## Harvard MBA?

I was the arts and culture critic for the *Maroon*. One Friday afternoon I was looking at the galleys and this little two-inch ad caught my eye: "Harvard MBA?" For some reason I was intrigued. The next day, I went to the admissions event, still in my overalls from the studio. I applied and got in.

## Lawn mower

I've been an entrepreneur all my life. At 12, my twin brother and I had 50 to 75 lawns at \$2 a pop. We installed tennis courts and so forth. My senior year of college, I managed a restaurant while going to school and playing football. So I had some basic business knowledge. I knew sales were important.

## Wall Street

When I first got to Harvard, I was thinking I might run an art gallery or something like that. Then one day it dawned on me: my diploma is the same one everyone else is getting. I didn't have to make sense of the fact that I got here. And I found myself drawn to Wall Street.

## Novelist

When I decided to write my first novel, I had a regime. I would sit down at 7 a.m. and would not answer the phone or have any appointments until 10. That way I could do 1,000 words a day, like Jack London says. It took me two years to write it.

Everything in the book is true, except for the girlfriends. The women are actual characters, but Wiley [his publisher] and my agents said it didn't have enough sizzle. So the girlfriend part is apocryphal. Luckily, I had the first manuscript to show my wife the evidence.

## Seven jobs

Somebody with a humanities or liberal arts background is going to do a lot better in business than somebody who doesn't have it, especially these days. I read recently that the average person has seven jobs in three different industries during their career. The idea that you would get out of school with a practical education and have a job for life is gone with the wind.

## Love or money

Pursue a career in something that you're good at, and never make a career decision based on the money. So many artists teach, but don't become a teacher if you don't like teaching. If you do something you're good at, the money will come.



# The art of discovery

*The fairest thing we can experience is the mysterious. It is the fundamental emotion which stands at the cradle of true art and true science.—Albert Einstein*

**O**n a train from Paris to Geneva in July, physicist **Joe Incandela** sat in first class, facing backward. And for the first time in months, he spent an afternoon looking backward, reflecting on the rush leading up to his presentation two weeks earlier documenting the Higgs boson discovery.

It was a short journey from that recent memory to another, much further back in time, of the greatest mystery Incandela's ten-year-old mind could conjure: "I was thinking about the space in the room in front of me and I was imagining what happens if you took everything out of that space, and it was a pure vacuum. Would there be something there or not?"

An aspiring artist as a child, he didn't understand what those thoughts indicated about his mind's orientation toward physics. He just wondered.

Now 56, he still does. Incandela, AB'81, SM'85, PhD'86, runs the Large Hadron Collider's Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) experiment, leading thousands of scientists who study data from particle collisions to search for new phenomena—such as the Higgs—

to answer fundamental questions about the universe.

As the CMS spokesperson, the chief scientist's title, Incandela deals with bureaucracy and diplomacy in addition to mystery, leading a 40-member executive board and a management team of hundreds. He's also the designated tour guide for dignitaries visiting CERN, the particle-physics lab near Geneva that houses the collider.

While politics and ceremony occupy his time, Incandela's position offers him a view he's seldom had in his career. "I have the biggest picture of anyone from where I sit," Incandela says. He has the responsibility and the luxury to discuss physics in the broadest terms with experts in any facet, to grasp the whole of the experiment.

"Now," he says, "I spend a lot of time thinking exactly that thing when I was ten: what's in the empty space? And, realizing it's not empty at all, then what the hell is it?"

**A**rt is in Incandela's blood. He says his father was "an amazing artist, just a real natural" at painting, drawing, and sculpting. But he had a technical knack too and repaired

airplanes for the Navy during World War II. Back from the service, the elder Incandela put that skill to use, starting an electrical-contracting company.

He passed his artistic ambitions on to his son, who learned to paint and blow glass in classes at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. "I always wanted to be a great artist," he says. Instead, pursuing art led him to science.

Incandela's favorite glass sculptor, Dominick Labino, was a chemist, "so he was doing things that no one else could do, designing his own glass, his own colors." Inspired, Incandela enrolled as an undergrad at the University of Colorado to study chemistry.

The subject bored him, but in his physics classes he found the stuff of his youthful fascination. Now he had a framework to understand his inner monologue. Others had a hard time believing it. When Incandela told a friend from high school that he had decided to get a PhD in physics, "he couldn't stop laughing for the longest time. He just thought that was hysterical."

Incandela took the idea so seriously that he left Colorado's party-school atmosphere for UChicago's intellectual sobriety, completing his undergraduate degree and staying until he got his physics doctorate.

With a PhD, knowledge of French and Italian, and an affinity for Europe, he applied for a CERN fellowship. Turned down because his application was late—"I assumed that was a polite way of saying buzz off"—he was automatically included in the next year's pool and accepted, the first in "an accidental coincidence of an unbelievable number of things" that led Incandela to the top of the CMS experiment.

At CERN in the late 1980s, his focus gravitated toward the search for the top quark, another fundamental particle that eluded observation for decades. "We tried to find it in Europe; couldn't find it," Incandela says. "Then I decided I really wanted to find it. I went to Fermilab and ended up being one of the guys leading the top-quark search when we discovered it" in 1995.

While working at Fermilab, he also discovered that science and art had more in common than he'd realized. His teacher in a downtown art class, fascinated that he was a scientist, saw a connection between the disciplines: "We're all idealists," she said.

## MILESTONES

**1986** To the surprise of friends who knew him as an aspiring artist, Incandela completes his PhD in physics under Henry Frisch.

**1995** Working at Fermilab, Incandela leads one of the teams that discover the top quark.

**2000** Incandela joins the University of California, Santa Barbara, where he remains a professor.

**2007** Named the CMS experiment's deputy physics coordinator, Incandela begins work at CERN in Geneva.

**2010** Incandela becomes a CMS deputy spokesperson.

**2012** The first American ever elected to the post, Incandela begins a two-year term as CMS spokesperson, leading the final stages of the Higgs boson discovery.





**Clockwise from top left: Incandela in Italy at age 16; mountain climbing in the Chamonix valley in 2009; thanking his friend and colleague with a thumbs-up gesture that became an image of celebration about the Higgs boson discovery; and carving pumpkins with his two sons in 2007.**

Incandela interpreted that to mean that artists and scientists think beyond themselves, working to deepen the understanding of ourselves and the universe we inhabit. “How can you contribute something that will last forever?” he says. “Physics does that. Art does that.”

Whether in art or science, Incandela always wanted to do something big. Although the Higgs discovery, like the particle collisions that produced it, yields innumerable fragmentary questions still to be answered, it stands on its own as a scientific masterpiece. “Recently I’ve had this feeling like there’s this box checked off somewhere,” he says over roast beef and Coke Light as the train glides through the French countryside. “I had to do something, be part of something, that’s going to hang on the wall.”

Data compiled this past spring suggested that both the CMS experiment and the competing ATLAS project were close to completing the half-century search for the Higgs. By April “tantalizing hints” in the data made it clear to Incandela that there would be a result significant enough to present at the international high-energy physics conference in July.

Those hints, teased out over the previous year when there had been a lot of openness and communication between the competing experiments, also bred risk. On the brink of a dis-

covery, the temptation to guide the results in the right direction, or just rush to judgment, can lead to mistakes. Concerned about even unintentional biases compromising the results, Incandela convinced the teams to blind the data. “Everyone was very good about it,” he says. “Nobody looked” until the appointed hour on June 14.

Incandela’s relentless weeks of fine-tuning and cross-checking began that night. Under the strain of an encroaching deadline and intensifying global interest as rumors seeped out, a team of hundreds worked virtually around the clock. “The young guys doing the analysis looked thinner and thinner every day,” Incandela says. “I call it the discovery diet.”

He lost weight too, facing tension he had never experienced in his career. When sleep did come, it was fitful and often tormented. He felt like he was locked in a closet with a lion. “You feel so much pressure, it’s like you’re hunted,” he says. “You have to keep putting all the disaster scenarios out of your mind.”

In the days before the announcement, his worry was no longer about the integrity of the data, but about the quality of the talk he would deliver. “The timing was so tight,” he says. July 4, the day of the presentation, was a Wednesday. The main results had been approved the previous Friday.

Incandela commandeered a conference room, camping out for days with

experts from each part of the analysis to sift through about 250 transparencies and haggle over the best way to present them. Finally, around 10:30 p.m. on July 3, Incandela’s friend and colleague Bob Cousins ordered him to go home and sleep. Cousins would ensure the final changes were made.

Back in the office by 8 a.m., an hour before showtime, Incandela grabbed the modified talk and made his own last-minute tweaks. “So I wrapped it up, 8:42, and uploaded it,” he says. “At 8:50 I was done and I walked over.”

A calm settled over him then. He felt confident about the talk and energized by the 500 enthusiastic colleagues who filled the CERN auditorium. The night before, he even had more than six hours of sleep, making him better rested than he had been in weeks.

He had Cousins to thank for that. As Incandela took his seat for the presentation, he saw his friend in the audience just past a bank of photographers. Standing up, he gave Cousins a thumbs-up in appreciation for his help.

A photo of Incandela’s personal thank-you gesture came to represent the day’s sense of triumph, appearing in the *New York Times*. “I’ve learned, if you want to get in the newspapers, gesticulate,” he says with a laugh. As an image of what Incandela has been working toward all his life, though, it’s a picture worth hanging on the wall.—Jason Kelly

## COURSE WORK

EDUCATION

# A two-day workshop helps grad students shift to the other side of the desk.

BY CARRIE GOLUS, AB'91, AM'93

It's a week before fall quarter begins. More than 1,500 first-years are already on campus, being oriented, disoriented, or both. About 300 grad students are here too, getting a two-day crash course on College teaching.

On the first morning of the intensive workshop organized by the Center for Teaching and Learning, the graduate instructors learned a bit about College students ("You might give them their first B," vice president for enrollment and student advancement **James Nondorf** advised. "Be gentle.") and discussed authority and ethics in the classroom. Over boxed lunches, they attended one of 23 discussion groups led by a faculty member in their particular discipline. In the afternoon, they could choose from sessions on the role of the teaching assistant, teaching in the American classroom, and academic dishonesty, among others.

Now, at 9 a.m. on day two, pedagogy expert Jean-luc Doumont is questioning whether universities have any idea how to teach at all.

Doumont has a PhD in applied physics from Stanford and earned his undergraduate degree in engineering at Université Catholique de Louvain in Belgium, which was founded in 1425—before the invention of the printing press. Six centuries later, Doumont says, universities are still engaged in "pre-Gutenberg teaching." The professor writes on the blackboard, the students write in their notebooks, "without the material really crossing the brain of either of them," Doumont says. "Just monks, copying what's been said. It's got to be the least effective photocopy machine in the world."

Laughter spreads through Kent 107, a large lecture hall; several students look up self-consciously from their notes. "It's just tradition," Doumont says. "We tend to do with our students what our professors did with us."

Doumont flips on a slide showing a straight line, with the word "instructor" on the left, "students" on the right, and "material" in the middle.

"Instructors tend to focus on the left part of the model," he says. Most instructors will say a lecture was a success if they covered the material, which means "saying everything out loud, once. That's their measure of success." But the students assimilate just ten percent of what is said—in engineering terms, a yield of ten percent.

So imagine if you covered only half of the material. "Whenever I mention this to a group of faculty, I have to stop talking, because there is an uproar in the room," Doumont says, as the students laugh. "I have to calm them



**We tend to do with our students what our professors did with us.**

down. It's a *thought experiment*. Let's pretend." With half the material, you have twice the time, which could be used "to do more interesting things—if only checking that the students have understood." As a result, the yield goes up to 25 percent: "You have become two and a half times more efficient by dropping half of the material."

It's a simple idea, but "people just say 'impossible,'" he says. If it were a financial investment, not teaching—if you could invest half of your money more cleverly, and get back 2.5 times as much—everyone would agree. "But somehow, for teaching, that is just not going to happen."

Doumont's point is that teachers should focus on their students rather than obsessing over content—and whenever possible, let students learn by doing it themselves. Young children, for example, plead to be allowed to vacuum: "'Dad, Dad, can I do it? Please? And let me do it myself.' That's kids," he says. "Wouldn't it be a dream if your students would be like that? They would come into class and push you aside and say, 'Please please, don't say the answer, I'll do it myself!'" With the right sort of teaching, he says, that potential is still there: "I strongly believe it's still in us."

That afternoon, a smaller group of students cram into Stuart 101 for the session "Pedagogical Self-Assessment: How Do You Know Your Students Are Learning?" taught by **Britni Ratliff**, SM'07, PhD'11 (chemistry), **Martin Baeumel** (Germanic studies), and **Jessica Robinson**, AM'05 (anthropology). Experienced instructors, they also work as teaching consultants at the Center for Teaching and Learning.

Ratliff is about to explain the rationale behind the session when she interrupts herself: "Why are you here?" she wants to know. "Why are you interested in being able to self-assess your courses?"

"The last time I taught—at another institution—was really frustrating for me," someone admits. "I felt like I lost communication with the class. It was a really huge class, 100 students. Before I teach again, I want to have a better idea of how I'm doing before the end of the course."

ILLUSTRATION BY ALLAN BURCH





**A teaching consultant (with video camera) sits in on a graduate instructor's class. The resulting DVD is useful for self-assessment and as part of a job application.**

Baemel nods sympathetically. "When you start teaching, if you notice a class isn't going well, you might tend to prepare more content," he says. "And 99 percent of the time, this particular class will go even worse, because you're so focused on the content you lose touch with what students need."

"The question of fear is pretty significant," adds Robinson. "The first time you're teaching on your own, you're afraid they're going to find you out—that you're not really a teacher. One of the benefits of being able to assess as you go along is that it empowers you. It helps you feel in control."

The session's leaders have a few self-assessment methods to recommend. One is keeping a teaching log—detailed notes about classes that went particularly well or badly. Another is to assign "minute papers." Students are given literally one minute at the end of class to answer simple questions, such as "What contributed most to your learning today? What detracted the most?" or "What's the biggest unresolved question of today?"

Yet another tool is the midcourse review, which, despite the name, should be done by third week at the latest, Baemel recommends, so you have time to change the syllabus if necessary. Instructors can ask the center to do a midcourse review for them, Ratliff

explains: "Sometimes students aren't as willing to be as open and honest with the instructor. ... But they'll talk to us."

Graduate instructors can also request an individual teaching consultation: someone from the center will observe the class, videotape it, and then offer suggestions. "We're not testing you," Robinson reassures. "We're not there to boost your ego or destroy it. It's just a very useful tool to help you improve."

A hand is up in the back. "Some of us were told at lunch" (during that day's

set of lunch sessions with faculty) "that a lot of schools are now asking for a DVD of your teaching as part of your application," he says. The teaching consultants nod.

"The videos also give you an idea of your teaching from the students' perspective," Ratliff says. "You might think a camera would change the students' behavior, but no. You may have thought a certain part of your lecture was amazing, but on the video you can see the students checking Facebook." ♦

## SYLLABUS

The Workshop on Teaching in the College, sponsored by the Center for Teaching and Learning, has been held at the University since 1995. Originally supported by a grant from the Pew Charitable Trusts, the annual workshop is now supported by the College.

The center also offers numerous workshops and seminars for graduate instructors throughout the year,

covering topics such as teaching portfolios, philosophy of teaching statements, course design, assignment design, and collaborative learning. Graduate instructors who have completed a curriculum on teaching, received an individual teaching consultation, submitted a teaching portfolio, and fulfilled additional requirements earn the center's Certificate in University Teaching—a

useful qualification for the academic job market, says director **Elizabeth Chandler, AM'72**.

The Center presents an annual Excellence in Course Design Award to graduate instructors. The 2012 award went to **Brandon Cline, MDV'03, AM'10**, graduate student in New Testament and Early Christian Literature, for his course Being Christian in the Roman Empire.—C.G.



profile

# BACK TO THE FUTURE

*With a historian's attention to the founding ideals of the College, Dean John W. Boyer implements an ambitious vision for the decades to come.*

BY JASON KELLY

PHOTOGRAPHY BY DAN DRY

**G**race Chapin, AB'11, doesn't have a dollar for every time John Boyer has mentioned the Habsburg Empire in a speech—then she wouldn't need her admissions office job—but she's collected a few bucks from the uninitiated.

"I bet my mom once," she says, recalling an awards ceremony that seemed an unlikely place for the subject to come up.

"How is it possible that he's going to integrate—?"

"Just trust me, it's going to happen," she assured her dubious mother, who took her up on the wager.

Chapin doesn't remember exactly how Boyer worked it in, just that he did. "Got my dollar," she says with a satisfied smile.

To Chapin, the game she and her friends devised captures the essence of Boyer's very UChicago charm. "He's almost like Bill Nye the Science Guy, but instead of science, it's history," she says. "There's no situation in which it is not relevant to talk about the history of modern Europe. Which is awesome."

A scholar of the Habsburgs—and of what might be called the Harper-Hutchins Empire—Boyer, AM '69, PhD '75, has become a historic figure in his own right. Last spring he was appointed to an unprecedented fifth term as dean of the College. In that position since 1992, Boyer has overseen a multifaceted transformation, increasing enrollment, expanding study-abroad opportunities, instituting career-services programs, and generally redefining what it means to be a UChicago undergrad.





**The long view: In two decades as dean, Boyer's vision has made UChicago a "hot college."**

**Ann Stern Berzin**, AB'74, JD'77, the chair of the College visiting committee, had a much different experience from the one she sees Boyer instituting today. "Undergrad students were fairly far down on the food pyramid. There wasn't a lot done around quality of life for students," she says. "We all had this fantastic educational experience, but beyond that, pfft."

In Boyer's mind, the quality of life improvements—new residence halls, dining facilities, cultural opportunities in the city—complement the academic character, creating an environment that attracts more, and more accomplished, students. And he loves the students the College attracts. Talking about them animates Boyer most.

Berzin noticed Boyer's enthusiasm during their first meeting more than a decade ago, when he invited her to join the College visiting committee, one of 15 University oversight boards. His demeanor was at first so modest and professorial that he didn't seem like the dynamic administrator of his reputation. "When he started to talk to me about the students, and what he wanted to accomplish for the students, and the direction in which the College was moving for the students, then I could say, 'Oh, now I get it,' why this guy was the dean."

Ever since, she has seen a similar change come over him at visiting committee meetings. Amid the routine business, there are occasional student speakers. When they address the group, Berzin says, "If you look at John Boyer, he is *lit up*."

His affinity spills into speeches as much as the Habsburgs do. Speaking at the Class of 1967's Alumni Weekend dinner at the Logan Center for the Arts, Boyer characterized the new facility as a product of philanthropy worthy of the undergraduates who will use it, not the other way around: "If you've met any of our current students, they're vibrant, they're humorous, they're extremely bright, they're very hardworking."

That same evening, thanking the Class of 1962 at its reunion gathering for a \$650,000 gift, he waxed on: "The students are so good now, they're so talented, they're so creative, and they're so hardworking, that they deserve the kind of support that you, the alumni, have bestowed on them."

Moments later, unfurling a banner that honored the class for its alumni-gift participation, he added, "I'm a historian of the Habsburg Empire, so I understand titles and awards very well..."

**H**e's no emperor, but Boyer does exude a sense of sovereignty, and his academic—if not ancestral—roots extend to the origins of the College that he now benevolently rules. Criticize a proposal as untrue to that heritage and he'll have facts at hand, probably from primary documents, proving its intellectual lineage. Then he'll work to implement it for the benefit of posterity.

Boyer's priorities, such as strengthening residential life

(a cause of President Ernest DeWitt Burton's in the 1920s) and establishing study-abroad programs (as Hutchins-era College dean F. Champion Ward wanted to do), have evolved in part from his research. Knowing that his predecessors pursued similar objectives gives Boyer rhetorical ammunition in debates about whether a new initiative suits UChicago. "There's a tremendous amount of mythology that surrounds the University," says College visiting committee member **Ken Kaufman**, X'69, MBA'76, and Boyer knows precisely where myth and reality diverge. "There's nobody who can compete with him on that."

In May 1996, for example, then University president **Hugo F. Sonnenschein** called for an increase in College enrollment. "We were too small for the faculty that we had, so it was either enlarge the College or shrink the faculty," Boyer says. "A decision had to be made, and it was very controversial."

To admit more than the 3,400 undergraduates enrolled at the time, the argument against expansion went, would dilute the College's intellectual atmosphere and taint the University's image. Boyer states the opposition's case bluntly: "There were a lot of faculty who had an image of the University as being a PhD factory and, for them, a larger College was threatening to their professional identity," he says. "[They] were also certain that the next 1,000 in would be a bunch of dummies who wouldn't be fit to teach or wouldn't be worthy of the University of Chicago."

Boyer believed otherwise. And he brought his historian's chops to bear in arguing that expanding the College would not breach tradition, but instead begin to restore it, moving enrollment back toward its pre-World War II highs.

**"THERE'S A TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF MYTHOLOGY THAT SURROUNDS THE UNIVERSITY," AND BOYER KNOWS PRECISELY WHERE MYTH AND REALITY DIVERGE.**





“We had more undergraduates full time in our College in 1939 than Yale or Princeton or Stanford or Rochester or Carnegie Mellon,” he says.

To many alumni and faculty members, the mid-1990s size—about 3,400 undergraduates, much smaller than most of its peers—made a statement about exclusivity and the intensity of the curriculum that defined the College. So Boyer went to the archives to study the ebb and flow of enrollment over the years, ultimately publishing the first of what would become 16 (and counting) monographs about various aspects of UChicago history.

He found that “every president basically since Ernest Burton was trying to expand the College.” The restructuring of the College curriculum under President Robert Maynard Hutchins and a deteriorating and dangerous Hyde Park neighborhood sent enrollment plummeting from a prewar peak of about 4,000 to 1,500 by 1955.

If not for those circumstances, Boyer believes the College today would have 6,500–7,000 undergraduates, comparable to Harvard. “This took some explaining,” he says. “The faculty, they grasped it, they accepted it, they worked with us. The success is their success. I think everybody is very proud now of what we’ve accomplished.”

With about 5,400 students today, the College compares to Princeton and Yale, still at the smaller end of the so-called Ivy-plus group of peer institutions, but no longer an outlier. Boyer doesn’t foresee the enrollment getting much larger—in part, he says, because campus housing is inadequate even for the current number.

He believes two new residence halls, including one to replace Pierce Tower, are essential to the future of the College. He’s so strong an advocate that some considered Boyer a suspect in last winter’s Pierce plumbing problems that included water outages and exploding toilets. “I have been accused of actually going over with a monkey wrench and causing it,” he says with a smile. “I want to say: I officially deny that.”

In the late 1990s, there were suggestions that he wanted to take a monkey wrench to the Core curriculum. Proposed changes to the requirements caused a stir, sending Boyer back to the archives to examine past academic restructuring. He wrote his second monograph on the subject, argu-

ing that the Core’s defining characteristic has always been change. “There was no one Core curriculum, there were like 17 different ones,” Boyer says. “And the faculty had many earnest and quite lively fights over them.”

The current generation of students, Boyer recognizes, also have needs beyond the classroom. Rising costs—around \$60,000 in tuition and fees to attend UChicago in 2012–13—make return on investment a more important component of higher education, one that the College long ignored. Boyer led the development of the “Chicago Careers In…” series of advising and mentoring programs to address those issues.

They span nine professions, broadly defined—business, arts, health care, education, journalism, law, public and social service, entrepreneurship, and science and technology—connecting undergrads to internships, mentoring, career counseling, and other professional guidance. Kaufman remembers hearing that once, years ago, about 100 students were interested in summer jobs on Wall Street and only three were hired. “That’s impossible,” he says. “You’ve got some of the brightest kids in the world here, so it’s not what they’re doing, it must be what we’re doing.”

That disconnect prompted a call to action from Boyer to the visiting committee. The result was the Chicago Careers in Business program, which begat the eight others that now seem like a long-standing component of the College experience. Boyer insists the practical spirit underlying the programs always has been part of that experience. “In a way, these career advising programs are returning us to deep roots in our own history,” he says. “Because the people who founded this university were ardent believers in what we would call today the liberal arts, but they were also ardently pragmatic and practical people, good Midwestern Baptists, who believed that college education was preparing you for a successful career, and there’s nothing wrong with being successful in your career.”

Kaufman attributes the success of the College in general, and initiatives like the career programs in particular, to a rare executive quality he sees in Boyer: a combination of vision and execution. Many people have one or the other, says Kaufman, CEO of the health-care consulting firm Kaufman Hall, but few possess both. Boyer’s imaginative

**Ideal spokesman: Boyer's quirks, reflecting the College he leads, have become the stuff of campus legend.**

solutions and managerial acumen have led the College's growth, all within the academic framework that defines the University. "He said, 'We can have a College that attracts a broader spectrum of people without dumbing down,'" Kaufman says, "and he's done that."

More than that, under Boyer the College has become a downright fashionable undergraduate destination, attracting a record 25,307 applications for the Class of 2016, which entered this fall. Because 47 percent of the admitted applicants chose to enroll, another all-time high for the College, it's a class of 1,525 students, a one-time increase to accommodate the interest. "We've become, in our own strange way," Boyer says, "a hot college."

A 66-year-old historian has generated that heat, in his own strange way, retrofitting the University's founding ideals to perpetuate a College renaissance.

**O**n a chilly, gray September morning, Boyer pedaled along 60th Street, a canvas tote bag tucked into the basket on the back of his bike. Wearing a dark gray suit with his right pant leg tied up, he rode toward the Logan Center to deliver a speech about Edward Levi's legacy as University provost and president (see "Following Levi's Lead," page 17).

Dean "from time immemorial," as law professor **Geoffrey R. Stone**, JD'71, put it in his introduction that morning, Boyer has been a University student or faculty member since he arrived for graduate school in 1968. Born in Woodlawn, he grew up in the South Side community of Roseland and attended Chicago's Loyola University as an undergrad.

He met his wife, Barbara, in an English class they took together. They have three children and seven grandchildren now, but Boyer's critique of a book report she gave almost ended their romance before it began. "She said she would never have anything to do with that John Boyer again," he says. "As these things go, we ended up dating, and then one thing led to another," leading them to a life in Hyde Park.

An Army reserve officer who would have gone to Vietnam if not for a graduate-school deferment, Boyer enrolled at the U of C and discovered the Habsburgs. Except to do research and teach in Vienna, where he figures he has spent the equivalent of five years, Boyer has been here ever since, living four minutes from campus via Schwinn.

A \$250 tall man's bike—which he rides "into the ground" and replaces about every five years—is his daily transportation to, and weekend retreat from, the pressures of his job: "Some of my best ideas have come from riding up and down the lakeshore path in deepest November."

On campus, he often rides by in a blur, a sight at once commonplace and iconic. A silhouette of Boyer on his bike, his trench coat billowing like a cape, would be to the College





what a spread-eagled Michael Jordan is to Nike. “If Dean Boyer were trying to brand himself, he could not do it any better than he already has,” Chapin says. “He’s this nice guy, very intellectual, he’s as awkward as the rest of us.”

As playful too. Boyer’s historical perspective hardly makes him hidebound or humorless. He loved it when, as part of a 2011 Scav Hunt challenge to affix huge googly eyes to campus buildings, students also added his meticulously trimmed moustache to the Harper Memorial Library façade.

This past August, the admissions office generated some buzz with a letter to prospective students that included a takeoff on lyrics from the summer hit “Call Me Maybe.” In the *Chicago Tribune*, Boyer praised the idea as reflecting the UChicago culture of “disdain for dogma and conventionality, a compulsion to play with ideas, and a high admiration for the arts of self-expression.”

Student dinners at Boyer’s house reveal his own sense of self-expression. For show-and-tell, he often brings out a marionette of Emperor Franz Joseph I, a gift from a graduate student who came across it at a Vienna flea market.

And when Boyer, the Martin A. Ryerson distinguished service professor of history, teaches every other year in the Western civilization program in Vienna, he puts on another legendary lecture-cum-performance. It’s not a reenactment of Archduke Franz Ferdinand’s assassination that precipitated World War I, but in its careful reconstruction of events, it’s close. His wry delivery enlivens the story.

Boyer stands in front of the car—on display at the Heeresgeschichtliches Museum—in which Ferdinand and his wife, Sophie, were shot. Seven terrorists, armed with pistols and bombs, waited along Ferdinand’s motorcade route during a state visit to Sarajevo. The would-be assassins also had poison capsules, to be ingested by whoever succeeded in the killing, becoming a martyr for the cause.

Nedeljko Cabrinovic made the first attempt, lobbing what Boyer describes as a Keystone Cops bomb at the car.

Ferdinand managed to deflect it—Boyer raises his arm and snaps his wrist, as if swatting a fly—but the explosion seriously injured two aides in the next car.

Cabrinovic swallowed his capsule, which turned out to be inert, then jumped into the river to discover it was just inches deep. It appeared that the assassins had failed.

After deciding to proceed with his state visit, Ferdinand went to see his aides in the hospital. On the way, the car passed a delicatessen near where one of the plotters, Gavrilo Princip, happened to be standing. “A fairly hapless and not very lucky young terrorist,” Princip found himself in what, for him, was a very fortunate position. He did not waste the opportunity. From behind the museum rope, Boyer draws his finger and thumb into a pistol and aims at the car, just as Princip did before firing twice and killing both the archduke and his wife.

The educational value of exploring the world in that way, Boyer insists, cannot be measured. Seeing the gun Princip used and Ferdinand’s bloody uniform—or the ruins outside Oaxaca, or the Forbidden City in Beijing—creates a sense of immediacy that a Cobb Hall lecture cannot.

“He’s almost the newscaster,” says Berzin, who witnessed Boyer’s live report on the assassination during a visiting committee gathering in Vienna last fall. “He’s taking you through, minute by minute, what’s happening. You get to the end and you realize there were so many opportunities for the result that happened not to happen.”

History is like that. What seems inevitable in retrospect is the product of both calculation and accident, the fate of decisions, not the decisions of fate.

At the beginning of his fifth term as dean, Boyer is making decisions beyond the scope of the next five years—at least as far into the future, in fact, as his knowledge stretches back. He wants to secure in perpetuity the programs that have sparked the College’s progress.

That means raising money to endow “Chicago Careers In ...,” the Harper fellowships that support the Core faculty, and student programs in the city and overseas. He also wants to build two new residence halls. It’s an ambitious agenda with a sticker price he puts at about \$500 million.

Anyone who knows Boyer’s long, productive tenure in the dean’s office believes he could achieve all those priorities. He’s not just a scholar of the University’s past, but among the most prolific architects of its future.

In the introduction to his speech about Edward Levi, Stone called Boyer “the most influential dean in the history of the College.” He’s too soft-spoken to say that about himself, deflecting credit to the “many grandfathers and grandmothers” of the contemporary success, predecessors whose contributions he recounts in detail. It’s hard to argue with that, but at the same time, you don’t have to be a historian to recognize Boyer’s influence. ♦

## **SOME OF MY BEST IDEAS HAVE COME FROM RIDING UP AND DOWN THE LAKESHORE PATH IN DEEPEST NOVEMBER.**

arts

# MOVING PICTURES

*Peter Selz looks back on a life in modern art through the works that most inspired him.*

BY ELIZABETH STATION

**P**eter Selz, AM'49, PhD'54, thinks of himself as an outsider. His entire career as an art historian, he told an interviewer in 2011, "has consisted of looking at art that I think is excellent—whether German expressionism then or Morris Graves now—that deserves to be seen and is on the periphery."

Intuition and emotion have guided Selz, but he allows, at age 93, that luck and personal relationships also shaped his career.

In the 2012 biography *Peter Selz: Sketches of a Life in Art* (University of California Press), Paul J. Karlstrom chronicles the serendipitous encounters and calculated risks that led Selz to prominence as a modern-art curator and critic.

From his boyhood in Weimar Germany to his retirement as emeritus professor of art history at the University of California, Berkeley, Selz has taken what his biographer calls a "direct and unselfconscious joy in looking" at art. He has organized dozens of exhibitions, some of the most notable at the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) and the Berkeley Art Museum in the 1960s and '70s, but two as recently as this past year. He has written more than 50 books and catalogs on topics from German expressionist painting to social and political art in California.

Selz formed friendships with many of the artists he showed and studied, including painters Mark Rothko and Sam Francis, sculptor Eduardo Chillida, and artists he met as a graduate student in Chicago. As a scholar, he pioneered the approach of looking at art in its social and political context but refused to follow the dictates of contemporary theory. Consequently, some of Selz's academic colleagues disparaged his "object oriented and artist focused" approach to art history, writes Karlstrom: "He *feels* his decisions about art and is guided by those feelings at least as much as by the mind."

Over time, Selz has developed a working definition that explains his attraction to certain artists and their work. "Good art is a visual metaphor for significant human experience," he says. That standard leads him to embrace artists who address the human condition and touch on political themes directly and those who reveal personal engagement and intensity through abstraction.

This past spring, Selz sent a short typewritten letter to the *Magazine* announcing—in the third person—the publication of his biography. "Selz at 93 is still curating exhibitions and writing," he noted. We were intrigued and reached out to Selz to learn more about the art that has moved him.

PHOTOGRAPHY © 2012 BY EDWARD CALDWELL







## OLD MASTERS

Growing up in Munich, Selz visited museums with his grandfather, art dealer Julius Drey. Around age 12, he remembers, “I decided to do my first exhibition.” On his bedroom wall he arranged postcards of paintings by Rembrandt and El Greco that he’d seen in the Alte Pinakothek museum, and a reproduction of Matthias Grünewald’s Isenheim altarpiece. “I found they had a great deal of intimate soul,” he says of the three painters. “Basically, that was the kind of art that stayed with me as I moved into the modern period.”



## FIRST MODERNS

Anti-Semitic laws prohibited Selz from attending high school and university in Germany. He continued his art education informally: in 1934 he and another 15-year-old friend rode their bicycles across the Alps to see art in Venice and Verona. A year later, at a Munich police station, Selz viewed a collection of confiscated paintings by artists—Wassily Kandinsky, Paul Klee, Max Beckmann—whom the Nazis would condemn as “degenerate” in the 1937 exhibition *Entartete Kunst*. “I was certainly moved by what I saw and I thought this was pretty good art,” he recalls. It was Selz’s first exposure to German expressionism, a movement he would later describe as requiring “deep personal involvement on the part of both artist and viewer.”

## ART IN AMERICA

At 17 Selz escaped Nazi Germany, sailing from Bremen to New York City alone in 1936. His parents and brother joined him in America three years later; meanwhile, he kept his hopes for an art career alive while working in a brewery owned by relatives. When Selz learned that a distant cousin, the photographer Alfred Stieglitz, had a gallery on Madison Avenue, he promptly went to introduce himself.

The gallery had two rooms, Selz recalls—an exhibition space and a bedroom. Stieglitz suffered from heart disease and “was lying in bed all the time, under the sheets, fully dressed. When somebody came in he would come out and talk about the artist whom he was showing.” Stieglitz became a mentor to Selz, opening his eyes to Georgia O’Keeffe, Arthur Dove, and the vivid watercolors of John Marin. But “the painting that

impressed me the most in those days, which is no surprise, was Picasso’s *Guernica*.” Selz got his first look at the dramatic, mural-sized canvas—which depicts the bombing of a small Basque town—in a private gallery. “You had to pay a small fee to see it, with the money going to the Spanish Republic.” Later, when *Guernica* moved to MoMA and Selz was a curator there, “every chance I had, I would walk down and see it in the gallery.”



TIME & LIFE PICTURES/GETTY IMAGES





## CHICAGO YEARS

After the Second World War, Selz attended the University of Chicago on the GI Bill. He studied art history with professor Ulrich Middeldorf, who encouraged him to write a dissertation on the German expressionist movement, and Joshua C. Taylor. “Modern art was something that wasn’t even taught,” says Selz. By 1954, he had satisfied the requirements for his PhD with a 600-page treatise—including scores of pictures carefully glued in the back—examining the ideas and work of Kandinsky (above), Beckmann, Emil Nolde, and other early 20th-century artists. Based partly on interviews with artists and critics, the study broke with formalism and situated art in a social, political, and theoretical framework—an unusual approach at the time. Selz’s dissertation became a field-defining book, *German Expressionist Painting*, which is still in print.

## QUEL HOMAGE

Selz took risks as a curator. In 1960 he embraced Swiss artist Jean Tinguely's idea to create, for a MoMA show, "a little machine ... conceived, like Chinese fireworks, in total anarchy and freedom." Tinguely (below) built a towering mechanical sculpture called *Homage to New York* that was designed to burst into flames in the museum's outdoor sculpture garden while 250 invited guests looked on.

The installation did not fully self-destruct, but viewers, including MoMA directors René d'Harnoncourt and Alfred Barr, reacted with shock and disapproval. Selz feared for his job until the next day, when a *New York Times* reviewer praised the effort as bold and philosophical: "Tinguely makes fools of machines, while the rest of mankind supinely permits machines to make fools of them."



## THE HUMAN FIGURE

"I've always stayed away from art that was fashionable, because that didn't interest me," says Selz. While he admired, lectured, and wrote about abstract expressionism, "the first show I did at the Museum of Modern Art was called *New Images of Man*—and that was at a time when figurative painting was almost taboo in America." The 1959 exhibition featured works by Jean Dubuffet, Alberto

Giacometti, Francis Bacon, Willem de Kooning, and other postwar artists showing the human figure as solitary and anxious. Selz asked theologian Paul Tillich to write a preface for the catalog. He invited three "outsider" artists whom he'd befriended in Chicago—painter Leon Golub, AB'42, and sculptors H. C. Westermann and Cosmo Campoli—to contribute pieces to the show.



## BRING ON THE FUNK

In the mid-1960s, Selz moved west to become a professor of art and founding director of the Berkeley Art Museum (BAM) at the University of California. There, he helped build a collection that reached across the centuries, from an oil sketch by Rubens to major abstract paintings by Hans Hofmann. He curated the nation's first kinetic sculpture exhibition and a show by bohemian California artists called *Funk*. Pop artists such as Roy Lichtenstein and Andy Warhol failed to impress Selz at the time. Good art, he told the *Magazine* in 1967, "has something new and important to say; it makes a new visual statement. I really don't think that enlarging a comic strip or painting a soup can accomplishes this." From retirement in 2007, Selz helped BAM acquire Fernando Botero's *Abu Ghraib* series (left), praising the overtly political paintings as the "*Guernica* of our time."



## PUBLIC WITNESS

Selz served as project director for Christo and Jeanne-Claude's *Running Fence*, an outdoor installation that stretched an ephemeral fabric barrier across 24 miles of northern California hills in 1976. "It was just marvelous working with them, [seeing] the energy they had, and how they realized exactly what they wanted to do," says Selz, who befriended the artists and often visited them in New York. Public and environmental works such as their *Wrapped Reichstag* (right) in Berlin and *The Gates* in Central Park have "an enormous impact," Selz believes. "Millions of people witnessed the art."



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## FAR FROM RETIRING

In Berkeley, Selz dedicated himself to writing, teaching, and curating shows—a set of activities he continues in his 90s. His modernist home in the Berkeley Hills holds such treasures as a Beckmann self-portrait and the giant abstract painting *Iris* (see page 33), a gift from Sam Francis. “It’s just the glory of color, really, that I see in his painting,” Selz says of his friend. Among

contemporary artists he praises Anselm Kiefer, Patrick Graham, and the South African William Kentridge, whose prints, drawings, animated films, and theatrical designs often tackle political subjects. “He does it all as a master,” says Selz, who went to see a 2009 San Francisco exhibition by the artist five times. “Every time I see Kentridge I’m very, very moved.”



Read more about Selz’s career and Chicago connections in the fall issue of *Tableau*, the magazine of the Division of the Humanities, at [tableau.uchicago.edu](http://tableau.uchicago.edu).



*glimpses*

# WOMEN'S WORK

BY LYDIALYLE GIBSON

PHOTOGRAPHY BY JASON SMITH

**B**everly Ryder, MBA'74, was among the first critical mass of women to attend business school and take up executive positions in the corporate world. "It was an interesting time," she says. "There were certain doors that were not necessarily open." Graduating less than a decade after Muriel Siebert won her historic seat on the New York Stock Exchange in 1967, Ryder says "there were still what they called 'the muscle industries' where women couldn't, for instance, be account managers." Even now, corporate boards are overwhelmingly white and male.

Ryder took a job with Citibank in New York and spent 16 years there, eventually rising to vice president in the corporate-banking division, where she helped structure financial transactions for Fortune 500 clients. In 1990 she moved back to Los Angeles, her hometown, to be a senior manager at electric utility Edison International.

It was there that she began volunteering in the city's public schools. Raised in a middle-class family in LA's Baldwin Hills neighborhood, Ryder had grown up in the public schools, and she returned to find many of those she'd known as a child devastated by poverty and rising dropout rates. While at Edison in the 1990s she began working to improve parent engagement in the schools. She spent one year at a high school in southwest Los Angeles, working to help establish connections with local communities and businesses. Retired since 2007, Ryder remains involved in the schools, volunteering with civic organizations and on nonprofit boards. "I'm not an educator or an administrator or an expert, but this is a passion, trying to help figure this out," she says. "People outside education, if they roll up their sleeves and help, they get an appreciation, not only for what has to be done, but for the true value of schools. Schools do so much more than teach knowledge."

Ryder's other consuming passion is the National Women's Hall of Fame in Seneca Falls, New York, where she is president of the board. Founded in 1969 in the city where women's rights pioneers Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton organized the first women's convention in 1848, the hall of fame recognizes achievements in the arts, athletics, business, science, the humanities, and

education. Already, 247 portraits hang in the organization's gallery; a new class of inductees will be announced next year. At a September alumni event organized by the Chicago Women's Alliance, Ryder shared the stories of a dozen or so hall of famers. Among them were Bessie Coleman, an African American who earned her pilot's license in 1921, two years before Amelia Earhart; Maria Tallchief, who was born on an Osage Indian reservation in Oklahoma and became a prima ballerina with George Balanchine's New York City Ballet; and physicist Maria Goeppert Mayer, who worked at Argonne and the University of Chicago and in 1963 won a Nobel Prize for her research in nuclear physics. Before her talk, Ryder spoke with the *Magazine* about her life and career.

**Women's history** I went to college just before Title IX. I've seen the impact of that law, and what it's done for young women today. In the '50s and '60s, when I grew up, there were certain restrictions, some outright and some by custom. Women were required to play half-court basketball—you had three dribbles, and then you had to pass. I guess they thought women were too fragile to play by the same rules as men. ... I can name the schools where I couldn't apply as an undergraduate because they didn't admit women: Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, others. They changed within probably three or four years; I was sort of on the cusp. The University of Chicago admitted women in the first class, as did Stanford, where I went.

**WHETHER THE DOOR STAYS OPEN FOR THE PEOPLE WHO COME BEHIND YOU—THAT'S THE DISCUSSION WE NEED TO HAVE.**



**A career as a female corporate executive taught Beverly Ryder “how cultures change to become more inclusive.”**

**Keeping doors open** We have to look at the way doors open to women and people of color. It's one thing for one or a few to get through, to become prominent. But it's another thing to have a critical mass. Only then do norms and culture change. Whether the door stays open for the people who come behind you—that's the discussion we need to have.

**Missing from the hall of fame** I have my personal favorites, like the playwright Lorraine Hansberry, but I don't make these decisions. The American public nominates candidates for the hall, and an independent panel evaluates them. The public has nominated exceptional women.

**Education enriched** I'm interested in extracurricular enrichment. It's an essential component for an educated citizenry. Everything from exposure to science and the arts to experiences that we take for granted. For instance, in Los Angeles there are kids who have never been to the beach, even though they live maybe ten minutes away. Other kids

haven't had the experience of going to a restaurant. They've never acted in a school play. That enrichment is something that I, as a member of the community, can contribute to. There are other questions like, how to use technology? Low-income communities don't have access to technology in the same way as wealthier communities, and that gap will widen if we don't address it.

**Source of light** No matter what the environment, there will always be superstars, kids who beat the odds. There are people who know how to be successful no matter what. And there are kids for whom we need to put in a lot of time and effort. And then there's that big middle—those who may get bypassed and lost. I think our success has to be in learning how to raise the big middle up. It's easy to carve out the top kids, because they're the ones who are responding. But with the middle, you never know when the light bulb's going to turn on. Some just haven't woken up—kids develop at different ages. We need to help them turn on their light. ♦







An Oriental Institute Museum exhibit traces the ubiquity of birds in ancient Egyptian culture to geographical accident, avian behavior, and human fascination.

exhibition  
**BIRD BY BIRD**

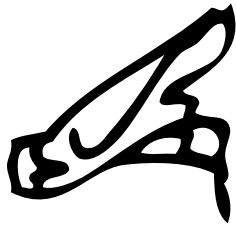
BY LAURA DEMANSKI, AM'94  
PHOTOGRAPHY BY ANNA R. RESSMAN

You have desert, desert—then the Nile Valley, which is very green,” says **Rozenn Bailleul-LeSuer**, AM’06, a doctoral student in Near Eastern languages and civilizations and guest curator for the Oriental Institute Museum exhibition *Between Heaven and Earth: Birds in Ancient Egypt*. The lush, marshy Nile valley, she explains, plots out a path for droves of migrating birds each spring and fall. “Avid observers of nature,” the ancient Egyptians were deeply affected by these “spectacular” visitations and showed it in their religious beliefs, philosophy, art, and crafts. Researchers have provisionally identified some 211 different bird species represented in Egyptian artifacts from about 4000 BC through AD 395.

Key figures in the Egyptian pantheon were traditionally depicted as birds, notably the falcon-headed Horus and ibis-headed Thoth. Their worshippers mummified millions of the creatures as offerings, capturing and breeding thousands for the purpose each year, especially after the fall migration coinciding with the Nile flood. Birds’ “ability to fly high in the sky led the ancients to believe that they could join the gods,” Bailleul-LeSuer writes in the exhibition catalog, “and thus act as divine messengers, if not as receptacles of the divine themselves.” Some funerary texts claim that they represent the souls of the dead coming back to Earth, “so it’s actually a conquest of death when the birds come” each migration season.

Hunting, fowling, and breeding birds were important facets of the ancient Egyptian economy. Artists covered temples and tombs with carvings and paintings of both indigenous species (hoopoes, kestrels, grey herons) and migratory ones (quail, storks, house martins, lapwings). Bird motifs graced ordinary household objects, too, such as the exhibition’s ladle and stool legs incorporating duck heads.

In a gallery filled with the recorded songs and calls of native Egyptian species, *Between Heaven and Earth* displays 35 of the hundreds of avian artifacts in the OI’s collection, many of which have never been



The scribes who devised the Egyptian writing system, the exhibition catalog notes, “drew their inspiration heavily from their surroundings and from the natural world.” Sixty-five oft-used hieroglyphs represent birds, from falcons to quail chicks to owls. This three-dimensional limestone carving, which may have been a model for a sculptors’ workshop, depicts the head of the owl hieroglyph representing the letter M (above). Egyptian art shows most creatures, including humans, in profile, Bailleul-LeSuer says, but the owl is characteristically seen face forward. The sculpture’s intricate details identify it as a barn owl: the heart-shaped face, delicate feathers around its “nose” and beak, and speckled band above the deeply carved eyes.



shown, as well as a few standout pieces loaned by the Art Institute of Chicago, the Brooklyn Museum, and the Field Museum of Natural History. The exhibit, which runs through July 28, 2013, concludes with a look at the state of today’s avian Egyptian population. Environmental changes—more cities, more people, the damming of the Nile—have proven less hospitable to some birds than others. Without quick interventions, writes Field Museum research associate Sherif Baha el-Din in the exhibition catalog, “the more ecologically sensitive and space demanding species ... will join other memories from the past.”

In Chicago, also built on wetlands and lying beneath a major migration path, Bailleul-LeSuer keeps her eyes and ears open. “If you pay attention to movement,” she says, “you’ll know they’ve arrived and are all around you.” Growing up in Brittany, France, where her parents were bakers, she excelled in observing songbirds like robins, blue tits, and finches while making bread deliveries to neighboring farms. In graduate school at the University of Vermont, she

volunteered at raptor rehabilitation centers, drawn especially to the owls there. Her greatest hope for the exhibition is that visitors will leave, like the ancient Egyptians, alert to the chirps and rustles that surround them.

“Stop looking at all this electronic stuff,” she urges. “You’ll see little wrens, and right now kinglets are migrating” through Chicago. “Kinglets are always on a mission: They’re looking for bugs. They go from branch to branch and ... eventually get closer to you and say, ‘I don’t like you, really,’ and go further. But you got to see them with no binos, no nothing. That makes my day.” Behind the Museum of Science and Industry in Jackson Park, she says, 40 or 50 species are in residence this fall, including many warblers. Bailleul-LeSuer keeps track of her finds, but isn’t a competitive birder. “Anything I see, even a sparrow, I’m excited. I’m not demanding when it comes to birds. Their behavior, when you pay attention, is wonderful—any bird.” On the evidence of *Between Heaven and Earth*, the ancient Egyptians agreed. ♦

Ancient Egyptians believed that we have different components to our being. The *ba*, our power to move, appears in iconography as a bird with a human head. When a person died, his or her *ba* lived on, leaving the tomb during the day and reuniting with the corpse in the netherworld at night. Mummies have masks in part, Bailleul-LeSuer explains, so the *ba* can recognize whom it should go back to. Statuettes like this one, found in Dendera, are seen in funerary assemblages and in tombs, perched atop the coffin, beginning around 1500 BC. Like most *ba* birds, this is a falcon, identifiable by its long wings that meet the tail.



Carved of serpentine, this falcon representing the god Horus dates roughly from 722 to 525 BC. Nearly two feet tall, it has a modern metal cap over its beak and—not seen in this view—a circular channel drilled from beak to crown and from crown to tail. According to OI research associate Emily Teeter, PhD'90, such interior channels are seen in similar statues used in temples as auditory or voice oracles, through which an unseen priest could speak to a petitioner. However, all other known examples date to at least three centuries later than this object. "The hollowing out of the statue," writes Teeter, may "reflect its reuse as a voice oracle centuries after it was carved."



Nina de Garis Davies and her husband Norman copied 170 tomb paintings of astonishing vibrancy and accuracy for the Metropolitan Museum of Art from 1908 to 1938. After making a pencil tracing of the original, Davies would transfer it to the painting surface using graphite paper. Painting by eye in egg tempera, she applied color in the same sequence as the original painter and drew in the cracks left by time. In her facsimile of a bird-hunting scene from the tomb-chapel of Nebamun (page 42), several species of birds appear: In the cat's clutches alone are a wagtail (in its hind claws), a pintail duck, and a second songbird, possibly a shrike. Here, Nebamun's herders present him with geese from his aviaries while a scribe, far left, keeps count.



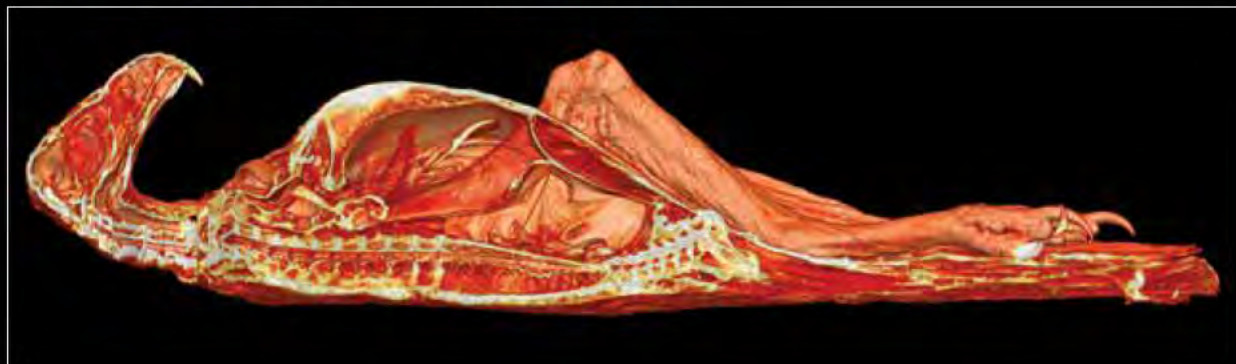
This duck-shaped stone jar from the predynastic period, about 5,000 years old, is one of the exhibition's oldest artifacts and perhaps the most winning. Bailleul-LeSuer says the jar's red breccia is an extremely hard stone that could only have been carved by a master craftsman. The naturalist in her delights in the duck's slightly raised tail and extended neck, suggesting it is midswim, and she notes the differentiation of the upper and lower mandibles. Scholars speculate the jar might have held ointments or goose fat in a household or had a funerary use. Most similar specimens are considerably smaller—"this is a very special little guy," says Bailleul-LeSuer.





While few misdeeds raise a modern antiquities conservator's ire more than unwrapping a mummy, opening animal mummies was a common practice until just a few decades ago. The exquisitely wrapped but exceedingly fragile mummy (left)—happily never unwound—was excavated at Abydos, home to many temples. The embalmer painstakingly layered thin strips of brown and black linen in a chevron pattern, stitching them together in the back. Researchers had speculated the bundle contained an ibis mummy, but CT scanning revealed only reeds, feathers, and a few long bones held together in a bird shape.

This probable tawny eagle (center and right) was preserved in the Greco-Roman period but later had its bandages removed, revealing a layer of thin gold leaf. "Gold is the flesh of the gods and associated with the sun," says Bailleul-LeSuer, "so he could have been a special bird." While common on coffins, gliding on the mummy itself was usually reserved for sacred animals. During preparation for the exhibit, the eagle was CT scanned to learn more about how it was embalmed. The scan showed the powerful predator may have died from a broken neck.







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# peer review

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There's more than one way to weather winter around here, but it helps to be a little knit-picky about your wardrobe.



# How to construct an indestructible self

BY ALEX LICKERMAN, AB'88, MD'92

Six months into my second year of medical school, the first woman I ever loved brought our year-and-a-half-long relationship to an end, causing me to fall immediately into a paralyzing depression. As a result, my ability to study declined dramatically—and as a result of that, six months later I failed Part I of the National Board Exam.

It was a devastating blow, not just to my ego, but also to my potential future: if I couldn't pass the Boards, I wouldn't be allowed to graduate medical school. I had no idea what to do. My thinking spiraled in useless circles as I hunted for a solution, my depression intensifying as none appeared, and soon I found myself crouching at the edge of despair.

I didn't consider it at the time, but I wasn't alone in feeling this way. Even before the US economy nearly collapsed in 2008, data from the National Comorbidity Survey told us that an astonishing 50 percent of Americans report having suffered at some point in their lives from a psychiatric disorder, most commonly depression, alcohol dependence, social phobia, or simple phobia. In fact, research shows that Americans have only a 35 percent chance of rating themselves "very happy" by the time they reach their late 80s.

But things aren't as bleak as they

seem. Or rather, things are only as bleak as they seem, for the way events impact us depends far more on the lens through which we view them—our inner life state—than on the events themselves. Not that mustering up courage, hope, and confidence in the face of adversity is easy. Viktor Frankl was only half right when he argued in his book *Man's Search for Meaning* that we have control over how we respond to what happens to us. In fact, often we don't—at least, not how we respond emotionally to what happens to us.

But Frankl wasn't entirely wrong, either. Though absolute control over our response to adversity may elude us, *influence* over it need not. If we can't change our emotional reactions by force of will, we can at least increase the likelihood that our reactions are constructive by cultivating something psychologists call *personality hardiness*: the capacity to survive and even thrive under difficult conditions. I've come to call this kind of hardiness an undefeated mind.

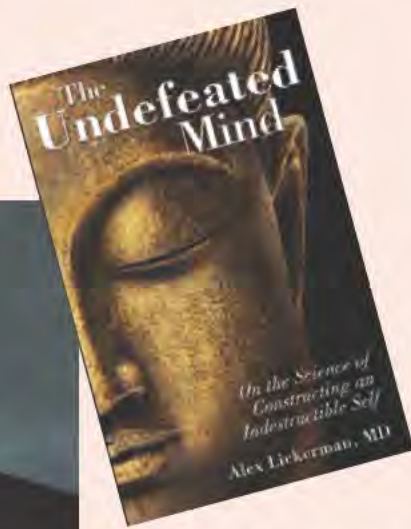
What does it mean to possess an undefeated mind? Not just that we rebound quickly from adversity or face it calmly, even confidently, without being pulled down by depression or anxiety, but also that we get up day after day and attack the obstacles in front of us again and again and again until they fall, or we do. An undefeated mind isn't one that never feels discouraged or

despairing; it's one that continues on in spite of it. Even when we can't find a smile to save us, even when we're tired beyond all endurance, possessing an undefeated mind means never forgetting that defeat comes not from failing but from giving up. Possessing an undefeated mind, we understand that there's no obstacle from which we can't create some kind of value. Victory may not be promised to any of us, but possessing an undefeated mind means behaving as though it is.

The kind of Buddhism I practice, Nichiren Buddhism, is named after its founder, Nichiren Daishonin. Currently, 12 million people all over the world practice Nichiren Buddhism. It doesn't involve meditation, mindfulness, centering oneself, or learning to live in the moment, as do most other forms of Buddhism, but rather something even more foreign and discomfiting to those of us raised in the traditions of the West: chanting. Every morning and every night I chant the phrase *Nam-myoho-renge-kyo* with a focused determination to challenge my negativity and bring forth wisdom.

And over 23 years of Buddhist practice, wisdom has indeed emerged for me—and often in the most surprising ways. After spending many months of such chanting to free myself from the anguish that the loss of my girlfriend had caused me, I realized one morning that my suffering wasn't coming at all from that loss, but rather from the misguided belief that I needed her to love me to be happy. I'd always known intellectually this wasn't true, but not until that moment in

**Things aren't as bleak as they seem. Or rather, things are only as bleak as they seem.**



**Lickerman's experience with Nichiren Buddhism has taught him techniques to achieve "personal hardness: the capacity to survive and even thrive under difficult conditions."**

front of my Gohonzon (the scroll to which Nichiren Buddhists chant) did that knowledge become wisdom—that is, become how I *felt*. I hadn't, in other words, merely achieved a greater intellectual understanding that I didn't need a woman's love to be happy, but rather an emotional belief. And in the act of coming to know it in this way, my suffering ceased.

I was flabbergasted. How had this happened? Only after some time had passed did I come to accept that it had been the transformation of intellectual knowledge into wisdom by insight that had freed me from suffering. But as to the possibility that chanting a phrase over and over had turned a new idea into a belief imbued with the power to end my suffering—well, frankly, it was preposterous. And yet the possibility that this transformation had taken place serendipitously seemed equally unlikely to me. So, because I couldn't split myself into one person who continued to chant and one who didn't to see which became happier, I resolved to continue chanting to see if other insights would follow.

To my surprise, they did, several times in as many months. A skeptic to my core, I nevertheless began to find myself viewing a series of life-changing revelations less and

less as coincidences and more and more as evidence that chanting did have the power to catalyze aversive life experience into an engine for growth, to shatter delusions of which I remained unconscious but that nevertheless limited the degree of happiness I was capable of experiencing. Whether by a general meditative effect (something supported by a growing body of research) or through the activation of some as yet uncharacterized force inherent within my life, I didn't—and still don't—know.

So I continued, reminding myself that subjective experiences can be scientifically investigated even when the investigator is investigating himself. However, because the insights I've attributed to my practice of Nichiren Buddhism have never come with any regularity, many of my non-Buddhist friends and family have been prompted to ask just how confident I can be that chanting *Nam-myoho-renge-kyo* has caused all the life-changing revelations that have come my way since I started practicing Buddhism. To this I've continued to offer the same answer since experiencing that first insight over twenty years ago: that I'm just confident enough to continue looking for more definitive proof.

So my experiment goes on, the scientist in me continuing to argue with the Buddhist, not only demanding more convincing evidence that chanting generates wisdom, but also trying to understand the mechanism by which it does so—one couched in terms of established physical, chemical, and biological laws that provides a natural rather than supernatural explanation. The Buddhist, however, reminds the scientist that I don't entirely understand how my car works either, but I still get into it every morning and drive it to work. ♦

**Alex Lickerman is assistant vice president for Student Health and Counseling Services. This essay is excerpted from his book *The Undefeated Mind: On the Science of Constructing an Indestructible Self*. Lickerman identifies nine principles for developing resilience of mind in chapters including "Expect Obstacles," "Stand Alone," and "Accept Pain." Copyright 2012 by Alex Lickerman. Reprinted with the permission of the Permissions Company Inc., on behalf of the publishers, Health Communications Inc.**





### THE WIN IN THEIR SAILS

Randy Landsberg, SM'91, helped crew *Providence*, the Mackinac Trophy-winning boat in the Chicago Yacht Club's 104th annual Race to Mackinac. *Providence*, whose owners include Greg Mlarecki, AB'94, JD'97, finished ahead of 145 other boats in its division, covering the 333-mile course in 37 hours, 28 minutes, and 47 seconds—43 minutes faster than the second-place team. The oldest freshwater distance race in the world, the Race to Mackinac follows the historic course from Chicago's Navy Pier to Mackinac Island, Michigan.

### "DARING AND FUNNY NEW VOICE"

Jon Kern, AB'02, received the 2012 Laurents/Hatcher Foundation Award for his play *Modern Terrorism, or They Who Want to Kill Us and How We Learn to Love Them*. The prize—awarded in memory of screenwriter, playwright, and stage director Arthur Laurents and his longtime partner Tom Hatcher—provides \$50,000 to the playwright as well as \$100,000 to the hosting theater to defray production costs. A dark comedy about fictional 21st-century hipster terrorists, *Modern Terrorism*, which premiered in October at the off-Broadway 2econd Stage Theatre, was cited for Kern's "explosively daring and funny new voice" and the aplomb with which he melds the global and the personal. Kern also won the Van Lier Fellowship in playwriting from New Dramatists in 2010—and recently began writing for *The Simpsons*.

### CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Maya Pillai, AM'12, brought the sights and sounds of India to Chicago students last summer through a \$10,000 grant from Davis Projects for Peace. Pillai, a native of Bangalore, India, collaborated with the South Side organization Global Girls to produce a summer program

introducing young women to Indian history and culture. With classes ranging from henna application to Indian cooking and various field trips, including an outing to a local theater for a Bollywood film, the project laid the groundwork for a trip to India where the girls will learn about Indian dance. Davis grants support projects of International House students worldwide.

### ROTH'S LITERARY LIFE STORY

Novelist Philip Roth, AM'55, has signed a collaboration agreement with literary biographer Blake Bailey, granting unrestricted access to Roth's archives, personal papers, taped interviews, and unpublished writings. Roth, the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of more than 20 novels, including *Portnoy's Complaint* and *American Pastoral*, has also agreed to extensive interviews with Bailey, whose previous subjects have included John Cheever and Richard Yates, for a biography to be published in 2014 by W. W. Norton.

### BADERBRÄU'S BACK

It all began with a question: "Whatever happened to Baderbräu?" Rob Sama, AB'93, fondly recalled the South Side-brewed pilsner from his College years and decided

to spearhead the beer's rebirth. Baderbräu fell victim to bankruptcy in 1997 and disappeared from the city's taps—and from the German Embassy, where it had been the beer of choice. With help from former colleague and South Side native Joe Berwanger, Sama acquired the Baderbräu trademark and tracked down the original recipe from the pilsner's creator, Douglas Babcock. Under Babcock's direction, Sama secured the original yeast strain from its cryogenically frozen holding cell and set to work resurrecting the brew to its foamy glory. Baderbräu recently received a rating of 89/100 from *Beer Advocate* magazine.

### APPLAUSE FOR A PEACEKEEPER

Paul Fagen, AM'98, received a 2012 Unsung Heroes Award from Communities In Schools, a national dropout-prevention organization. A clinical social worker and student supports manager for Communities in Schools of Chicago, Fagen led the creation of Keep the Peace, a conflict resolution club that teaches students to identify and resolve sources of school violence.

### STARRING STUDS TERKEL AS HIMSELF

Studs Terkel, PhB'32, JD'34, was famous primarily for his oral histories and his radio shows. But for two years, in 1950 and 1951, Terkel was famous for something history has not preserved very well: his own sitcom. *Studs' Place* featured Studs as the owner of a diner, with his employees as regulars. The show was not only live but unscripted; the cast improvised the dialogue based on a set story line. Most of the episodes are lost. The few that survive are kinescopes, created by pointing a 16 mm camera at the monitor. Eleven episodes were thought to have been preserved that way until Terkel's son found two more in his parents' basement. The recently discovered episodes were screened in September at Chicago's Museum of Broadcast Communications.



## RELEASES

*The Magazine lists a selection of general-interest books, films, and albums by alumni. For additional alumni releases, use the link to the Magazine's Goodreads bookshelf at [mag.uchicago.edu](http://mag.uchicago.edu).*

### MRS. QUEEN TAKES THE TRAIN

By William Kuhn, AB'79;  
HarperCollins, 2012.

In his novel, **William Kuhn** conjures a modern adventure for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, a monarch emboldened by her yoga practice and searching for meaning beyond the walls of Buckingham Palace. Disguised in a hooded sweatshirt, Mrs. Queen catches a train at King's Cross in hopes of visiting the decommissioned family yacht *Britannia*, now a floating tourist trap off the coast of Scotland. Pursuing Her Royal Highness are the first-generation British Indian purveyor of the royal cheddar and the animal-rights enthusiast who manages the palace stables.

### ONLY MUSLIM: EMBODYING ISLAM IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY FRANCE

By Naomi Davidson, AM'01, PhD'07;  
Cornell University Press, 2012.

Encapsulated by the contradictory history of the Mosquée de Paris (below)—built in 1926 to honor Muslim veterans of WW I and later used to confine and regulate the urban Muslim population—the French Islamic experience is one of geographical and cultural isolation, writes **Naomi Davidson**, an assistant professor of history at the University of Ottawa. Using architectural plans, police reports, propaganda films, and other documents, Davidson



argues that the “notion that one was only and forever Muslim” generated prejudices that continue to influence French religious policy and sentiments.

### FAMILIES IN CRISIS IN THE OLD SOUTH: DIVORCE, SLAVERY, AND THE LAW

By Loren Schweningen, PhD'72;  
University of North Carolina Press, 2012.

Though largely characterized as a contemporary phenomenon, divorce featured prominently in the antebellum South, argues **Loren Schweningen**, University of North Carolina at Greensboro professor emeritus of history. Weaving together elements of almost 800 historical divorce cases, Schweningen makes connections between divorce and separation in white families and larger social issues, including property relations, domestic violence, and alcoholism. He suggests that rather than representing the “lowest ebb of degeneracy,” as one antebellum lawmaker insisted, divorce trends led to expanded legal rights for married women and the evolution of modern divorce and separation laws.

### NAVIGATING ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDES

By Thomas A. Heberlein, AB'67;  
Oxford University Press, 2012.

With an opening quote from Aldo Leopold, the patriarch of US wilderness management, **Thomas A. Heberlein** makes the case for the happy marriage of environmental and sociological studies and dismisses what he calls the “fallacy of the cognitive fix” for mounting environmental problems. A University of Wisconsin–Madison professor emeritus in environmental sociology and a visiting professor at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Heberlein assumes the anecdotal tone of a Wendell Berry essay and uses evidence to engage the skeptical. He presents a plan of action, arguing for the mutually beneficial union of human and environmental concerns.

### BOGUS ALLEGATIONS: THE INJUSTICE OF GUILTY UNTIL PROVEN INNOCENT

By Michelle Lombardi Gesse, MBA'78;  
Johnson Books, 2012.

In a book that's part memoir, part criminal-justice primer, **Michelle**

**Lombardi Gesse** writes about her experience fighting to defend her husband against a false felony allegation—he was accused in 2009 of threatening a dinner guest with a gun. Linking her husband's ordeal with the recently exonerated “West Memphis Three,” Gesse examines the “flow system” of the US legal system, which she argues prizes quick turnaround over deliberation and due process.



### MY FIRST GUITAR: TALES OF TRUE LOVE AND LOST CHORDS FROM 70 LEGENDARY MUSICIANS

By Julia Crowe, AB'92; ECW Press, 2012.

Collecting interviews with 70 well-loved and critically acclaimed guitarists—including Carlos Santana, Melissa Etheridge (above), Jimmy Page, and Les Paul—**Julia Crowe** examines the intimate relationship between artist and instrument. Crowe includes anecdotes about first instruments and early inspirations, along with pages of personal photos.

### AN ART LOVER'S GUIDE TO FLORENCE

By Judith Testa, AM'67, PhD'83;  
Northern Illinois University Press, 2012.

Drawing on decades as a Northern Illinois University art history professor and a lifelong affinity for Italian culture, **Judith Testa** offers an informative introduction to Florentine art and the lives of celebrated artists. Rather than an exhaustive listing of the city's art, Testa's essay collection focuses on her favorites. As she notes, “Florentine hospitals treat hundreds of visitors each year for symptoms brought on by trying to see [it] all, an illness first described by the French author Stendhal, and today known as ‘Stendhal's Syndrome.’”



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The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago established the Phoenix Society to honor individuals who make estate commitments or life-income arrangements to benefit the University. These gifts provide important ways to strengthen and sustain the University's future. In selecting the phoenix as its symbol, the trustees wish to recognize the vibrant link between the University's history and its future. The names recognized here represent members of the Phoenix Society who were welcomed to the society from July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2012. Subsequent members will be recognized in future honor rolls. All names are listed per member request.

ANONYMOUS

ANONYMOUS, JD'61, MBA'68

ANONYMOUS, AB'71

ANONYMOUS, MBA'74

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Arley Cathey, PHB'50

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Judith Delehanty, AM'69

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Ruth Chapen Fort, AB'45

Barry W. Furze, MAT'70, PHD'76

Kenneth Gangl, MBA'82

Roger Gilmore

Tanya Glaser, AB'89

Henry Gorecki, AB'82

Katherine Gottschalk, AB'62,

AM'63, PHD'74

Michael Bennett Gray, AB'87

Fred Green, MBA'68

Marjory Mather Greene, PHB'46

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 Laura Donovan Haines, AB'93  
 and Terry Haines  
 Patricia Giffin Hanberry, AM'75  
 J. Baum Harris, AB'58, MBA'59  
 William Hauser, SB'60  
 Teresita Hellman and  
 Joel Hellman, AB'73, JD'78  
 James Henson, AM'69  
 Dr. Leslie Holt, AM'75, and  
 Dr. Glen Holt, AM'65, PHD'75  
 Woodruff Imberman, AM'65,  
 PHD'73  
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 Dr. Jose L. Velazquez, MD'72  
 Wilbur Weder, AM'70  
 Dr. Anne Wentz and  
 Dr. Dennis Wentz, MD'61  
 Irvin Wilmot, MBA'57  
 Jerrold Wolf, AM'74, MBA'75  
 Jean C. Wooley  
 John Culver Wooley, PHD'75  
 Jon R. Zemans, MBA'64  
 Werner Zimmt, PHB'47, SB'47,  
 SM'49, PHD'51

\*Deceased

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**Thank you**



# DEATHS

## TRUSTEES

**Ben W. Heineman Sr.**, University of Chicago trustee emeritus, died August 5 in Waukesha, WI. He was 98. A corporate lawyer in Chicago for two decades, during WW II Heineman served as assistant general counsel in the Office of Price Administration and then as assistant director of the North African Economic Board. After holding several political posts, in 1954 Heineman took control of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Co. following a successful proxy battle. Two years later he was named CEO of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. In 1968 he turned the railways into a conglomerate, Northwest Industries, and four years later sold the railroad to his employees. Retiring as CEO of Northwest at age 71, Heineman was a trustee of the Art Institute of Chicago and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. His wife, Natalie (Goldstein) Heineman, PhD'33, died in 2010. He is survived by daughter **Martha (Heineman) Pieper**, U-High'58, AM'63, AM'74, PhD'79; son **Ben W. Heineman Jr.**, U-High'61; six grandchildren, including **Thalia Field**, U-High'83; **Jessica Heineman-Pieper**, U-High'88, AM'97, PhD'05; **Victoria Pieper Stein**, MBA'92; and **Johanna Heineman-Pieper**, U-High'09; and two great-grandchildren.

## FACULTY AND STAFF

**W. Gregor Heggen**, AM'55, former chair of the University of Chicago Laboratory Schools' German department, died August 17 in Bridgman, MI. He was 86. Heggen taught at Lab for almost four decades, reintroducing its German curriculum and starting one of the first postwar exchange programs with Germany for high-school students. Recipient of the school's Master Teacher Award in 1974, Heggen retired in 1993. He is survived by a daughter, **Raphaella (Heggen) Ades**, U-High'81; a son; a sister; and two grandchildren.

**Ping-ti Ho**, James Westfall Thompson professor emeritus of history and East Asian languages and civilizations, died June 7 in Irvine, CA. A Chinese social and economic historian, Ho wrote two landmark studies: *The Ladder of Success in Imperial China: Aspects of Social Mobility, 1398-1911* (Columbia University Press, 1962) and *The Cradle of the East: An Enquiry into the Indigenous Origins of Techniques and Ideas of Neolithic and Early Historic China, 5,000-1,000 BC* (University of Chicago Press, 1975). Elected to Taiwan's Academia Sinica in 1966 and the American Academy of Arts and Science in 1979, Ho retired from UChicago in 1986 and was a visiting professor at the University of California, Irvine, until 1990. He is survived by two sons.

**Charles Metz**, professor of radiology and a member of the Committee on Medical Physics at the University of Chicago Medicine, died of pancreatic cancer July 4 in Burr Ridge, IL. He was 69. A leader in using mathematics to improve diagnostic tests, he developed the "Metz filter," which enhances resolution in nuclear-medicine images. Joining the UChicago faculty in 1969, Metz was also former director of the graduate program in medical physics. With more than 250 scientific papers published, in 2005 Metz was honored with the L. H. Gray Medal from the International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements at its Conference of Medical Physics. He is survived by two daughters and three grandchildren.

**Ernest Page**, professor emeritus in medicine and of neurobiology, pharmacology, and physiology, died July 21 in Jerusalem. He was 85. A pioneer in electron microscopic studies of biological processes, the WW II veteran researched cardiac ion channels and the atrial natriuretic peptide hormone, which can lower blood pressure. Joining UChicago in 1965, he built a large cardiac muscle biology research program, publishing more than 100 articles. Recipient of the UChicago Medical and Biological Sciences Alumni Association's Gold Key Award, Page chaired the Chicago Heart Association research committee and spent five years as editor of the *American Journal of Physiology*. Retiring in 1998, Page also coedited *The Handbook of Physiology: The Heart* (Oxford University Press, 2001). He is survived by his wife, Eva; his son, **David Page**, U-High'89, JD'98; and four grandchildren.

**John Pitcher**, AB'73, AM'76, University of Chicago Library facilities manager, died August 5 in Barrington Hills, IL. He was 61. Pitcher had worked in the library since he was a student, becoming a full-time employee in 1979. In 1995 he was named facilities manager, overseeing the Library's many renovation projects and the construction of the Joe and Rika Mansueto Library. He is survived by his wife, Ava; two daughters, including **Ola Pitcher**, '13; a son; and brother **Robert Pitcher**, AB'72, JD'75.

## 1930s

**Mary (Adelman) Gordon**, PhD'35, died August 28 in Des Moines, IA. She was 99. After working for her father's company, Guarantee Finance Corporation (later part of ITT Corporation), Gordon was married for more than six decades to Bennett Gordon, who died in 2004. She served as president of the Temple B'nai Jeshurun sisterhood and volunteered to teach Great Books courses in local public schools. Gordon is survived by two sons, eight grand-

children, and three great-grandchildren. **Philip B. Schnering**, AB'39, died June 29 in Cockeysville, MD. He was 94. A WW II Navy veteran, Schnering was an executive with the Curtiss Candy Company and at McCormick & Company. He volunteered for youth organizations, receiving the Silver Beaver Award from the Boy Scouts of America, chairing the board of directors of the Camp Fire Girls, and serving as president of the Lincoln Boys Club in Baltimore. In 1957 Schnering received the UChicago Alumni Association's Public Service Award. He is survived by his wife, Ruth; five daughters; a son; nine grandchildren; and 12 great-grandchildren.

## 1940s

**Alexander Saxton**, AB'40, a cultural historian and novelist, died August 20 in Lone Pine, CA. He was 93. Raised in a literary family in New York City, Saxton started his career as a laborer and union organizer, when he also wrote his first novel, *Grand Crossing* (Harper & Brothers, 1943). After earning a doctorate in history from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1968 Saxton became a professor at UCLA and wrote the landmark *The Indispensable Enemy: Labor and the Anti-Chinese Movement in California* (University of California Press, 1971). At UCLA, Saxton helped to create the nation's first Asian American studies program. In retirement, he continued to write, publishing *Religion and the Human Prospect* (Monthly Review Press, 2006). His wife, Gertrude Wright Saxton, AB'39, AM'41, died in 2001. He is survived by a daughter, a grandson, and a great-grandson.

**Julius Tabin**, SB'40, PhD'46, a physicist, died August 25 in Glencoe, IL. He was 92. After working on the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos, NM, Tabin joined the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and earned a law degree at Harvard. In 1950 he returned to Chicago, where he practiced at what is now Fitch, Even, Tabin & Flannery, doing patent and licensing work for scientific institutions. He retired in 2006. His wife, Johanna (Krout) Tabin, PhD'48, died in 2010. He is survived by two sons, including **Clifford Tabin**, AB'76; brother **Seymour Tabin**, AB'38, JD'40; and seven grandchildren.

**Harold Bjork**, MD'41, a radiologist, died August 8 in Kenosha, WI. He was 96. A Coast Guard veteran, Bjork was twice president of the medical staff at St. Catherine's Hospital, where he founded its X-ray technician program. In 1978 Bjork was named a fellow of the American College of Radiology. After retiring from active practice in 1984, he served on St. Catherine's board of directors. He is survived by a daughter, three sons, 16 grandchildren, and 12 great-grandchildren.

**Caroline Grabo Moyer**, U-High'37, AB'41, died August 18 in Fairfax, VA. She was 92. A librarian, Moyer was head of reference for the St. Louis County Library and later served as a reference librarian in Fairfax. Her husband, Robert Reynolds Moyer, AB'39, died in 1985. She is survived by two daughters, including **Cynthia (Moyer) Turner**, X'70; two sons, including **Michael R. Moyer**, AB'87; sister **Cynthia M. Grabo**, U-High'32, AB'36, AM'41; and four grandchildren.

**Shirley (Borman) Thompson**, AB'42, died July 18 in Indianapolis. She was 91. Her husband, Robert Thompson, X'43, died in 1994. She is survived by two sons and two grandchildren.

**Robert Hentz**, SB'43, died August 31 in Asheville, NC. He was 90. A WW II Army veteran, Hentz was an analytical chemist on the Manhattan Project. Teaching and doing research at institutions including the University of Notre Dame, Hentz published 67 papers on radiation chemistry, photochemistry, and radiochemistry and received five patents. Later in his life, he ran marathons and published a memoir. He is survived by four daughters, 12 grandchildren, and 14 great-grandchildren.

**Barbara (Gilfillan) Crowley**, U-High'40, AB'44, died August 13 in Pasadena, CA. She was 88. Graduating from Loyola Law School Los Angeles as one of the few women in her class, Crowley practiced estate, trust, and probate law for 25 years at Barton, Klugman & Oetting. She was active in organizations including the Pasadena PTA, the League of Women Voters, and the UChicago Alumni Association, from which she received a 1994 Alumni Service Award. She also spent years researching the Shakespeare authorship question. She is survived by two daughters, three sons, 11 grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

**George Earl Taylor**, SB'45, a mathematician and computer programmer, died May 20 in Bethesda, MD. He was 92. Joining the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency in 1950, he worked on the UNIVAC I and succeeding mainframe computers. After retiring in 1972, Taylor was a Red Cross volunteer and ran the Marine Corps Marathon at age 64. He is survived by his wife, **Nora Moser Taylor**, SB'47; two daughters; a son; and one grandchild.

**Thomas Fineberg**, SB'46, died May 27 in Chicago. He was 89. A math teacher at Chicago Vocational High School, Fineberg led the school's chess club to many city championships and also coached the Tuley Park chess club. He is survived by his wife, Maxine; two daughters; and sister **Marjorie (Fineberg) Abraham**, PhB'48.

**Jean Wenger Scherr**, BLS'46, died July 6 in Columbus, OH. She was 97. After serving in the US Office of Censorship during WW II, Scherr worked as a librarian for the Columbus Public Library, Ohio State

University Library, and Ball State University Library, where she also became an associate professor of library science and head of the processing division. In retirement Scherr was a cataloger for the State Library of Ohio. She is survived by five cousins.

**Beryl Barkman**, MBA'47, died August 30 in Chapel Hill, NC. He was 95. The WW II Navy veteran taught at several institutions, retiring at 85 as associate professor of accounting and finance from the University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth. In retirement, he was a deacon and Sunday school teacher at Beacon Baptist Church and volunteered for Meals on Wheels. He is survived by his wife, Mary; a daughter; two sons; seven grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren.

**Patricia (Reager) Beal**, AM'47, of Bethesda, MD, died July 15. She was 87. A social-science research analyst at a predecessor of the US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare until her 1952 marriage, Beal then volunteered with community and church organizations. From 1987 to 1990, she led the widowed persons service at Iona Senior Services. Beal is survived by a daughter, two sons, and four grandchildren.

**Jerome M. Ziegler**, AM'48, died May 3 in Ithaca, NY. He was 88. After more than a decade with the American Foundation of Continuing Education, Ziegler served as commissioner of higher education in Pennsylvania and as a dean and professor in Cornell's College of Human Ecology. He was a founding member of the faculty for the Cornell Institute of Public Affairs. He is survived by a daughter and two sons.

**Robert Finnegan**, X'49, died May 25, 2010, in Hinsdale, IL. He was 84. The WW II Navy veteran was a TV and radio sportscaster, doing play-by-play for the Chicago Cubs and White Sox, Northwestern football and basketball, the Sugar Bowl, and ABC-TV boxing. In 1990, after two decades as the White Sox public address announcer, Finnegan retired on the last day the Sox played in Comiskey Park. He is survived by a daughter; a son; and three grandchildren, including **Erin Robertson**, AB'09, MAT'10.

**Joyce (Dannen) Miller**, PhB'49, AM'51, died June 30 in Washington, DC. She was 84. Starting her career as an organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Miller became the union's education director and started a nationwide social services program for its members. In 1974 Miller helped found the Coalition of Labor Union Women, and six years later she became the first woman elected to the executive board of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. In 1993 Miller was named executive director of the federal Glass Ceiling Commission. Miller received the UChicago Alumni Association's Public Service Award in 1981. She is survived by a daughter; two sons; a brother; and two grandchildren.

## 1950s

**Nathan Divinsky**, SM'47, PhD'50, died June 17 in Vancouver, BC, Canada. He was 86. A mathematics professor at the University of British Columbia for 32 years, Divinsky was a bridge and chess master, twice captaining Canadian teams at the Chess Olympiad. He was Canada's representative to the World Chess Federation from 1987 to 1994 and served as president of the Chess Federation of Canada. He also cofounded *Canadian Chess Chat* magazine, which he edited for 15 years, and wrote several books, including *Warriors of the Mind* (Hardinge Simpole, 1989). In 2001 Divinsky was inducted into the Canadian Chess Hall of Fame. He is survived by his wife, Marilyn; two daughters, including **Pamela Divinsky**, AM'82, PhD'90; and two grandchildren.

**Elaine (Rozmarek) Tovar**, AM'50, died July 7 in Chicago. She was 82. Fluent in Spanish, French, and Polish (in addition to her native English), Tovar started her career as a translator for Helene Curtis International and for Abbott Laboratories. Later, she served as a member of the Holy Family Academy Committee and on the board of the Schorsch Village Association. She is survived by four daughters, two sons, ten grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

**Joseph Ousley**, MD'51, died September 4 in Marshfield, WI. He was 87. An Army veteran, in 1955 Ousley joined the Marshfield Clinic as its first medical oncologist. He was chief of staff at St. Joseph's Hospital from 1959 to 1962, also serving as the first medical director of its hospice program. Ousley retired in 1991. A singer, he was a founding member of the Central Chamber Chorale. He is survived by his wife, Mary; four daughters; two sons; one brother; three sisters; 13 grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

**Hubert Thurschwell**, AB'51, JD'54, died August 20 in Bryn Mawr, PA. He was 81. The Korean War veteran practiced law in New York before becoming a Bell Telephone labor lawyer in Philadelphia. Retiring as assistant vice president, he consulted for Bell and volunteered for the Montgomery County Legal Aid Society. He is survived by his wife, **Charlotte (Toll) Thurschwell**, AB'51, AM'54; a daughter; two sons; and four grandchildren.

**Wilfred Michael Biagas**, SM'52, died May 12 in Pittsburgh. He was 88. A WW II veteran, Biagas was a chemist for Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory and Westinghouse before joining Point Park University, where he chaired the physical sciences and mathematics department. He is survived by two daughters, **Barbara Biagas**, AB'83, and **Katherine Biagas**, AB'82, and two grandchildren.

**Richard "Dick" Jaffe**, AM'52, died July 19 in Seattle. He was 89. A WW II veteran, Jaffe held UChicago jobs as director of the Reynolds Club and as assistant director



and business manager at NORC, and he was a vice president at the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research. Later, he founded Telesurveys of Texas and served as its president. He is survived by a daughter; two sons, **Jon Jaffe**, U-High'72, and **Robert Jaffe**, U-High'70; a brother; four grandchildren; and a great-grandchild.

**George Kasai**, SM'45, PhD'52, died July 20 in Marion, IA. He was 95. Interned at Poston, AZ, during WW II, Kasai later did research at UChicago on cholera. In 1969 he entered government service with the US Army at a medical laboratory in Japan and then at an Army medical center in San Antonio. Retiring at age 70, Kasai volunteered at local hospitals. He is survived by three daughters, four grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

**Elton Taft Ridley**, U-High'43, MBA'52, died July 13 in Indianapolis. He was 85. An Army veteran, Ridley joined Indiana University in 1953 and was CEO of IU Hospitals from 1966 to 1972. He then taught hospital administration to IU graduate students, retiring in 1987. He also served on the board of the Indiana University School of Medicine Dean's Council for more than a decade and provided scholarships for medical students. Recognized as a Sagamore of the Wabash by Indiana governor Robert D. Orr, Ridley received the Spirit of Philanthropy Award from Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis in 2001 and was inducted into the IU President's Circle in 2008. He is survived by his wife, **Margaret Riggs Ridley**, CER'00; a stepdaughter; and two stepsons.

**Janine (Lowell) Ludwig**, U-High'50, AB'53, died April 22 in Los Angeles. She was 77. An artist and writer, Ludwig also worked in public relations at Herbert Margrill & Associates and at the Salvation Army. She is survived by two daughters, a son, and two grandchildren.

**Chester Charlton McCullough Jr.**, MBA'53, died August 19 in River Forest, IL. He was 95. A WW II and Korea veteran, McCullough joined Chicago Title and Trust Company in 1939, becoming vice president in 1957. Seven years later, he transferred to Chicago Title Insurance Company, where he retired as senior vice president and secretary in 1982. He is survived by a daughter, a son, four grandchildren, one step-grandson, and two step-great-grandchildren.

**Georgiana (Psik) Yates**, AB'53, died March 9, 2007, in Chicago. She was 75. Yates worked as a senior editor for the Bank Administration Institute. She is survived by a daughter.

**Mary R. Boyvey**, AM'56, died May 12 in Austin, TX. She was 91. After working as a school librarian, Boyvey joined the Texas Education Agency as program director in 1966. She was a past president of the Texas Library Association and an American Library Association board member. In retirement, she took courses at the Lifetime Learning Institute of Austin and was ac-

tive in a local Catholic church.

**Jack Alex**, JD'57, of Los Angeles, died July 21. He was 83. Alex served as a district attorney, a judge, and as a defense attorney in private practice. He is survived by his wife, Nida; three daughters; four sons; and 11 grandchildren.

**C. Roderick O'Neil**, MBA'57, died July 28 in Greenwich, CT. He was 81. O'Neil led the Manufacturers Hanover Bank's trust department, then joined the Travelers Companies as chair of the finance committee and board member. After launching a private investment firm in partnership with Alan Greenspan, he became chair of financial consulting company O'Neil Associates. Past chair of the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, he helped restore the Connecticut River waterfront in Hartford. He is survived by his wife, Nancy; two daughters; four sons; two brothers, including **Terence "Terry" O'Neil**, MBA'60; and 13 grandchildren.

**John William Gosselin**, JD'59, died September 1 in Batavia, IL. He was 78. An attorney in the local law firm Benson, Mair, and Gosselin, he was the city attorney of Batavia for many years. Gosselin is survived by his wife, Judith; two daughters; two sons; and three grandchildren.

**Ann Coleman Peyton**, AM'59, died June 26 in Boca Raton, FL. She was 80. An associate professor of English at Florida Atlantic University, where she taught courses on Irish and Southern writers, Peyton worked for the National Poetry Foundation before earning her doctorate from Florida State University. She was active in the local literary and art community and in the United Universalist Church.

## 1960s

**Reginald Bartholomew**, AM'60, a US diplomat, died August 26 in New York. He was 76. Starting his career in the Defense Department, Bartholomew moved to the State Department in 1974 and later served as assistant secretary of state for political-military affairs. In the late 1970s he was a key negotiator during strategic arms limitation talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. He served as ambassador to Lebanon during the country's long civil war in the 1980s and as a special envoy to Bosnia in the mid-1990s, helping to draft the 1995 Dayton Peace Accords. He also served as an ambassador to Spain and Italy, where he became an executive in the international offices of Merrill Lynch until his 2011 retirement. He is survived by his wife, Rose-Anne; a daughter; three sons; a brother; and seven grandchildren.

**Waverly B. Clanton Jr.**, JD'61, of Oak Lawn, IL, died July 1. He was 82. A Korean War veteran, Clanton practiced law for almost four decades. In 1972 he received the UChicago Alumni Association's Professional Achievement Award. He is survived by his wife, **Carrie (Alston) Clanton**, MST'73; two sons, including

**Waverly Clanton**, U-High'74; and four grandchildren.

**James Steve Councilis**, AM'51, PhD'61, died July 25 in Orinda, CA. He was 85. After teaching in the Chicago Public Schools, Councilis became an education professor at the University of San Francisco, where he taught for 28 years. For his service to the Greek Orthodox Church, he was named an Archon of the Order of St. Andrew in 1976. He is survived by his wife, Anna; two sons; a sister; and four grandchildren.

**Stanley G. Irvine**, AB'62, JD'65, died June 26 in Chicago. He was 71. Holding administrative positions in Chicago universities, including as head of technical services at the University of Chicago Law Library, Irvine also taught, first as an assistant professor of law at Chicago-Kent College of Law and later as an adjunct professor in the Graduate Library School of Rosary College (now Dominican University). He finished his career at the Chicago Board of Trade. His wife, Sharon (Smith) Irvine, AB'63, AM'76, died in 1987.

**Patrick D. Krolak**, SB'62, died August 25 in a car accident with his wife and son, Patrick M. Krolak, AB'93 (see page 78) in Duane, NY. He was 72. After a decade teaching computer science at Vanderbilt University, in 1982 Krolak joined the University of Massachusetts, Lowell, helping to start its Center for Productivity Enhancement. He retired in 2002 but continued to teach. He is survived by a daughter; son **Michael Krolak**, SB'98; a brother; and three grandchildren.

**Verlyn Odell Smith**, AM'62, a Lutheran pastor, died August 31 in Arden Hills, MN. He was 85. An Army Air Corps veteran, Smith promoted peace and social justice through organizations such as People of Faith Peacemakers and the Nonviolent Peaceforce. In addition to serving as a pastor in Minnesota parishes, Smith spent 13 years teaching church history and religion at Augustana College in Sioux Falls, SD. He is survived by his wife, Judy; two sons; two brothers; and three grandchildren.

**William "Bill" Quarterman**, MBA'62, died July 26 in Northville, MI. He was 74. For most of his 35-year career, Quarterman worked in human resources for Ford Motor Company, where he was a member of the Ford National Negotiating Committee and represented the company at the Council on Employee Benefits. He is survived by his wife, Gilli; two sons; and three grandchildren.

**Robert "Bob" J. Adams**, MBA'65, died July 10 in Dripping Springs, TX. He was 83. Adams spent three decades in Union Carbide Corporation's international petrochemical division, including a stint in Tokyo. He is survived by his wife, Joan; a daughter; two sons; a brother; and six grandchildren.

**Nathan Kantrowitz**, AM'55, PhD'65, died August 27 in Chicago. He was 84. An Army veteran, Kantrowitz was the resident sociologist at Illinois's Stateville pen-



*“My education at the University prepared me for a full and gratifying intellectual life and a successful career in academic medicine. Through a gift annuity and a bequest, my wife and I were able to honor the memory of my parents who made that education possible and to help others achieve their goals in life.”*

CHARLES MITTMAN, AB'56, SB'57, MD'60

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65	4.7%	8.2%
75	5.8%	11.0%

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itentiary in the 1960s. He then conducted demographic and criminological research for universities and government agencies, retiring from the New York City Planning Department in 1998. Kantrowitz published two books, including *Close Control: Managing a Maximum Security Prison—The Story of Ragen's Stateville Penitentiary* (Harrow & Heston, 1996) and was working on a biography of Prohibition-era gangster Jake “the Barber” Factor at the time of his death. He is survived by his wife, **Joanne (Spencer) Kantrowitz**, AM’57, PhD’67, and two sons.

**Ted S. Brown**, MBA’67, died March 3 in Edmonds, WA. He was 77. An army veteran, Brown was a real-estate appraiser for 38 years. He is survived by his wife, Marilyn; three daughters; two sons; a brother; two sisters; and six grandchildren.

**Ronald Hamowy**, PhD’69, a libertarian historian, died September 8 in Baltimore. He was 75. After cofounding the *New Individualist Review* at UChicago, Hamowy joined the University of Alberta’s history department in 1969, where he taught until his 1998 retirement. The author or editor of books including *Government and Public Health in America* (Edward Elgar, 2007) and *The Encyclopedia of Libertarianism* (SAGE Publications, 2008), Hamowy also edited the 2011 edition of *The Constitution of Liberty* (University of Chicago Press), originally published in 1960 by Friedrich Hayek, Hamowy’s UChicago adviser. He is survived by his companion, Clement Ho.

## 1970s

**Michael Moffatt**, AM’69, PhD’76, an anthropologist, died November 26, 2011, in Chapel Hill, NC. He was 67. Moffatt spent his academic career at Rutgers University, rising from adjunct lecturer to professor and serving as department chair and undergraduate and graduate director. His ethnographic study of the social and sexual lives of undergraduates, *Coming of Age in New Jersey: College and American Culture* (Rutgers University Press) was published in 1989. Retiring as professor emeritus in 2007, he continued work on a long-term research project on Indian Americans in New Jersey. He is survived by his wife, Pamela; two sons; and a sister. (*This notice corrects information in the July–Aug/12 issue.*—Ed.)

**Daniel Friedlander**, AM’70, died July 9 in Boulder, CO. He was 67. After teaching at a community college, Friedlander worked at IBM, Datapoint, and Novell before founding high-tech start-ups such as Palindrome and Timespring (two went public and three were sold). He was a founding member of the Colorado Cleantech Industry Association in 2000 and served on its board until his death. Friedlander was also an artist and an activist, helping to establish Shanahan Neighbors for Climate Action. He is survived by his wife, **Diane Rosenthal**, U-High’64; two sons; a sister; and three grandchildren.

**Bernadette G. Callery**, AM’71, died of ovarian cancer July 27 in Pittsburgh. She was 64. Starting her career as an assistant librarian at the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation at Carnegie Mellon University, in 1987 Callery became a research librarian at the New York Botanical Garden. In 1994 she returned to Pittsburgh as librarian at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. After earning a PhD from the University of Pittsburgh School of Information Science, she joined the school’s faculty in 2008. She is survived by her husband, Joseph, and a brother.

**A. G. Ginyera-Pinyewa**, AM’64, PhD’72, died March 19 in India. He was 74. A political-science professor for 36 years at Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda, he held administrative posts including dean of social sciences, executive director of the Makerere Institute for Social Research, and the school’s first deputy vice chancellor. In 1983 Ginyera-Pinyewa was elected president of the newly established United Nations Association of Uganda. He retired from teaching in 2003. He is survived by his wife, Sarah; seven children; and 11 grandchildren.

**John Denison Hopkins**, MBA’72, died September 3 in Charlotte, MI. He was 87. The WWII Navy veteran worked in manufacturing and moved to Charlotte in 1974 as general manager of aluminum extrusions at Hoover Ball Bearing Company, retiring in 1986. The general chair of the Charlotte Library Project, Hopkins was president of the Charlotte Rotary Club and received an Outstanding Citizenship Award in 1982. He is survived by his wife, Jean; a daughter; a son; two grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

**Earl Carlson II**, MBA’73, died August 17 in Williams Bay, WI. He was 78. An Army veteran, Carlson spent 22 years as research director for Amsted Industries, later becoming corporate metallurgist and lead ISO auditor at Hudapack Metal Treating. He performed in local choirs as a baritone. He is survived by his wife, Joyce; four sons; two stepsons; a sister; and six grandchildren.

**Joanne Donohue Curran**, AM’76, died March 12, 2011, in Palatine, IL. She was 74. A proponent of education and lifelong learning, she was a children’s librarian early in her career. At 60 she received her PhD, writing her dissertation about Leo Tolstoy. She enjoyed photography, traveling, gardening, and watercolor painting. She is survived by a daughter, two sons, a brother, and two grandchildren.

**Seth M. Rosen**, AB’79, of Westlake, OH, drowned July 20 in North Carolina. He was 55. The vice president of Communications Workers of America District 4, Rosen cofounded the local Jobs with Justice chapter and created labor-community coalition Stand Up for Ohio. Rosen also played swing guitar and mandolin in local bands. He is survived by his wife, **Kathleen Thomas Rosen**, AB’77; a daughter; and a son.

## 1980s

**Alice (Holly) Scott**, PhD’83, died August 28 in Chicago. She was 77. In 1982 Scott became assistant commissioner of the Chicago Public Library, where she worked until 1998. Scott was honored in 2004 with the library’s Trailblazer Award for her work creating the African American Service Commission of Chicago for Ethnic Celebrations. She is survived by her husband, Alphonso; a daughter; son **Christopher Scott**, U-High’77, X’81; two brothers; and three grandchildren.

**George Meyer Ebert**, PhD’84, MD’85, a radiologist, died of apparent heart failure July 14 in Ames, IA. He was 59. Ebert practiced for almost a decade at Salem Radiology before joining Fletcher Allen Health Care in Burlington, VT, where he was also an assistant professor of radiology at the University of Vermont. He is survived by his wife, Charlotte; three daughters; and a sister.

**Thomas Clinton Mullins III**, SM’88, died of a heart attack July 28 in Fort Worth, TX. He was 53. An oil and gas geologist in Fort Worth for 25 years, Mullins spent much of that time as a partner with Fred Reynolds and Associates. He is survived by his wife, Denise; a daughter; a son; and three sisters.

## 1990s

**Patrick M. Krolak**, AB’93, died August 25 in a car accident with his father, Patrick D. Krolak, SB’62 (see page 76), and mother in Duane, NY. He was 42. Krolak started his career as a high-energy physics research assistant at Fermilab, Argonne National Lab, and CERN. Joining the City of Pittsburgh’s pension advisers, Marquette Associates, in 1995, Krolak was managing director at the time of his death. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth; a daughter; a son; brother **Michael Krolak**, SB’98; and a sister.

## 2010s

**Joshua Casteel**, a Divinity School student, died of lung cancer August 25 in New York. He was 32. After enlisting in the Army, Casteel was an interrogator at Baghdad’s Abu Ghraib prison, but he later applied for conscientious objector status and was honorably discharged in 2005. Returning to the United States, he received his MFA at the Iowa Playwrights Workshop and wrote two plays about his experiences in Iraq, as well as a collection of essays, *Letters from Abu Ghraib* (Essay Press, 2008). He is survived by his mother and two sisters.

**Eric Kerestes**, a Chicago Booth student, died August 14 after being hit by a taxicab in Chicago. He was 30. While earning his MBA in the evening program, Kerestes was a district business solutions manager at Chicago infrastructure firm Kiewit. He is survived by his wife, **Tatijana Stafets Kerestes**, MBA’12; his parents; a brother; and a grandmother.



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
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# Cookies Rockefeller?

For those who'd like to snack on holiday treats with a UChicago flavor, the *Magazine* offers a guide for converting star-shaped sugar cookies into Rockefeller Memorial Chapel cinquefoil window look-alikes. Don't worry if you make mistakes. Getting rid of evidence tends to be a delicious problem.—*Joy Olivia Miller*

 To make the cookies, download the icing pattern and instructions at [mag.uchicago.edu/cookies](http://mag.uchicago.edu/cookies).



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