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SUMMER 2020, VOLUME 112, NUMBER 4

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VOLUME 112, NUMBER 4, SUMMER 2020

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EDITOR'S NOTES

OPEN TO CHANGE

BY SUSIE ALLEN, AB'09, AND
LAURA DEMANSKI, AM'94

Like much of the country, we at the *Magazine* watched the news with attention and emotion this spring and summer. The killing of George Floyd at the hands of police in May and the fatal shootings of Ahmaud Arbery and Breonna Taylor earlier this year were disturbingly familiar episodes. What followed—a genuinely national protest movement for equal justice under the law that encompassed large cities, small towns, and suburbs—felt like nothing we could remember, unprecedented in scope and shared feeling. Could this be an opening for meaningful change?

Wanting insight and perspective on what was happening, we turned to three UChicago Law School scholars who have spent years working on police misconduct and two historians who are experts on racism in the United States. Read our conversations with **Craig Futterman**, **Sharon Fairley**, JD'06; **William Baude**, SB'04; **Kathleen Belew**; and **Adam Green**, AB'85, in "Racism, Policing, and Protest" on page 40. We aimed to better understand two big questions: How did we get here? And what's next?

In their interviews the faculty members express guarded hope for change and offer knowledge gained from their long work on these issues. Futterman, Fairley, and Baude give a deep dive into some of the reforms to policing that are being discussed broadly now: stronger civilian oversight, limitation or elimination of qualified immunity, police defunding, and other interventions.

The historians offer context: Belew examines the long history of White supremacy in the United States, and the White power movement—more organized than it appears and gaining traction. Green discusses the civil rights movement of the 1960s as a precedent or analogue for the summer of 2020.

We think these conversations shed important light on the moment. And we see them as a beginning. In future issues we'll draw in more UChicagoans—faculty, alumni, students—with their own perspectives. We hope you'll join the conversation too. Send your letters to uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu. ♦

Christopher Dilts/Sipa USA/Newscom

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Twilight zone

The Cobb Hall grotesques—the only members of the campus community exempt from social distancing guidelines—bask under a summer sky. On the cover: an ivy-adorned Mandel Hall. Cover and this page: Photography by Jason Smith.



Features

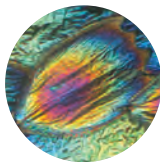
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LETTERS

Words to read by

Great quote on the Spring/20 cover: “The question before us is how to become one in spirit, not necessarily in opinion.”

I looked for attribution but couldn’t find any. Could you advise of the appropriate citation? The quote should be used much more often.

Robert Nord, JD’72
GLENCOE, ILLINOIS

The cover quote is from the inaugural address of William Rainey Harper, first president of the University of Chicago. For information about each issue’s cover, see the left-hand page opposite the table of contents.—Ed.

Bridge ‘n’ bibs

More than ever, I appreciate your good work in producing the *Magazine* and providing such well-written articles that inform and challenge readers. As we shelter in place and work from home here in the San Francisco Bay Area, the *Magazine* is a special treat during our “lunch breaks” in our backyard.

It doesn’t seem that long ago that my husband, George Pilloton, MBA’76, and I met in business school and would “study” in Regenstein (I was in the Professional Options Program and concurrently enrolled in the College as an economics major and a first-year in the B School). I so fondly remember receiving the alumni magazine after our wedding in 1976 and marvel at how fast the years have passed as we moved from the end of the Alumni News section to where we find ourselves now, past the middle.

In my junior year, living in Woodward Court, a bunch of us would play “marathon bridge” until the wee hours, and we regularly splurged and ordered from Ribs ‘n’ Bibs. Funny how our all-nighters weren’t for studying, but we surely had fun playing bridge and snacking on great BBQ!

We are still in touch with a few of our U of C friends and try to visit the campus whenever we are back in Chicago seeing friends and family. Hope all of you are doing well and staying healthy!

Anna Lam Pilloton, AB’75
NOVATO, CALIFORNIA



Back to school

I really liked Sean Carr’s (AB’90) “Crash Course” in the Spring/20 *Magazine*. It provided everything you want from a class: an exciting reading list, a slice of discussion, thoughtful questions posed by the professor ... without the homework. Beautiful! I don’t know if this is a recurring series that I’ve missed in the past, but I hope it continues.

John M. Saxton, AB’07, MAT’08
ATLANTA

The Course Work department has been going strong since 1989 and has little chance of going away—sitting in on classes is too much of a pleasure for readers, writers, and editors alike. Read more installments at mag.uchicago.edu/coursework.—Ed.

Public values

Your Spring/20 article about Luke Cianciotto’s (AM’18) research on the conflict over LOVE Park in Philadel-

phia buries the lede (UChicago Journal, “Skateboard Sociology”). Not until the second paragraph from the last does it raise Cianciotto’s key questions: “Who do we include and exclude from the category of ‘the public’? What makes one type of use more valid than another?”

LOVE Park sits immediately northwest of Philadelphia City Hall, across the street from Suburban Station, at the eastern edge of the Center City office district and at the foot of the Benjamin Franklin Parkway. From the mixture of food trucks, cafés, and outdoor restaurants the city authorities are proposing, it is clear that the “public” they envisage is the middle-class, predominantly White office workers who emerge from Suburban Station and the underground parking garage. For such people, a public space must be one in which they not only are safe but feel safe, and that means excluding the people who make LOVE Park what Cianciotto called “a beacon of deviance.”

The communal may be tolerated in holes and corners, but it is compelled to give way to the public, which is defined by the dominant economic forces. The skateboarders may ultimately remain in a portion of LOVE Park as tolerated local color, but the homeless and the dealers will probably be displaced by the glacial pressure of money. The location is just too valuable.

James M. Hirschhorn, JD’74
CHATHAM, NEW JERSEY

A toast to access

For the benefit of the entire University of Chicago community, I want to emphasize an important part of President Robert J. Zimmer’s “Investing in Inquiry and Impact” message (On the Agenda, Winter/20), which marks a great achievement.

As Zimmer states: “Because of this cascade of gifts [from the University of

Chicago Campaign: Inquiry and Impact], we are now able to meet domestic College students' full financial need with no debt expectations for them or their families." Everyone associated with UChicago should fully understand the extremely positive impact of this statement.

The University has always offered the best undergraduate education in the country, but for many years was only able to offer financial support that was below the level of the education. With this signal achievement from the campaign, undergraduate financial aid at the University of Chicago is now the best in the country.

Several decades ago, Princeton University led American colleges in providing fully funded aid with no loans for its undergrads, regardless of ability to pay. UChicago has now attained the same high standard, and done so at the same time that it has significantly expanded the size of the College, and at a fully comprehensive university—no mean feat.

The amount of shoe leather and elbow grease expended by the University's fundraising staff in achieving this vast success can only be imagined. But most of all, everyone in the UChicago community must thank the fabulous donors to the campaign—not least the hypergenerous but anonymous founder of the Odyssey Scholarships—who have made full funding for domestic College students a reality.

Generations of ambitious future College students with need will have their lives changed for the better, will achieve the very highest level of professional success, and will have the greatest positive impact upon society, because of this.

Henceforth, no student will ever again be turned away from the University because of need.

A toast to everyone who made this possible!

Chuck Schilke, AB'81 (Class of 1979)
WASHINGTON, DC

Schilke is former vice president of the University's Alumni Board.—Ed.

Preserve music history

The Winter/20 issue of the *Magazine* serendipitously juxtaposed three ar-

ticles: President Zimmer's recounting of how the latest fundraising campaign brought in almost a billion dollars more than expected; an analysis of the local origins of the 1959 short film *The Cry of Jazz* ("Jazz as Cri de Coeur"); and, last but not least, a brief recollection of how the Staple Singers "completely destroy[ed] the audience" at the 1962 U of C Folk Festival (UChicago Journal, "Folk History"). To overschematize: money, music, and media on the South Side.

The pieces in combination raise questions about whether a few bucks might be thrown at salvaging and disseminating unique and priceless local music history. How much reel-to-reel tape of these old Folk Festivals is there, and has it been properly preserved? Is there any movie footage? As the Staples reference hints, these concerts were an unusual combination of national legends and those from the South and West Sides (well before the University's recent efforts at reparative outreach to its surrounding community). Digitizing and putting at least some of this material online would be of value to students in Hyde Park as well as music lovers worldwide, and

These precious old resources are in their way as interesting as Hittite tablets, and a good deal closer.

perhaps would turn a profit once public relations is factored in. (I caught the charming little exhibit of Folk Fest memorabilia in Regenstein before it shut down, but the archives beg for a more deluxe treatment.)

For that matter, maybe a bit of largesse could be diverted to another South Side musical treasure trove, the many episodes of *Jubilee Showcase*, the marvelous live African American gospel music program produced by Hyde Parker Sid Ordower and broadcast for years on Channel 7. The Chicago Public Library converted these programs

to VHS years ago, and a tiny fraction were later put on a single DVD, but again the University might be able to scale up the project since the city is broke. These precious old resources are in their way as interesting as Hittite tablets, and a good deal closer.

Andrew S. Mine, AB'81
CHICAGO

The University's Special Collections Research Center and the Chicago Public Library hold recordings of the Folk Festival from 1961 to 1995.—Ed.

A word for accomplished alumni

The Spring/20 issue was disappointing as it failed to speak of the triumphs of recent college members, successful students from the postgraduate schools, or their teachers. It should be a magazine that would basically attract people to the University of Chicago. For future students it would paint a picture of a liberal arts education that did not go to waste in one's professional life, whatever the field.

In the past few months, I was impressed with the very useful lives of three alumni from my era. The first was a half-page obituary in the *New York Times* for Joel Kupperman, AB'54, SB'55, AM'56, known for being a Quiz Kid in the 1940s. [See *Deaths*, page 77.—Ed.] The paper did not mention that he graduated Phi Beta Kappa at UChicago and served as a sophomore and a senior, with me, on the College Quiz Bowl. He spent his life in a philosophy department studying the best in man, according to the *Times*. It was apparently a successful life academically and with his family. He was in my mind a mensch.

Philip Glass, AB'56, was noted, also in the *New York Times*, to be premiering a work, *Music in Eight Parts*, that had been lost for 50 years. [See *Releases*, page 53.—Ed.] His lifelong career in music was apparently formed through his general college education and experiences at UChicago. His repertoire has made him a leader in opera and other forms of musical expression in America throughout his life.

The last classmate was Joseph Epstein, AB'59, the leading essayist in

America today. I picked up the Spring 2020 *Academic Questions*, the magazine of the National Association of Scholars, and recognized his name in the byline for an article, “Immaturity on Campus.” Epstein was the editor of the *American Scholar* for two decades and an essayist for the *Wall Street Journal* and the former *Weekly Standard*. Apparently he has not stopped writing humorously about the American experience.

The University’s courses in liberal arts no doubt contributed to these classmates’ later successes in their fields.

Leonard Friedman, AB’56
MIDDLETON, MASSACHUSETTS



Where 53rd meets Memory Lane

I am responding to the photo on page 71 of the Spring/20 issue of the *Magazine* (Alumni News, “Where Are the Shops of Yesteryear?”). With regard to 53rd Street, there are five stores that I miss, and they predate 2000 by 40–50 years:

1. Mirabelle Ice Cream Parlor on the south side of the street between Blackstone and Dorchester. A delightful place with candy as well as ice cream. My parents would take me there for a treat.

2. Nachman’s Chocolates (they made them in the back of the store), also on the south side of the street, just east on Kimbark.

3. Jesselson’s Fish Market, on the north side of 53rd Street near Nachman’s (they still exist, but not in Hyde Park, which is a real loss for those of us who do not drive).

4. A bakery near or next to Jesselson’s, with fabulous sugar cookies and other delights.

5. O’Gara’s bookstore, which was also on the north side of 53rd Street, before he took over the space that was Woodworth’s Bookstore on 57th (the latter was where I spent my first allowance money; it even had a real post office in the back).

Later O’Gara’s moved to the old Christian Science reading room on the north side of 57th Street between Blackstone and Harper, which is now 57th Street Wines. The space east of there was the Little Village Nursery School when I attended it. It became the Green Door Bookstore until a coffee shop called Medici opened up in the back half and then took over the whole space. The Medici ended up moving west to the south side of 57th Street.

And there was Lou’s Delicatessen on the south side of 57th between Kimbark and Kenwood. His last name was Friedman, and we sometimes got his mail by mistake since we lived only half a block away.

I also remember Steinway’s Drugstore on the southwest corner of Kenwood and 57th. They had a fabulous selection of nickel candy bars and also the fancy ones that cost a dime.

And there was the Tropical Hut on the north side of 57th just east of Ray School. (Like the Red Door Bookstore next door, the Hut was torn down for the current park.) Their ribs were famous, but I loved their batter-fried shrimp. The Tropical Hut relocated to 92nd Street. The Red Door became Staver’s and moved to the space occupied by 57th Street Books.

Victor A. Friedman, LAB’66, AM’71,
PhD’75, Andrew W. Mellon
Distinguished Service Professor
Emeritus in the Humanities
CHICAGO

I was at the Graduate School of Business (now Chicago Booth) from 1978 to 1980. I remember fondly the Eagle, a local bar/grill with a picture of FDR above the bar. I don’t remember the exact location, but it was a great place for a burger and beer.

Charles Douglas Rockwell, MBA’80
FRONT ROYAL, VIRGINIA

The Eagle, located at 5311 South Blackstone Avenue, closed in September 1980. Gior-dano’s Pizza moved into the space a year later and remains open there today.—Ed.

Those of the 1960s will remember Jane Lee’s on 53rd Street, a few blocks from the photo in the Spring/20 issue; Saini 48 on the corner of 53rd and Harper (great rye bread); and Chances R in Harper Court—beer, burgers, and peanuts in the shell.

Russell R. Wheeler, AM’68, PhD’70
SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND

Just thinking of Ribs ’n’ Bibs makes my mouth water. A bucket of rib tips was a favorite way to finish a Friday evening, which typically began at the Law School’s Wine Mess, then ended with dinner provided by a fine Hyde Park establishment such as Harold’s, the Cove, the Medici, or the incomparable Ribs ’n’ Bibs.

My wife, Joan Fagan, JD’80, and I graduated from the Law School, worked briefly in New York City, then moved back to my home state of Wisconsin, where we have lived happily ever after. We visit Chicago regularly.

At the end of one weekend stay many years ago, we had a lovely brunch at the Hyde Park home of a U of C faculty member just before heading back to Milwaukee. As we drove east down 53rd Street, we spotted RNB—or maybe smelled it first. I slammed on the brakes, parked the car, ran in, and came out with a bucket of rib tips.

Our initial thought had been to re-heat the tips for dinner that evening. But by the time we reached Lake Shore Drive, the aroma had destroyed our will power. So we parked and finished nearly the entire bucket before restarting our trip home.

I don’t think I have ever eaten so much in such a short amount of time. But it was worth it.

David Cross, JD’80
MILWAUKEE

Ahh, Ribs ’n’ Bibs.

When I was an officer of Doc Films we’d sometimes order Ribs ’n’ Bibs for the crew on busy showings Fridays and Saturdays. We tried to meet them outside, but occasionally we’d hear a stage whisper just loud enough for most of

the audience to hear “Ribs ’n’ Bibs, Ribs ’n’ Bibs.”

Victor S. Sloan, AB’80
FLEMINGTON, NEW JERSEY

A teacher to remember

I was sad to learn of Professor Raymond Fogelson’s passing in January (Deaths, Spring/20). In my time as an anthropology major in the College, 1968–72, I was well aware of the Department of Anthropology’s standing as pre-eminent in the discipline (graduates of the University of Michigan, Columbia University, and the University of California, Berkeley, would likely demur), its PhD graduates among the elite. But one of the great virtues of Chicago was the way senior scholars taught undergraduate classes, in my experience, with genuine enjoyment. Added to this was the ability of the more precocious undergraduates to enroll, with permission, in graduate classes.

Of the many remarkable professors I had—Victor Turner; Paul Friedrich; Barney Cohn; George

Stocking Jr.; Robert McCormick Adams, PhB’47, AM’52, PhD’56; and Ralph Nicholas, AM’58, PhD’62, among them—Ray stood out for his commitment to his undergraduate students. While much is made of the anthropology PhDs, more can be said about the undergrad majors who went on to productive scholarly careers in anthropology, folklore, and linguistics. Few went on at Chicago, interestingly. That, in fact, was Ray’s advice to me.

I spent a year as his research assistant, having ginned up some work-study money and convinced the department chair I could best use it with Ray. Ray went along with the con. I learned so much writing a paper with him that stayed on my CV through my promotion to full professor—as “In Press,” for it never actually saw the light of day. In effect Ray used the writing, the research, and the modeling of collegueship as a teaching “moment” that lasted a year. Shoot low, Ray, they’re riding Shetlands.

Kevin Avruch, AB’72
FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA

It was a purely random act of disinterested kindness.

Ray Fogelson changed my life. He asked me what I would do after finishing my AM. I said I’d ponder that question while riding a Chicago garbage truck. He arranged for me to attend the University of Texas the following week, and I started out for Austin in a \$200 Opel. The highway rest stops filled with prostitutes after midnight, so I slept in graveyards all the way down. Once there, things didn’t work out as planned because UT’s regulations had changed. I ate canned beans in cheap motels while working a day-labor job. I dug an irrigation ditch in 100-degree heat on my first day—alongside some guy constantly repeating, “I feel like I’m going to kill somebody someday. I just have that feeling.” But Dr. Fogelson gave me the moral support I needed to endure distraction and finish my doctorate. It was a purely random

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act of disinterested kindness. His moral example influenced me far more than any credential possibly could. And that is what profoundly changed my life.

**Theodore M. Brown, AB'78
LAKE FOREST PARK, WASHINGTON**

The drum beats on

Hugh Brodkey, AB'51, JD'54, speculates that he might have been the last person to play Big Bertha, the world's largest drum, at the University of Chicago (Letters, Spring/20). Not so. In 1993 Big Bertha was borrowed back from its new home at the University of Texas ("Hook 'em Horns") and set up on the main quadrangle. I served as president of the Alumni Board that year, and Mrs. Gray (University president Hanna Holborn Gray) and I took turns beating the drum, which had an incomparable bass tone, like summer thunder.

I was also honorary coach for the Maroons football team, and in the locker room at halftime Coach [Greg] Quick informed me that I was expected to give a pep talk. While I was desperately trying to channel Pat O'Brien in *Knute Rockne, All American*, my salvation entered in the person of Jay Berwanger, AB'36, first Heisman Trophy winner. I told the team that I was sure they would rather listen to Jay than to me and was off the hook.

**John D. Lyon, AB'55
LOS ANGELES**

Kazoo you

Being a U of C grad, I cannot let any minor misstatement of fact go uncorrected. In Letters, Paul Birnberg, AB'72, wrote that the giant kazoo was wooden. It was aluminum. If it had been wooden, there is no way that it could have been carried to the football field; it would have been much too heavy.

Being a U of C grad, I cannot let any minor misstatement of fact go uncorrected.

I know this because I was Don Bingle's (AB'76, JD'79) successor as the "leader" of the kazoo marching band. During the 1976 and 1977 football seasons, it was my job to move the kazoo from the field house to the football field. By then it was on wheels, so it was a one-person job. I handed out kazoos to anyone who wanted to join the band, helped lead cheers, and "organized" the halftime show. Some of the cheerleader uniforms mentioned by Barbara Yerges Wilson, AB'63, survived into the mid-1970s and were worn to some of the games. By then we had two halftime formations. After several songs accompanied by Brownian motion, we ended by lining everyone up into a giant UC and playing the alma mater.

Upon graduation I passed the duties on to yet another Thompson House resident. At some point in the early-to mid-'80s, the athletics department decided that the giant kazoo was not dignified enough for the rising football powerhouse. I do not know the ultimate fate of that mighty kazoo but fear it went ignobly to some scrap heap.

**Sam Scheiner, AB'78, SM'80, PhD'83
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA**

Thanks to the coronavirus stay-at-home effort, I have had the time to pay more than usual attention to the *Core*. There was an article on the UChicago cheer beginning, "Themistocles, Thucydides, the Peloponnesian War" ("Tales of Good Cheer," Winter/20).

There was nothing "alleged" about the cheer; it was used at various football games and was popular among many students, including those who probably never had much other interest in sporting events. The use of this cheer and the initiation of the kazoo marching band ties in to other events in the 1968–70 period.

I also remember that the kazoo marching band was initiated during 1969–70, largely as a spoof of the more elaborate marching bands of the Big 10 and other universities. Chicago's football club played on a field, not in a stadium. We might have had a few bleachers, but we had no real viewing facilities. The playing field was bare bones, as was the kazoo marching band.

In addition, the years 1968–70 were

a tumultuous period for the country and for UChicago, with Martin Luther King Jr.'s murder and subsequent riots, a mass meeting of South Side gangs on the Midway, the 1968 Democratic National Convention riots, and a University sit-in. The cheer and the kazoo marching band offered some humorous relief from the tensions that complicated life then. I was pleased to read that these traditions were sustained for a long time at UChicago. By the way, the Lascivious Costume Ball, begun in these times, and a probably short-lived Committee for Creative Non-Violence, were other efforts to have some fun and spoof "the establishment." Have these become traditions as well?

**Edward H. Comer, AB'71
WASHINGTON, DC**

We find no record of a Committee for Creative Non-Violence. The Lascivious Costume Ball was banned in 1984 but returned to campus in 2008 and has been held intermittently since then.—Ed.

Articles in the last issues of the *Magazine* and the *Core* about Maroons football had a shocking omission. Both failed to mention the epic account of the birth, death, and resurrection of UChicago football in *Monsters of the Midway 1969: Sex, Drugs, Rock 'n' Roll, Viet Nam, Civil Rights, and Football* (Jeff Rasley, independently published, 2017). Quirky facts about the Maroons are revealed: e.g., how Jay Berwanger, AB'36, left his mark on the cheek of future president Gerald Ford; Muhammad Ali's connection with two Maroons; why Mitt Romney is a Maroons fan; and the offer of *People* magazine to fly the 1974 team to LA to play Caltech in what would be called the Toilet Bowl or Brain Bowl (TBD).

The book even has a romantic subplot based on the courtship of a feminist by a jock (which has lasted 46 years—the marriage, not the courtship).

Although historically accurate in many respects, the tale is presented as historical fiction to protect the innocent, as well as the guilty, now-aged alumni from the Walter Hass era, when football arose from the Hutchins ashes like a Phoenix.

**Jeff Rasley, AB'75
INDIANAPOLIS**

A PROVOST'S PATH

BY KA YEE C. LEE

PROVOST AND DAVID LEE SHILLINGLAW DISTINGUISHED SERVICE PROFESSOR
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, THE JAMES FRANCK INSTITUTE,
THE INSTITUTE FOR BIOPHYSICAL DYNAMICS, AND THE COLLEGE



My first six months as provost have been anything but typical. During that time, a global pandemic required the University of Chicago community to quickly move our entire academic and research enterprise to operate in a remote fashion, and our city and country have been enveloped in protests as we debate what it means to be a more just society.

Nothing could have prepared me for this unprecedented time, but my experiences as a longtime member of the University community have shaped my understanding of this moment.

Growing up in Hong Kong, I was drawn to the American education system since my first visit in 1976, which eventually led me to the United States for my academic pursuits. I received my bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering from Brown University and my master of science and PhD degrees in applied physics from Harvard University. I did my postdoctoral work at Stanford University and the University of California, Santa Barbara. Throughout my training, I had men-

tors who provided me with important research experiences and helped me discover my passion for teaching.

I joined the University of Chicago as a chemistry professor more than two decades ago, and the faculty role continues to be central to my identity. One of the things I value most as a professor is engaging bold and innovative thinkers, helping them gain a deeper understanding of complex subjects and consider their application in today's world. At our university, where education is grounded in rigorous inquiry and free debate, the classroom experience isn't intended to teach students what to think, but rather how to ask questions and have their own ideas challenged to deepen their knowledge.

That spirit of questioning is just as present in the laboratory, my second home at the University. My lab carries out fundamental studies on the interactions between lipids and proteins, seeking to bring a greater understanding of how these interactions are responsible for normal physiological functions, and of diseases that are the

result of deficient or abnormal lipid-protein interactions, such as respiratory distress syndrome and Parkinson's disease. This work means that we are constantly pushing the boundary of our current understanding, which in turn propels us to devise new methodologies and innovative ways to probe the scientific questions at hand.

On the administrative side, I served as vice provost for research and led the University's activities and partnerships in Hong Kong for several years, including the opening of The Hong Kong Jockey Club University of Chicago Academic Complex | The University of Chicago Francis and Rose Yuen Campus in Hong Kong. The second role was a homecoming for me, and both opportunities allowed me to gain insight into different aspects of the University that would prove critical as provost.

As the chief academic officer and leader of the annual budget process, I have witnessed firsthand the immense partnerships and fortitude it has taken across campus to adapt courses and adjust resources due to COVID-19.

While we have had to change the way we work and interact, this time of uncertainty has revealed even more of who we are—a resilient and supportive intellectual community that can rise to any challenge. ♦

Food allergies
Sleep
Screen time
Language acquisition
Social life
Math anxiety
Summer camp
Tough conversations



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UCHICAGO JOURNAL

RESEARCH AND NEWS IN BRIEF

UNDER A MICROSCOPE

What insect, shown here in ultra close-up, is the subject of Marine Biological Laboratory research on the genetics of coloration—and is the namesake of a Mariah Carey album? Find out on page 21.

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*Language
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meteorite
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simple*

Steps forward

As Autumn Quarter approaches during the COVID-19 pandemic, the University is making flexible plans for multiple scenarios.

Since March, when the COVID-19 pandemic caused the University to transition to remote learning for Spring Quarter, several working groups have been planning for the

resumption of on-campus work and teaching with new health and safety measures in place to prevent the spread of the virus.

The working groups are taking into account a range of scenarios for Autumn Quarter, with flexibility to adjust as needed based on external conditions and trends in the pandemic. At press time, the University planned to hold Autumn Quarter classes both remotely and in person on an adjusted schedule and to provide undergraduate housing in University residence halls with reduced occupancy.

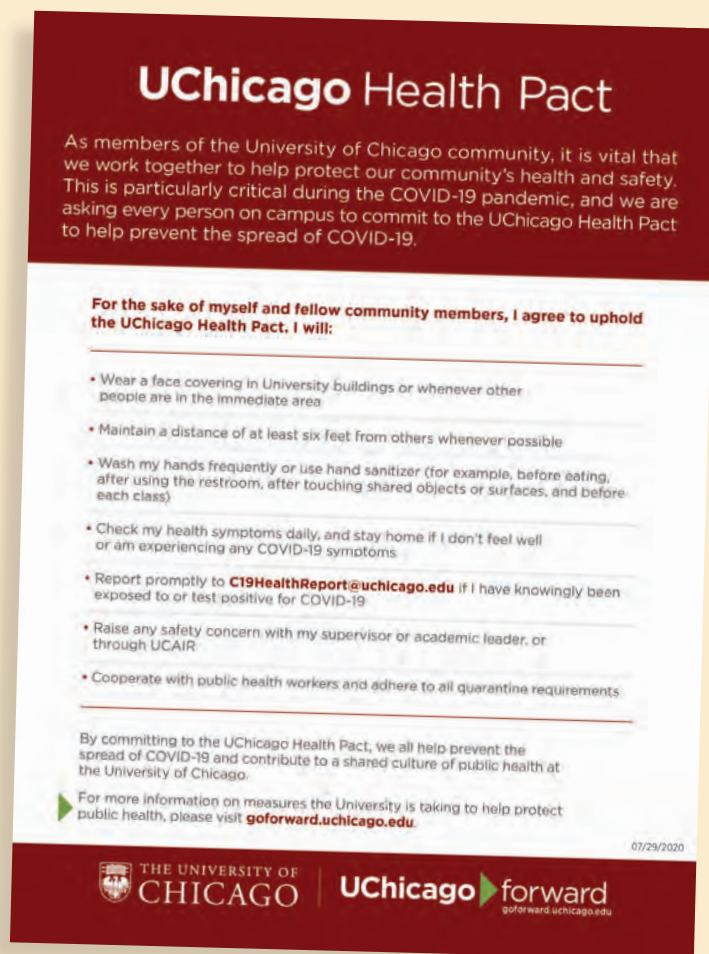
The groups' planning is being done in close collaboration with public

health experts and the University of Chicago Medicine, and is informed by guidance from the federal, state, and city governments. The University is also drawing on insights gained from the transition to remote learning and the housing of a limited number of students on campus during Spring Quarter. This summer a small number of research faculty and staff have also returned to campus, and UChicago Medicine has been open throughout the pandemic.

The University is asking members of the campus community to uphold a new commitment, called the UChicago Health Pact, to prevent the spread



Photography by John Zich



The UChicago Health Pact, released in August, unites the campus community against the spread of COVID-19.

of COVID-19 and to reinforce a shared culture of public health when returning to campus.

In addition to the UChicago Health Pact, everyone returning to campus must complete a short training program in advance and sign an electronic form affirming that they will comply with safety precautions.

“The health and safety requirements that we are adopting to minimize the spread of COVID-19 will necessitate a very different experience

on campus than we have had in the past,” President **Robert J. Zimmer** and Provost **Ka Yee C. Lee** wrote in a June 30 message outlining the plans underway for Autumn Quarter. “But it is only through these steps and a shared commitment to maintaining public health that our return to campus this autumn is possible.”

For the most up-to-date details on Autumn Quarter plans and the University’s response to the pandemic, visit goforward.uchicago.edu. ♦

QUICK STUDY

INEQUALITY

The deepening divide

Low-income women have suffered the most in the pandemic-induced recession, find Chicago Booth’s **Marianne Bertrand**. She and collaborators at the Poverty Lab and the Rustandy Center for Social Sector Innovation drew that sobering conclusion from an early April survey of demographically representative US households. Among workers making less than \$15K a year, 58 percent of women and 54 percent of men lost income during the first month of the pandemic; among workers making \$15K–\$30K, 57 percent of women and 45 percent of men lost income. For all workers making \$45K–\$75K, fewer than 30 percent reported lost income during that time. With the economic hardship comes a psychological toll: more than half of low-income workers said they feared job loss, while less than 20 percent of higher-income Americans reported that worry.—S. A. ♦

Talk is deep

Psychology professor Katherine Kinzler examines how we react to each other's speech.

BY JILLIAN KRAMER

While taking a language class in Zagreb, Croatia, in the summer of 2003, **Katherine Kinzler** noticed something surprising. Although Croatians, Serbians, and Bosnians speak closely related and mutually intelligible languages, her teachers emphasized linguistic differences, not similarities, often pointing out which turns of phrase were characteristically Serbian or Croatian. “As cultures diversify—or social groups are in conflict—their languages follow suit,” Kinzler says.

The experience would have lasting effects on Kinzler, a psychology professor and director of the Development of Social Cognition Laboratory, shaping the direction of her research and making its mark on her first book, *How You Say It: Why You Talk the Way You Do—and What It Says About You* (Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2020), which came out in July.

When Kinzler returned from Croatia to start graduate school, she began to explore how language unites and divides social groups. She has spent much of the past 17 years attempting to answer that question.

Language, Kinzler has found, can be a proxy for existing divisions, solidifying group boundaries in ways speakers don't always recognize. People with a prejudice against African American English, for example, may not think they're racist. “It can be a really insidious form of racism because people think they're just saying, ‘Oh, I just don't like the way someone talks—that's not racist,’” Kinzler says. “But your reactions to somebody's speech are embedded in a structural notion



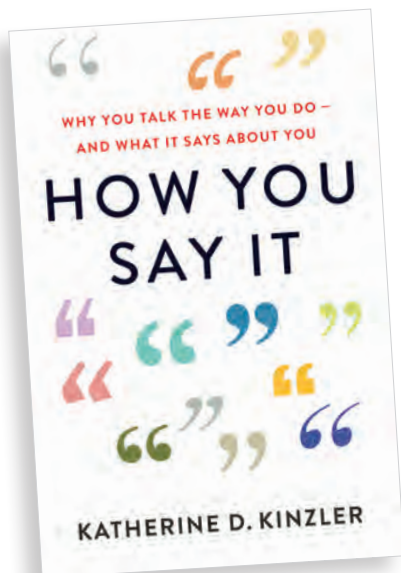
Katherine Kinzler's language research focuses on babies and young children.

of racism.” In general, when we hear someone speak differently from us, we tend to other them—even if we don't have any particular stereotypes to assign to them.

Multilingualism may counter some of these divisive impulses. Kinzler's research has shown that children who are exposed to linguistic diversity at an early age, or raised in a multilingual environment, are better at listening to and understanding the perspectives of others than children who are not ex-

posed to another language. (Because her research focuses on babies and children, she's not sure if this effect persists into adulthood.)

In one study, Kinzler and her coauthors—**Zoe Liberman**, AM'13, PhD'16; **Amanda Woodward**, the William S. Gray Distinguished Service Professor of Psychology and dean of the Social Sciences Division; and **Boaz Keysar**, the William Benton Professor of Psychology—examined how multilingual exposure influenced communication



The question of how language unites and divides social groups is a focus of Kinzler's scholarship and new book.

skills in 14-to-17-month-old infants. Of the 64 infant participants, half came from monolingual English-speaking households, while the other half were regularly exposed to English and at least one other language.

Parents held their infants and were seated across the table from an English-speaking researcher. Between them were two objects; the infant could see both, but the researcher, blocked by an opaque barrier, could only see one. The researcher then asked the infant to hand them the mutually visible object—meaning that the infants had to consider the researcher's perspective in order to understand the meaning of the request. The study found that infants with multilingual exposure reliably chose the object the researcher had requested.

In another paper, Kinzler and her coauthor, **Jocelyn B. Dautel**, AM'07, PhD'13, studied how children perceive race and language. They designed an experiment where participant children saw a photo of either a White or Black child, paired with a voice clip in

English or French. Then participants were asked which of two adults the photographed child would grow up to be—one who shared that child's race or one who shared that child's language. In other words, participant children had to decide which category was more meaningful: race or language.

Kinzler and Dautel found that older White children, ages 9 and 10, reliably chose the racial match. But the pattern didn't hold among younger White children, ages 5 and 6: they chose the language match, suggesting a "surprising intuition about the stability of an individual's language as compared to [their] race," the study said. Younger Black children, by contrast, chose the racial match—presumably, the researchers write, because they already have "different experiences with race as a meaningful social category" as compared to White children.

In the course of her research, Kinzler has noticed that White parents can become very uncomfortable when their children exhibit preferences for White faces. (Of course, she notes, the children don't necessarily know what they're doing.) But when she conducts studies where children prefer people who speak without a foreign accent, nobody balks.

How You Say It includes observations from legal scholar Mari Matsuda about the long-term consequences of foreign accent bias, which she describes as "commonplace, natural, and socially acceptable. ... People who know of my strong commitment to civil rights felt no hesitation in telling me things like 'I couldn't have someone who sounds like that represent our law school' or 'People who talk like that sound so dumb.'" It doesn't occur to many Americans that accent bias is a pernicious form of prejudice.

Kinzler thinks everyone, and parents in particular, can benefit from exposure to multiple languages and accents. "It's easy to retreat into monolingual English-speaking society," she says. "And yet we have so much linguistic diversity, and that's a benefit to us and it's a benefit to our children." ♦

QUICK STUDY

ECONOMIC AID

Staying afloat

Small businesses have been especially hard-hit by COVID-19. So Congress threw them a lifeline: the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), which provides loans to small enterprises with the goal of preventing layoffs and bankruptcies. However, a July working paper from researchers including **João Granja**, PhD'13; **Constantine Yannelis**; and **Eric Zwick** of Chicago Booth found that the program hasn't reached the firms that most need it. Their analysis of the first round of funding, doled out between April 2 and May 2, revealed that just 15 percent of businesses in the most virus-stricken regions of the United States received PPP loans, as compared to 30 percent in the least affected areas. And most recipients used PPP funds to build up liquidity and meet loan obligations—not for payroll. While strengthening balance sheets wasn't the program's intent, the researchers say it could have longer-term benefits, because less cash-strapped companies are more likely to survive.—S. A. ♦

Youth at risk, revisited

The first School of Social Service Administration dissertation presaged a century of scholarship on social work.

BY JASON KELLY

Certain passages in Helen Rankin Jeter's 1922 dissertation on the Chicago Juvenile Court have contemporary resonance. Jeter, AM 1920, PhD 1924, identifies the problems that precede children into legal trouble: those "of immigrant adjustment, of poverty, of the broken, the degraded, and the crowded home, of school and neighborhood neglect, and only secondarily and to a very slight extent, of the unmanageable child in the midst of favorable circumstances."

The Chicago Juvenile Court, established in 1899, was the first court of its kind in the country, and Jeter's study earned her the first doctorate degree granted by the School of Social Service Administration after its 1920 merger with the University of Chicago. The school had operated since 1908, including a previous affiliation with the University.

The court, Jeter found, too often overlooked such broad social causes of delinquency. Nearly a century later, Jeter's successors at the School of Social Service Administration echo her concerns about the fate of children in the juvenile justice system, highlighting the roles that poverty and institutional racism play in determining whose children end up before the court.

While unmistakably a document of its own era, Jeter's history-making dissertation presages much that would characterize the intervening century of graduate-level work at SSA: attention to societal forces on individual lives, scrutiny of institutions like the juvenile

court, and the particular subject matter of children's justice and welfare.

The new partnership between SSA and the 30-year-old University was an unusual one for the time. It required the vision of pioneering scholars—scholars who, in another rare circumstance of the era, were women. Even before they had the right to vote, they were helping to establish an enduring field of study: Sophonisba Breckinridge, PhM 1897, PhD 1901, JD 1905; Grace Abbott, PhM 1909; and her sister, Edith Abbott, PhD 1905, who would become the SSA's first dean.

That work, said current SSA dean and Emily Klein Gidwitz Professor **Deborah Gorman-Smith** in her 2019 Aims of Education address, included "redefining the social work curriculum, emphasizing that the field needed to focus on public responsibility rather than private donations; and that social work training had to be rigorous and systematic."

It was a field, in other words, worthy of graduate-level study and best situated in a university environment to combine theory and practice, and to spark interdisciplinary insights. In the century since the merger, SSA's scholars have worked within the broad vision of Breckinridge and the Abbotts on poverty, violence prevention, employment, immigration, health disparities, family welfare, and more.

The juvenile justice and child welfare issues Jeter confronted in her dissertation, too, still command the attention of SSA students and faculty, including Gorman-Smith, who directs the Chicago Center for Youth Violence Prevention. Naturally scholars' approaches have evolved with particular challenges of the times. Jeter was alert to disparities that affected immigrant families and children who had recently arrived in the United States; today's scholars emphasize the role of systemic racism in the issues they study, including in the juvenile justice system.

The very notion inherent in the Chicago Juvenile Court's creation—that children and adolescents belong in a distinct criminal category—has wavered for decades. As a result, social work on juvenile justice issues often has

been marginalized, "overshadowed by a focus of being tough on crime," says Gorman-Smith.

The notorious concern in the 1990s about young "superpredators"—a term applied most often to Black teens—entrenched the idea that childhood and adolescence were no defense. Many states, including Illinois, allow juveniles to be charged as adults when accused of serious crimes such as murder and sexual assault.

Rather than devise a legal support system along the lines Jeter advocated for, focused on discipline and rehabilitation for young offenders, "we started again to charge young people as adults, and to put them in adult facilities," says **Durrell Washington**, a doctoral student at SSA. He studies "the ways that poverty and societal structures, most notably racism, shape 'juvenile delinquents.'" Youth of color are disproportionately represented in all aspects of the juvenile justice system, adds Washington, whose research aims to better understand neighborhoods as a means of illuminating violence and recidivism among young people.

Once a tough-on-crime mindset took hold, Washington says, social workers' role diminished—today they account for less than 20 percent of jobs in the juvenile justice system. "We need to reclaim our stake in this system," Washington contends. He sees signs the pendulum may be swinging back, giving Jeter's early research renewed relevance as a historical reference point.

A "return to this view of children as children, and adolescents, frankly, as children" has gained currency, agrees **Mark Courtney**, the Samuel Deutsch Professor and editor of the flagship SSA journal *Social Service Review*. Even young adults, some believe, lack "the neuro development to regulate their emotions in stressful conditions." The concept of "emerging adulthood," rooted in research on brain development, has prompted support for extending protections for juveniles in the justice system well into their 20s.

Jurisdictional differences around the country suggest little consensus on

QUICK STUDY

EMPLOYMENT

A topsy-turvy job market

When US states start inching toward normalcy, will the job market rebound? Not uniformly, cautions Chicago Booth economist **Steven J. Davis**. In a June Becker Friedman Institute working paper, Davis and his coauthors predict that 32–42 percent of pandemic-related layoffs could become permanent job losses. They used the Survey of Business Uncertainty—a measure developed by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Chicago Booth, and Stanford University—to create a model of the future job market. The losses will be only partially offset: the researchers estimate that for every 10 layoffs in hard-hit sectors, such as hospitality, there are three new hires in suddenly booming industries, such as grocery stores and delivery-based services. With so many shocks to the system, they write, the economic effects of the pandemic are likely to outlast the COVID-19 crisis.—S. A. ♦



Juvenile justice was of particular interest to Edith Abbott, PhD 1905, the School of Social Service Administration's first dean, and remains a focus of SSA's work today.

these issues, Washington says. There are efforts in some places to keep children out of institutions, for example, while others continue to imprison young people. The prevailing philosophy, as Courtney sees it, should be to treat young people in trouble—often poor, estranged from their families, shuffled between foster homes and institutions—as “our children,” for whom society has assumed collective responsibility. He sees glimmers of movement in that direction. Developmental research has shifted the debate enough to create excitement about a “return to a process of engagement with young

people that looks more like what the original juvenile court looked like than what we have today.”

In this are echoes of Jeter and her dissertation-launching doctoral-level study at SSA: attention to the root causes of delinquency and hopes for the preventive power of social work. Jeter's subsequent career, which spanned scholarship and public service with the US government, the United Nations, and the Russell Sage Foundation, demonstrates the kind of social work she believed in: evidence-based, analytical, aimed at strengthening our social institutions for the welfare of all. ♦



Aquarius Project students and their meteorite-hunting robot aboard the research vessel *Neeskay*.

ASTRONOMY

Splashdown

Chicago teens search the bottom of Lake Michigan for a meteorite.

BY MAUREEN SEARCY

On February 6, 2017, a minivan-sized meteorite sonic-boomed through the atmosphere at dawn, crashing into Lake Michigan, about 10 miles off the coast of Sheboygan, Wisconsin. That's where members of the Adler Planetarium's Aquarius Project would begin their meteorite hunt.

The Aquarius Project got its start after an Adler astronomer saw the meteorite fall. In the morning he sent an email to colleagues involved in the Adler's student outreach program, Far Horizons.

A teen-driven meteorite recovery, they decided, might be possible. But they'd need help. They dubbed the effort the Aquarius Project and enlisted a NASA planetary scientist, a Shedd Aquarium biologist, and the Field Museum's meteoritics curator—UChicago cosmochemist **Philipp Heck**. One of Heck's graduate students, **Jennika Greer**, was instrumental in teaching the teens about meteorites: what they look like, how to find them, and why they matter to astronomers.

Meteorites are invaluable for scientific research, because they contain the oldest materials of our solar system—providing a record of the conditions and chemical compositions of the system's infancy. A recovered meteorite can also be used to piece together the current composition of its birthplace—usually the asteroid belt for Earth-bound meteorites, but occasionally the moon or Mars.

The majority of these coveted space rocks plunge into water, and almost

all remain there. Only one has been recovered using ROVs (remotely operated vehicles): the *Nautilus* expedition sought fragments of a meteorite that crashed off the coast of Washington State in March 2018. *Nautilus*, which retrieved a single two-millimeter-wide meteorite fragment, was run by scientists from NASA, NOAA, and several universities and institutes. That was almost a year after the Aquarius meteorite fell into Lake Michigan, so when the Far Horizons summer interns embarked on their mission, they had no experience and no example to follow. But what they lacked in expertise, they made up for in numbers.

To figure out how to retrieve meteorite pieces 260 feet under water, the Far Horizons students teamed up with the Field's Youth Council and the Shedd's underwater robotics program to design and build an underwater sled to dredge the lake bed. Over three summers, more than 600 Chicago

Photo courtesy Adler Planetarium

Public School students invented and adapted such a sled, eventually dubbed *Starfall*, and the retrieval arm for their Trident ROV, provided by a National Geographic initiative.

Starfall's meteorite-retrieving power comes from wheels bearing rare-earth magnets. It also has collection bays for the magnet harvest, a ballast for orientation, and drop and GoPro cameras. Flexible cage-like contraptions taken from a gardening tool called a Nut Wizard gather less-magnetic pieces like fallen acorns off a lawn. The sled is almost completely built from repurposed parts, including material salvaged from retired Adler exhibits and the Shedd's kitchen renovation. The ROV retrieval arm was made using a 3D printer and is also outfitted with a powerful magnet.

Greer wasn't involved with the engineering—that was student-driven—but she taught the team that most meteorites contain some amount of iron-nickel metal and would therefore be attracted by magnets. She also helped them create artificial meteorites made of cement and metal ball bearings to test their sled in the lake.

In July 2018 and 2019, the Aquarius teens hitched a ride out to the crash site on the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee's research vessel *Neeskay*. It wasn't all smooth sailing; their first trip out, the magnetic sled got stuck to the ship's metal floor. After each haul, the team collected everything attached to and contained in the sled and ROV, even the finest grains, and brought it back to the lab.

Greer is especially involved in the sorting and analyzing stage and is still working through the collection from Summer 2019. "The majority of what we get is these iron slag droplets," she says, easily spotted and discarded because they're spherical and rusty. If a rock has a black glassy layer, that could be a fusion crust, formed when meteorites blaze through the atmosphere.

"Based on the radar, we think that [the Aquarius meteorite] is an ordinary chondrite—a meteorite with "round blobs" inside that were once molten.

Sometimes Greer inspects the interior by cracking the rock in half. If it's white, that's likely crushed quartz, not what they expect to find in their meteorite. If the rock is too hard to break—"like, denting the chisel"—then it's probably more slag.

If Greer finds a promising candidate, Field Museum researchers will use spectroscopy for chemical analysis. If that reveals minerals common to meteorites, they'll examine the rock with a scanning electron microscope to determine elemental composition. "The last stage will be to take it to the SIMS—secondary ionization mass spectrometer," says Greer, "to do isotopic work." So far Greer has ruled out all the candidates she's seen. "That's my role," she says, "to kill dreams."

The Aquarius Project may never find a meteorite—and with the Field Museum closed this spring, analysis is on hold—but the program has already paid for itself, so to speak. The fireball fell in an unexplored area of Lake Michigan, and when the team visited the crash site, they mapped the lake bed with sonar and magnetometers, which measure magnetic fields. They correctly predicted the lake bed was clay, but they discovered it was covered by several inches of soft, dark sediment that billowed up when disturbed by the sled. The bed was also carpeted with invasive quagga mussels. These revelations provided new data for the Shedd's biologist and informed future adjustments to the equipment.

The Aquarius Project had a long lead-up; the teens had to first find the strewn field, learn about meteorites, build the equipment, and test it out. More than a year passed between the crash and the first collection, during which time the fragments might have been moved by currents or buried by sediment. The odds were already against the team. But now the technique has been developed and the equipment outfitted. When another fireball falls close to home, the next crew of Aquarius Project meteorite hunters will be ready. ♦

W. R. HARPER'S INDEX

VIRTUAL SCAV

Items on the 2020 University
of Chicago Scavenger Hunt list

132

Trips out of the house required
to complete this year's items

0

Points received by the
winning team, Breckinridge

1,049.21

Points received for item 32, a
Rube Goldberg machine that
disinfects doorknobs

33

*Animal Crossing: New
Horizons*-inspired looks
designed for item 106's
runway show

10

Sonic the Hedgehog-themed
dental hygiene public service
announcements created for
item 127

5

Points for participating in
Folding@Home, a distributed
computing project for disease
research, which may aid in the
search for a COVID-19 cure

0

A read of their own

My Very Own Library gets kids excited about books.

BY JEANIE CHUNG

Although Bret Harte Math and Science Magnet Cluster School is located just a few blocks away from 57th Street Books, principal Charlie Bright says most of his families aren't able to shop there. New books are a luxury for many children at Bret Harte, whose student body is 77 percent low income.

But since Bret Harte joined the My Very Own Library program in 2018–19, there's been a little more buzz around reading. The school's 274 students, ranging from preschool through eighth grade, receive free books, author visits, and family programming each year.

"We actually see more students reading books in the hallways, when they don't have to read," Bright says. "And that's what we want to build."

In September 2019 UChicago assumed leadership of My Very Own Library, which also works with nonprofit organizations in five other states and the Dominican Republic. School of Social Service Administration researchers are studying the program's impact on students' education outcomes and suggesting ways to bolster it.

My Very Own Library came to the University's attention when the UChicago Charter School joined in 2015. Administrators were so happy with the literacy advocacy effort that they worked to promote it to other Chicago Public Schools, before taking leadership of national operations. Through the efforts of **Duane Davis**, UChicago's executive director of K–12 education initiatives, 17 South Side public schools now participate in the program. My Very Own Library is also up and running



Students get ready to meet author Troy Cummings as part of My Very Own Library.

in Kansas City, Missouri; Milwaukee; Newark, New Jersey; and San Francisco.

Thanks to a partnership with the publishing company Scholastic, children at participating schools receive 10 new books a year: usually nine they can choose themselves and a summer read selected by their teachers. Some of the students had never owned a new book before.

"There's something special about getting a brand-new book that you're the first one to read," says Bright.

My Very Own Library gets the whole family involved through literacy nights. With funding for meals and programming—including reading-related games and suggestions for at-home family activities—Bret Harte saw the number of parents attending the events increase from 20 to 80.

Bret Harte students have also gotten face time with Troy Cummings, author of the Notebook of Doom series, and Christina Soontornvat, who wrote the Diary of an Ice Princess series. Both came to read, sign books, take photos, and talk to students about writing.

COVID-19 required the program to pivot quickly. Davis had a full schedule of author visits, celebrity readers, and book fairs planned for March and April, all of which had to be scrapped.

Students will receive additional books in the fall to make up for the canceled book fairs, but the question of author visits was trickier. As a virtual alternative, My Very Own Library uploaded its first batch of videos to YouTube in July: SSA assistant professor **Eve L. Ewing**, AB'08, reading from her poetry book *Electric Arches* (Haymarket Books, 2017), author/illustrator Tony Piedra reading his picture book *The Greatest Adventure* (Arthur A. Levine Books, 2018), and Natasha Tarpley reading from her middle-grade novel *The Harlem Charade* (Scholastic Press, 2017). The authors go beyond the pages to address viewers about reading and writing.

First intended as a stopgap measure, these virtual readings may become a regular feature. Even in-person visits, once they resume, will be recorded and uploaded to YouTube. With author and teacher collaboration, Davis—a graduate of Chicago's Whitney Young Magnet High School and a former English teacher there—hopes to develop curriculum guides for the author readings as well.

In that way, he says, My Very Own Library will extend its mission of promoting reading even further, making the videos and related materials "accessible to any school, any parent who wants them." ♦

FLYING COLORS



Nature paints with pigments—molecules that produce color by absorbing certain wavelengths and reflecting others. But some colors, especially vibrant greens and blues, are structural, created by the microscopic landscape of a material that bends and scatters light. These natural nanostructures are what make peacocks, beetles, and butterflies so vivid. Buckeye butterflies (*Junonia coenia*) are usually brown with small blue flecks (left). Over the course of a year, a butterfly breeder selectively mated those with the most blue, creating blue-winged buckeyes. This experiment gave researchers, including Marine Biological Laboratory director **Nipam Patel**, an opportunity to study the evolutionary mechanisms at work in the scales that give butterfly wings their color.

They found that the blue coloration is indeed structural and is created largely by the lamina, the scales' film-like bottom layer. The lamina reflects light like a soap bubble and is thicker in blue scales than brown. The simplicity of the lamina structure and its color-controlling function help the scientists identify which genes code for lamina thickness and study the evolution of structural color in nature. They've identified one gene, *optix*, that when deleted produces blue wings (right), and they continue to search for other candidates.—**Maureen Searcy** ♦

For the record

THE NEXT INTERNET

In a July 23 news conference at UChicago, the US Department of Energy unveiled a report that lays out a blueprint strategy for the development of a national quantum internet, which relies on the laws of quantum mechanics to control and transmit information more securely than ever before. Crucial steps toward building such an internet are already underway at DOE's 17 National Laboratories. In February, scientists from Argonne National Laboratory and UChicago entangled photons across a 52-mile "quantum loop" in the Chicago suburbs, successfully establishing one of the longest land-based quantum networks in the nation.



MATH MEETS PROBLEMS

The University of Chicago is part of two new collaborative math- and science-focused institutes established with National Science Foundation grant funding. UChicago will host the Institute for Mathematical and Statistical Innovation (IMSI), a partnership with Northwestern University, the University of Illinois at Chicago, and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Researchers at IMSI will work to apply mathematical and statistical techniques to societal and scientific problems across fields including climate change and health care.

Along with the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, UChicago is also part of the new Quantum Leap Challenge Institute for Hybrid Quantum Architectures and Networks, to be headquartered at the University of Illinois's Quantum Information Science and Technology Center. The institute aims to create new undergraduate and graduate training opportunities in quantum fields and includes partnerships with industry and government labs.

THANK THE ACADEMIES

Ten faculty members were recognized by national scholarly societies this spring. Named to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS) were **Joy Bergelson**,

the James D. Watson Distinguished Service Professor in Ecology and Evolution; **Maud Ellmann**, the Randy L. and Melvin R. Berlin Professor of the Development of the Novel in English; **Giulia Galli**, Liew Family Professor of Molecular Engineering; **William Howell**, the Sydney Stein Professor in American Politics at the Harris School of Public Policy, the Department of Political Science, and the College; **André Neves**, professor in mathematics; and **Alexander Razborov**, the Andrew MacLeish Distinguished Service Professor in Mathematics and Computer Science.

Susan Goldin-Meadow, the Beardsley Ruml Distinguished Service Professor in Psychology and Comparative Human Development, was elected to the National Academy of Sciences, along with new AAAS member Galli.

Joining the American Philosophical Society were **Sidney Nagel**, the Stein-Freiler Distinguished Service Professor of Physics; **David Tracy**, the Andrew Thomas Greeley and Grace McNichols Greeley Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus of Catholic Studies; and **David Wellbery**, the LeRoy T. and Margaret Deffenbaugh Carlson University Professor in Germanic Studies and the John U. Nef Committee on Social Thought.

PRIZES FOR PEDAGOGY

In June the University honored nine faculty members for outstanding teaching.

David Archer, professor in geophysical sciences; **Susan Gal**, the Mae and Sidney G. Metzl Distinguished Service Professor of Anthropology and Linguistics; **Miguel Martínez**, associate professor in Romance languages and literatures; and **Eric Schwartz**, professor in pharmacological and physiological sciences, received Llewellyn John and Harriet Manchester Quantrell Awards for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching.

Faculty Awards for Excellence in Graduate Teaching and Mentoring went to **Elizabeth Asmis**, professor in classics; **Fred Chong**, the Seymour Goodman Professor in Computer Science and the College; **Megan McEnerney**, PhD'05, MD'07, associate professor in pathology; **Eric Oliver**, professor in political science; and **Paolo Privitera**, professor in astronomy and astrophysics, physics, and the Enrico Fermi Institute.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR

Rising College fourth-year **Kristen Busch** was named one of *Glamour* magazine's College Women of the Year for her work with people with disabilities. Busch cofounded Open Access, a nonprofit that provides workshops on special education issues and manages an online platform with resources for students with disabilities. She is currently developing a project examining how COVID-19 has affected disabled living facilities.



ENTREPRENEURIAL SPIRIT

The 24th annual **Edward L. Kaplan**, MBA'71, New Venture Challenge awarded a record \$1 million to 11 UChicago student-run start-ups this year, and the **Rattan L. Khosa**, MBA'79, First-Place Prize went to land title report company Pippin Title. In the Global New Venture Challenge, Hong Kong-based UTours, which provides auto insurance companies with artificial intelligence tools, took the top spot. Two companies shared first place in the **John Edwardson**, MBA'72, Social New Venture Challenge: LivingWaters, which has developed a low-cost rainwater collection system, and Impact Toolbox, a digital incubation platform for social entrepreneurs in sub-Saharan Africa. College New Venture Challenge winner Subli offers a peer-to-peer subletting marketplace for university communities.

SHARPEN THOSE PENCILS

How much wood *would* a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood? Aspiring members of the College Class of 2025 will have the opportunity to meditate on that question in their supplemental essays. If the



marmots' chugging prowess doesn't intrigue, applicants can instead misattribute a famous quote, reimagine a well-known map, or decide what can be divided by zero, among other brain-tickling prompts.

Clockwise from top left: photo courtesy Argonne National Laboratory; photo courtesy Kristen Busch, Class of 2021; photography by Tom Murray (CC BY-NC 2.0)



INTERVIEW

You can fix it

*Advice for cooking and life from chef
Madelaine Bullwinkel, AM'68*

BY CARRIE GOLUS, AB'91, AM'93

As a young woman, **Madelaine Bullwinkel**, AM'68, taught herself to cook. She opened her cooking school, Chez Madelaine, in her Hinsdale, Illinois, kitchen in 1977, and has held classes there ever since. She also teaches at Chicago's Alliance Française and for UChicago Alumni. This interview has been edited and condensed.

When did you start cooking?

Probably in high school. I loved to bake, which is often the starting point for young people. That's counterintuitive, because cooking is easier. Baking is restrictive. But kids are used to being taught things in a rote manner, and baking is dessert.

How did you start teaching?

I was pretty bored when my kids went to school. I was not a club lady. I didn't play tennis or bridge or golf.

People would ask, how did you make that crust? They wanted to know why I was so successful when I cooked. So I said, well come over to my house and I'll show you.

Your Alliance Française bio mentions that you teach “the whys as well as the how” of French cooking.

I've always felt it was important to know why you were doing something, and not just follow directions. Because then when something went wrong, you had some kind of line on how to fix it.

A lot of people don't like cooking because they don't think about cooking while they're doing it. They're just following a recipe and thinking about the day they spent at the office. But the more you can think about why and what you're doing, about the ingredients, the more satisfying it is.

What mistakes do beginning cooks make most frequently?

Without a sharp knife, you are doomed to frustration. Home cooks don't know how to hold a knife. They're afraid, and maybe they should be.

You have to show people how to hold a knife and how to hold the food to protect yourself. After that, everything is easy. Really.

Do you always cook fresh food for yourself?

I'm pretty much a purist, because it just tastes better. I'm very hostile to factory food. The quicker you can eat fresh food, from the time it came out of the ground, the better it tastes.

No guilty pleasures?

I would get a cone from McDonald's every once in a while. This is the first time I've ever mentioned that.

What are your top five pantry must-haves?

Mustard, of course. Oil, vinegar. We don't count salt and pepper, do we? I always have flour and yeast.

What is the most common cooking truism that isn't actually true?

If you do something wrong, you've failed and have to throw it out.

Yesterday my granddaughters and I forgot to put flour in a chocolate cake for my daughter-in-law's birthday. So it ends up being like a soufflé, which means it rises in the oven, and once you take it out, it goes down.

Well, we didn't have time to do it again. Here were these little girls! Things were on the line. We had doubled it, because they wanted to make two layers. So I whipped up an Italian meringue, which is a beautiful white frothy frosting. And it's plentiful. We put that between the layers, and covered it and put it on top, and it looked gorgeous. So we saved it. And actually, it tasted divine.

Cooking is really a life lesson. That's why I like to teach kids. You lose at Parcheesi, you've got to deal with it. But if you make a mistake in cooking, you can fix it. ♦



READ MORE OF BULLWINKEL'S
INTERVIEW AND GET HER RECIPE FOR
BLUEBERRY JAM WITH MINT AT
MAG.UCHICAGO.EDU/BULLWINKEL.

A dense, microscopic view of numerous red, elongated, rod-shaped particles, likely representing a virus, interspersed with smaller, bright yellow spherical particles. The background is dark, making the red and yellow structures stand out.

MEDICINE

TRIALS BY FIRE

*While the mysterious new disease spread,
UChicago Medicine researchers brought long-held expertise
to a new common cause: helping COVID-19 patients.*

BY JASON KELLY

Physicians Mark Ratain, Reem Jan, Pankti Reid, J. Michael Millis, and David Meltzer, LAB'82, AM'87, PhD'92, MD'93. Opposite: Colorized scanning electron microscope image of an apoptotic cell (red) infected with SARS-CoV-2 virus particles (yellow).



In the very early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, medical researchers were inundated. Information about the virus came in an onrush. The pace made **Mark Ratain** think of Wayne Gretzky, whose father taught him to “skate to where the puck is going, not where it has been.”

Ratain, the Leon O. Jacobson Professor of Medicine, worked this spring to help identify the University’s most promising clinical trials to inform potential treatments for the mysterious viral infection. That meant divining, to the extent possible, where the puck was going. One problem with the metaphor: “This thing,” Ratain said, “is faster than ice hockey.”

Processes that normally take months or years had to be compressed into weeks or days, from conceiving research studies to getting the go-ahead from the Biological Sciences Division and University of Chicago Medicine Institutional Review Boards to securing patient consent. Ethical, medical, and logistical considerations—such as sealing consent forms in plastic to limit contagion from infected patients—had to be accounted for in each phase of ramping up clinical trials, even as researchers worked at a sprint.

Despite the obstacles and unknowns, the process sped forward. For example, the University reached an agreement with the pharmaceutical company Gilead to conduct a trial of its antiviral drug remdesivir, and within eight days doctors had started enrolling patients.

Ratain credited the “heroic efforts” of the BSD Institutional Review Board chief, professor of medicine **Christopher Daugherty**, in accelerating approvals. No corners could be cut. Providing patients with the best care remained the hospital’s primary imperative. But no time could be wasted either. Furthering potential COVID-19 treatments could make a global impact. The fast-tracked process, Ratain noted, contributed to the success of UChicago’s trial compared to other global remdesivir research.

“We got to trial very quickly and, therefore, did not have patients lingering in the ICU waiting for the remdesivir trial to open up,” he said during an online

town hall in June reporting on UChicago Medicine’s COVID-19 research. “I think most other centers around the world were not as efficient in getting the trial started.” Like taking Tamiflu for seasonal flu, the earlier in their illnesses that patients receive the antiviral, the more effective it’s likely to be.

Daily infusions of remdesivir in 200 infected patients—half who required mechanical ventilation, half who did not but were hospitalized—produced encouraging outcomes. So encouraging, in fact, that when preliminary information about the participants’ swift and significant improvement was reported by the media, UChicago Medicine had to tamp down the enthusiasm, issuing an April 16 statement that said “drawing any conclusions at this point is premature and scientifically unsound.” By summer, the antiviral had become a staple of treatment for those hospitalized with

**IT MADE HIM THINK OF
WAYNE GRETZKY, WHOSE
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“SKATE TO WHERE THE PUCK
IS GOING, NOT WHERE
IT HAS BEEN.”**



COVID-19, hastening recovery for many. Gilead released data in July indicating a significant reduction in the death rate for hospitalized patients receiving the medication.

Other UChicago drug trials also showed hopeful results. The initial studies were small and not randomized. None came with promises of a COVID-19 cure close at hand. But the doctors were keen to nudge knowledge forward as the disease advanced around the globe. The unique scale and immediacy of the challenge rallied them to the cause.

“It is extraordinarily unusual to have a brand-new disease develop that impacts so many people,” professor of surgery **J. Michael Millis** said at the town hall. “The University of Chicago prides itself on developing lifelong learners, and when this new disease developed, it’s been amazing to watch how all of us have kicked it into high gear to learn as much as possible about this disease and initiated efforts to address it at all levels.”

A rush, in every sense.

Beyond adjusting their eyes to the blur of information about COVID-19, at times researchers also had to tune out the clamor over new developments. With the public anxious for answers and the media shining a bright light on research efforts, every potential step forward in drug and vaccine research was amplified. Political conflicts over potential treatments sprang up. In that environment, Ratain said, “it’s not like you can just put your head down and do your own work.”

Rheumatologist **Reem Jan** discovered that firsthand. The assistant professor of medicine set out to test the antimalarial drug hydroxychloroquine as a COVID-19 treatment. She came away with mixed results, her trial constrained in part because it was “very challenging to recruit patients with the massive attention that this drug has been getting.”

Like prejudiced jurors, many had formed opinions about hydroxychloroquine from news reports. President Donald Trump promoted the drug as a

potential “miracle” coronavirus cure, saying he took it himself as a preventive measure after one of his personal valets tested positive for COVID-19. The president’s endorsement inspired some people to seek it out. Others resisted the medication for the same reason—the messenger.

Hydroxychloroquine is well understood and known to be safe when used, as it has been for decades, to treat malaria. It is most often prescribed in the United States for lupus and rheumatoid arthritis patients. Using knowledge from treating rheumatological conditions, Jan and her colleagues established “which patients should be excluded from the study and which side effects to look for” when testing the effectiveness of hydroxychloroquine for COVID-19.

Some global studies had reported promising results. Others pointed to complications that could increase the risk of death. In the space of a week, the World Health Organization suspended and restarted its hydroxychloroquine research. At UChicago, amid that swirl

Faculty from many specializations across UChicago Medicine have initiated studies of promising antivirals and other treatments for the still poorly understood disease.

of conflicting information, eight people enrolled in Jan's trial. The researchers wanted to determine the optimal dosage of hydroxychloroquine and identify the subset of COVID-19 patients in which it could have the greatest impact. The amount typically prescribed to treat lupus and rheumatoid arthritis takes weeks to have a clinical effect. Those already seriously ill from the novel coronavirus infection could not wait that long for the drug to work.

Using three times the standard rheumatic dose on outpatients with moderate COVID-19 symptoms, Jan wondered, "Could we stop the disease from getting worse? Could we prevent these patients from being hospitalized?"

Yes and no, her small study suggested. Some patients showed almost immediate improvement. In others, COVID-19 progressed to the point of hospitalization despite the hydroxychloroquine intervention, although all eventually recovered.

"The good news is, most patients do seem to tolerate the drug very well and we haven't seen any outright safety signals so far" in this small trial, Jan said at the June town hall. "The bad news is it's very unclear as to whether the drug really works for this disease."

The upticks of hope and plummeting expectations made for what Ratain called the hydroxychloroquine "roller coaster." On June 15 the Food and Drug Administration revoked its emergency use authorization for the treatment of COVID-19 with the drug based on emerging studies showing it was unlikely to be effective and evidence of serious side effects in some patients.

Pankti Reid displayed two lung X-rays to the town hall audience. The first looked like one of those novelty skeleton T-shirts, a white rib cage outlined against a dark back-

ground. To a trained eye, the "translucent lung" in that image represented a healthy organ.

In the second, a fog appeared to have settled. Instead of clear black, the background was clouded and opaque, a telltale sign of "poor air exchange."

The X-rays came from the same patient, before and after the onset of COVID-19.

Reid, a rheumatologist who specializes in autoimmune diseases, has expertise in overactive immune responses that create the kind of inflammation seen in the second image. When the immune system fails to distinguish between a threat and healthy human cells, the assistant professor of medicine said, it "can go into hyperdrive and wreak havoc." That leads to the "cytokine storm" scenario, a factor that has caused serious illness or death in some coronavirus cases.

A small study from China published in early March showed that an anti-inflammatory drug called tocilizumab might help mitigate the effects of an excessive cytokine response. Normally used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, the medication brought swift relief from

and consistency of the benefits evident in that cohort "gave a lot of hope that this drug would be very helpful."

Ratain is a pioneer in a field called interventional pharmacoeconomics, which focuses on maximizing drug effectiveness and availability, while reducing side effects and price. His influence helped establish the direction of UChicago Medicine's tocilizumab trial.

Hematology and oncology fellow **Garth Strohbehn**, who also works with the nonprofit Value in Cancer Care Consortium toward lowering drug costs by identifying minimum dosages that provide maximum benefits, joined the study as well. Tocilizumab is expensive and in relatively limited supply, requiring careful management to bring beneficial outcomes to as many COVID-19 patients as possible.

Despite calling himself a "reluctant covid trialist" on his Twitter page, Strohbehn seemed like anything but to Reid, who noted he was the study's lead author on the strength of his hard work and key insights. The team carefully deliberated over the optimal time to introduce tocilizumab in COVID-19,

THE UPTICKS OF HOPE AND PLUMMETING EXPECTATIONS MADE FOR WHAT RATAIN CALLED THE HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE "ROLLER COASTER."

fever and reduced the need for oxygen in hospitalized patients, as well as improving indicators of inflammation in their bloodwork.

"It was revolutionary, really, in the COVID era to see this type of improvement, although in a small amount of patients," Reid said. The significance

deciding to test the drug in a population with COVID-19 pneumonia who were hospitalized but not yet critically ill. This would help them determine if low doses could prevent the disease from advancing to the point of requiring intensive care or mechanical ventilation. As an anti-inflammatory—as

opposed to an antiviral—the medication is not intended to fight the infection itself, but to limit the “hyperdrive” immune response. It inhibits a specific cytokine that can produce the debilitating inflammation visible in that cloudy chest X-ray. Echoing the Chinese study, participants in UChicago’s research showed swift improvement.

“In the 32 patients enrolled in our trial,” Reid said, “we saw promising results with general decrease of fever and lab markers of hyperinflammation improving in just 24 hours.”

The researchers are now studying tocilizumab in combination with antivirals like remdesivir, and whether the efficacy each drug has shown individually can be increased if the two are prescribed together.

The arsenal of medications that liver transplant patients need performs a kind of immunoballet—a course of treatment that restrains the body’s impulse to fight the new organ as a dangerous invader and, at the same time, prevents infections that could flourish under such immune suppression. Leflunomide maintains that delicate balance.

As it became clear that COVID-19 complications could arise from both the effects of the viral infection itself and the inflammation from an overactive immune response, Millis, a liver transplant specialist, got to thinking. He has extensive experience in China, having

advised the country’s health ministry in developing a voluntary organ donation system, so he reached out to friends there: Was anybody using leflunomide to treat COVID-19 patients?

“It turns out that in March a group had done some in-vitro studies that showed that it was effective. And then another group had done a clinical trial of patients that had chronic viral positivity, and it had some nice effects,” Millis said. That information resolved him to design a study at UChicago Medicine.

The first step was determining which patients to test. With data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the World Health Organization, Millis and colleagues established the characteristics of patients they wanted to test with leflunomide—those who had tested positive, were not hospitalized, and had risk factors such as age, obesity, hypertension, and diabetes. Because infected people without those underlying issues had a much better chance of recovering without medical intervention, the researchers decided it would not be worth the risk of testing the leflunomide on them.

“So we identified this population that we thought would have a reasonable risk-benefit ratio to undergo a clinical trial—so-called equipoise,” Millis said. That “means that there’s a question out there that we don’t know the answer to, and there would be some risks, but there also would be potentially some benefit for patients.”

Like all the UChicago doctors in-

involved in COVID-19 research, he was careful not to overstate the results of what was of necessity a small, non-randomized study. But the patients in his leflunomide trial benefited. Their symptoms typically resolved within a week, faster than would otherwise be expected among that population.

“By day five, they are significantly improved, and by day seven, they feel great,” Millis said. “So that’s not the standard course. We think that that’s a little bit accelerated, which is what we would like to see.”

He believes leflunomide could be like a Tamiflu for COVID-19, given to outpatients with mild symptoms or to asymptomatic people who test positive, as well as a preventive medication for those who have come in contact with an infected person.

Millis’s interest in leflunomide traces back to a medical school mentor at the University of Tennessee, Jim Williams, who identified the compound’s combination of antiviral and immunosuppressive properties. Williams later moved to Rush Medical Center, and Millis recruited him to UChicago in the early 2000s. “He brought his expertise with this medication,” Millis said, “and the basic science people we had looked into it and found some other interesting facets.”

Long retired, Williams is unable to contribute to the latest research developments in treating COVID-19 with the drug, but Millis said, “we have enough critical mass and knowledge to move it forward in his honor.”

COULD THE MISERY THAT THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS HAS VISITED UPON THE WORLD BE MITIGATED BY TAKING VITAMIN D? THERE’S REASON TO BELIEVE IT MIGHT HELP.

Could the misery that the novel coronavirus has visited upon the world be mitigated by taking vitamin D? There’s reason to believe it might help. Professor of medicine **David Meltzer** has undertaken research to help determine just how much.

As COVID-19 encroached on Chicago, Meltzer, LAB'82, AM'87, PhD'92, MD'93, the chief of hospital medicine, focused on preparing for an inevitable influx of patients. Meltzer also oversees the University's Comprehensive Care Program, which works to strengthen patients' relationships with their primary-care physicians to improve their health outcomes. At that time, the program's staff was busy contacting their patients, phone call by personal phone call, to talk about the coronavirus threat and best practices for prevention.

In the midst of this metaphorical sandbagging for the coming storm, Meltzer received an email from a medical news service about vitamin D reducing respiratory tract infections.

Click.

"It reported the results of a meta-analysis showing an amazing 70 percent reduction in viral respiratory infections in people with vitamin D deficiency who were randomized to get vitamin D supplementation," he said at the June town hall.

COVID-19 wasn't mentioned in the email, and a Google search turned up no research into vitamin D's impact on the new disease. But Meltzer remembered from medical school that coronaviruses often cause the type of infections the analysis evaluated. If such a safe, cheap, and widely available supplement could be shown to be beneficial against this novel threat, the impact could be significant.

"I also knew that about half of Americans and 70 percent of African Americans and Hispanics—which I'll remind you is two-thirds of Chicago's population—are vitamin D deficient," Meltzer said. At the end of a long, cold winter, "I realized that we had the opportunity to study vitamin D deficiency and COVID at the U of C as these cases appear."

First he had to get institutional review board approval to sift through thou-

sands of electronic medical records to see whether a relationship existed between vitamin D deficiency and the likelihood of COVID-19 infection.

"What we found was yes, in fact, strikingly so," Meltzer said. "Vitamin D deficient persons were 77 percent more likely to test positive for COVID than persons who weren't vitamin D deficient. And this was true holding constant age, race, gender, and a whole series of comorbidities."

AS HOSPITAL OPERATIONS TEMPORARILY SLOWED TO ENSURE CAPACITY FOR PATIENTS WITH COVID-19, THESE DOCTORS DID NOT GO IDLE.

People with a deficiency who had received vitamin D treatment, he found, did not have a higher risk of infection than those without a deficiency, an indication of such treatment's protective potential—but only an indication. "I want to emphasize this is an association," Meltzer said. "It doesn't prove causation, so we knew we needed randomized trials. We're trying to start three or four."

Those include a study in collaboration with the UChicago Urban Labs involving first responders—police officers, firefighters, paramedics—and another with University health care workers. The latter will test moderate versus high doses. Taking greater amounts of vitamin D can cause side effects, and appropriate levels are not well established. The recommended daily allowance of 600 international units, Meltzer said, is based on the supplement's benefits for bone health, not the immune system. Half an hour of midday sun provides 10,000 units,

he noted, "so we know people evolved getting much, much more vitamin D than they're getting today."

For all the complications that COVID-19 research presented, the overall area of study was narrower than what Ratain typically encounters in his usual investigations into cancer drugs. There might be 1,000 in development at any given time.

"At least in COVID," he said, "there's a smaller space of things that one is thinking about."

But the glut of information occupying that space—or trying to—clogged the pipeline. In June Strohbehn retweeted a photo of hikers queued up on Mount Everest with the caption: "#Covid_19 manuscripts waiting for editorial review at medical journals."

UChicago Medicine's contributions to that crowded field generated real, if incremental, progress in treating the disease. As hospital operations temporarily slowed to ensure capacity for patients with COVID-19, these doctors did not go idle.

"When you basically tell all these people, 'You've got to stop,'" Millis said, "well, their minds don't stop."

If anything, when presented with the opportunity to help quell a pandemic, they only went faster. ♦

Jason Kelly is associate editor of *Notre Dame Magazine*.



LEGACY

PRECEDENT SETTING

*Joseph Sax, JD'59 (1936–2014),
helped establish the courts
as a front line for
environmental activism.*

BY JEANIE CHUNG

Picture Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1970, at the height of campus activism. On March 11, students, politicians, and activists including Ralph Nader gathered on the University of Michigan campus for a four-day teach-in on the environment. Singer Gordon Lightfoot and the Chicago cast of *Hair* performed. Among the other events was a mock trial with a 1959 Ford sedan as the defendant. The event was considered a dry run for the first Earth Day a month later.

That year Ann Arbor was also the site of a less theatrical but equally significant moment for the environmental movement: the publication of a scholarly treatise in the *Michigan Law Review* by Joseph Sax, JD'59.

In “The Public Trust Doctrine in Natural Resources Law: Effective Judicial Intervention,” the University of Michigan law professor posited that many natural resources, like shorelines, oceans, air, and some land, are held in public trust by the government for the benefit of present and future citizens.

Public trust can be traced back to Roman laws stipulating common ownership of shorelines and navigable waterways. The concept later made its way into English law, including the Magna Carta, which placed ownership of such resources in the hands of the monarch, who was to act as their trustee on behalf of the public.

Sax applied the principle broadly to natural resources—thus laying the groundwork for decades of legal action to protect the environment. His article has stacked up citations in court decisions and scholarly journals alike. To call it influential “is a gross understatement,” wrote University of California, Davis, law professor Richard M. Frank in the *UC Davis Law Review*. The article “had a catalytic effect among courts and environmental policymakers throughout the country,” establishing a legal rationale for suing organizations, individuals, or government agencies whose actions threatened natural resources. Sax became known as the father of environmental law by empowering others to defend those resources as a public trust.

Holly Doremus is one of many environmental lawyers and legal scholars Sax mentored. In a posthumous tribute in the *Vermont Law Review*, the University of California, Berkeley, law professor called her teacher’s work “directly responsible for both the development of the field” of environmental law “and the fact that within a decade or two the words ‘environmental law’ could be said out loud without embarrassment or apology at even the snobbiest of law schools.”

When Sax graduated from the University of Chicago Law School, environmental law wasn’t a field at all. Editor of the *Law Review*, he went on to work briefly as a labor lawyer for

Photo courtesy University of Michigan Law School

Joseph Sax's (JD'59) writing on the public trust doctrine helped establish environmental law as a field and provided the basis for several states' laws protecting natural resources.

the US Justice Department and in private practice before joining the University of Colorado law school in 1962. There, the lifelong outdoorsman was assigned to teach water law. At the time, that field was focused on the rights to use resources rather than on the desire to protect resources—but Sax's approach pivoted on the intersection of private and public interests. "The ideas that teaching water law triggered for Professor Sax," wrote Doremus, "rapidly matured into a much broader vision of the nature of property generally."

While at Colorado Sax helped the Sierra Club limit development on the Colorado River and designed his first course on conservation and the law.

When he moved to the University of Michigan in 1966, it was in part to collaborate with faculty from its School of Natural Resources (now the School for Environment and Sustainability). "Professor Sax," noted Doremus, "was interdisciplinary before anyone was using that word."

Of Sax's many publications on the environment and the public good, "The Public Trust Doctrine" still stands out, its influence alive and well. Supporting his argument with case law, he examined public trust applications in several states. Most pivotal was the 1892 case *Illinois Central Railroad Company v. Illinois*.

In 1869 the state had passed an act granting the railroad title to more than a thousand acres of submerged Chicago lakefront stretching east of Michigan Avenue and a mile into Lake Michigan. The land represented almost all of Chicago's commercial waterfront. Illinois had a change of heart, and after a protracted legal battle, the Supreme Court ruled in its favor in 1892. "When a state holds a resource which is available for the free use of the general public," Sax wrote of the case, "a court will look with considerable skepticism upon any governmental conduct which is calculated either to reallocate that resource to more restricted uses or to subject public uses to the self-interest of private parties."

Today the public trust doctrine has been applied in hundreds of federal and state decisions and adopted in 10 countries outside the United States. To share his ideas with a wider audience, Sax wrote *Defending the Environment: A Strategy for Citizen Action* (Knopf, 1971). His subsequent general audience books reflected on the nature of public goods—*Mountains*



Professor Sax was interdisciplinary before anyone was using that word.

without Handrails: Reflections on the National Parks (University of Michigan Press, 1980) and *Playing Darts with a Rembrandt: Public and Private Rights in Cultural Treasures* (University of Michigan Press, 1999).

Neither the ideas in "The Public Trust Doctrine" nor a legal scholar calling for citizen action seem all that radical in 2020. But in his time, Sax's activism "was viewed somewhere between disdain and alarm by most of his colleagues," says Roger Conner, a former student of Sax's at Michigan. "Professors weren't supposed to do

that. They would sully themselves with action. It would ruin their clarity of thought."

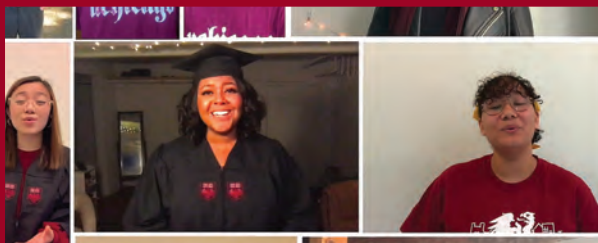
Sax hardly confined his work to the academy. In 1969 environmental activist Joan Wolfe approached him to write what became the Michigan Environmental Protection Act (MEPA) of 1970. Based on the legal framework outlined in "The Public Trust Doctrine," MEPA gave citizens, agencies, and other legal entities the right to sue over damage to resources held in the public trust. Sometimes called the Sax Act, it was considered especially robust for environmental protection legislation and served as a model for laws later passed in other states.

In 1986 Sax moved to UC Berkeley, closer to his three daughters, who all lived in California. Building on ideas that he'd first put forth in *Mountains without Handrails*, he wrote a paper on the proposed management of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park in Alaska. When Sax died 28 years later, the paper was still being used by the park's superintendents, handed down from one to the next. His work on parks stewardship led to an advisory post with US secretary of the interior Bruce Babbitt during the Clinton administration.

In 2007 Sax received the Blue Planet Prize, often called the "Environmental Nobel." He was gratified, Sax said, for the recognition of "the role that the rule of law plays in implementation of scientific achievement in the governance of our societies, and in assuring justice to those who have suffered environmental harm."

Sax's influence continues today through his honors and writings, as well as through the ripple effect of his teaching. Many of the law students he mentored became scholars, activists, and educators in turn—just another way he set precedent. ♦

CONVOCATION 2020



THE NEW RITES OF SPRING

Scenes from a convocation like no other.

BY LAURA DEMANSKI, AM'94

Early the morning of June 13 in Chicago, an unmistakable skirl was heard from computers and devices around the globe. Bagpipers and drummers set out across the main quad from Levi Hall in maroon, black, and white tartan kilts. Unlike every past UChicago convocation procession, this time the familiar sounds and sights were out of time, having been videotaped

in May on an empty campus. Their emotional effect on the graduates of 2020, their families, and those of us who've attended many a live convocation ceremony was undiminished—as was the weight of the achievements they heralded.

This was the University of Chicago's first virtual convocation. Other than a brief opening message from Provost **Ka Yee C. Lee**, the 533rd Convocation had been performed and recorded in May, to ensure that the Class of 2020 could watch in safety while a pandemic grew in many

“ The power of analysis and of ideas that you have experienced in your time at the University, and that are now your own, will serve you wherever your path takes you and whatever challenges you confront. ”

President Robert J. Zimmer



In his remarks, President Robert J. Zimmer hearkened back to the University’s first convocation. Opposite, clockwise from top: The traditional pipe band marched on the quads; musicians performed during the ceremony; student a cappella group Voices sang Son Lux’s “Remedy”; Provost Ka Yee C. Lee addressed viewers.

parts of the world. What did it have in common with the previous 532 ceremonies? Only the most important things.

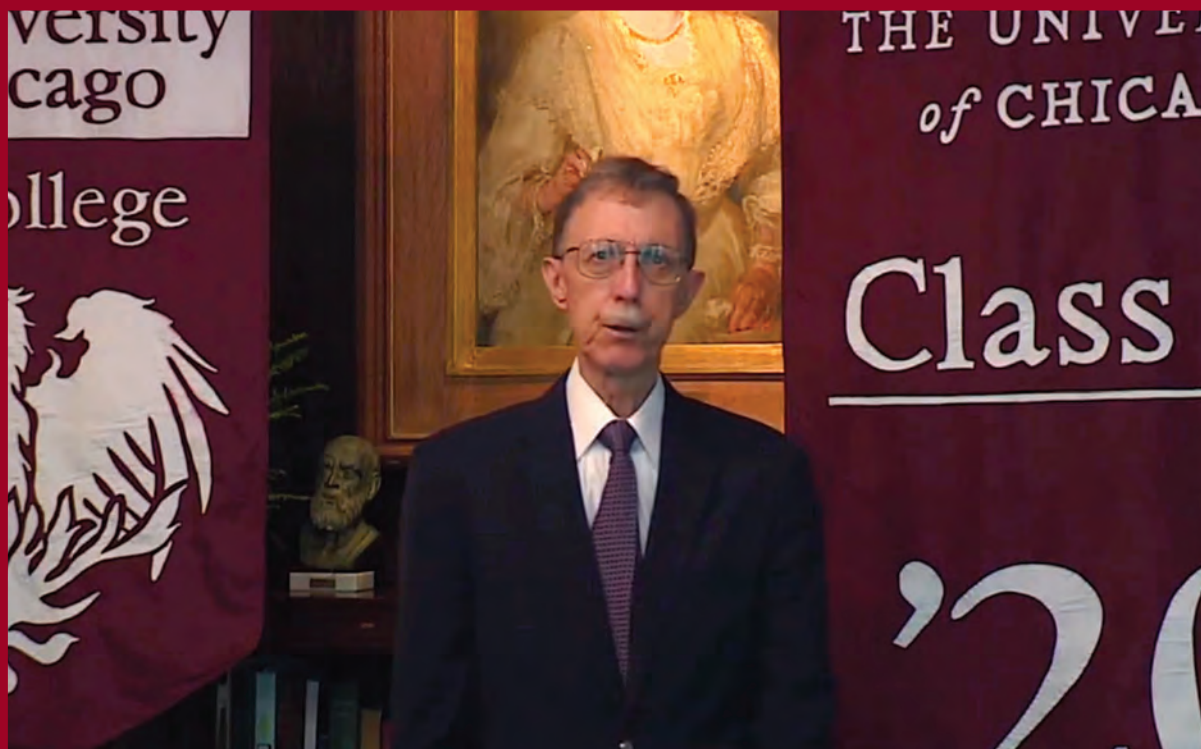
President **Robert J. Zimmer**, in introductory remarks, reminded viewers of the ceremony’s primary purpose: to confer degrees. “But these occasions satisfy other objectives as well,” he said. He invoked convocation number one on January 2, 1893, where the University’s first president, William Rainey Harper, “set out goals for these ceremonies, goals leading to practices that

we continue to observe. Harper believed these occasions of high ceremony to be a necessary and nourishing part of the life of a university.”

Among the goals Harper named was the coming together of the University as a whole. “Convocations are meant to bind together into a unity the many complex and diverging forms of activity which constitute our university’s life and work,” Zimmer said, drawing from Harper’s words. “Today’s ceremony is about reflecting upon the whole of what we do across the University.”

“ You have worked mightily to be worthy of this great university and the special honor that attaches to anyone who passes through it. ”

Dean of the College John W. Boyer,
AM'69, PhD'75



Dean of the College John W. Boyer, AM'69, PhD'75, spoke to members of the Class of 2020 during the June 12 Class Day celebration.

And, of course, it was about honoring the effort and achievement of each person awarded a degree that day: the challenge met. Zimmer hoped, he told the graduates, “that you still feel a collective sense of pride and unity for all that you have accomplished during your time at the University of Chicago.”

Their time after the University of Chicago will be unlike anything before, but they are well prepared for the challenge. That was the loud and clear message from Lee in her remarks: “History

has shown us time and again that unconventional minds like yours are built for uncertain times,” she said. “The world that you now venture into, more than ever, needs individuals with the courage to embrace the unknown, the drive to follow their passions, the audacity to defy the status quo, and the ability to transform ideas into actions.”

Following Lee’s remarks, the University’s deans took the stage one by one to present to the president their candidates for each degree awarded in the College, schools, and divisions.



“ Students make this place happen. Here’s to you, resilient, vibrant, brilliant makers of things and ideas and art and discoveries. ”

Class Day speaker Emily Stevens, AB’20

“ Know that it is from having made UChicago ours that we now know how to make the world ours. ”

Class Day speaker Annie Geng, AB’20



“ The intellectual passion found at the College was contagious, even if it hurt my head sometimes, but mostly it made me think and rethink. ”

Class Day speaker Greer Baxter, AB’20

“ Try to create a new kind of world. Affirm the value of every human being. Have empathy and respect for others. Have intolerance only of intolerance. ”

Class Day alumnus speaker Otis W. Brawley, SB’81, MD’85



“By virtue of the authority delegated to me,” Zimmer conferred the degrees that morning, with diplomas to be delivered by mail. In separate ceremonies over the weekend, deans and leaders of the units recognized each individual who became a graduate this June.

Members of the College Class of 2020 were so recognized in eight diploma ceremonies for each of eight campus residential communities, thus ending their time as students with the same Maroons with whom they’d begun their UChicago journeys.

The class had come together as a whole the previous afternoon for a virtual version of Class Day, which the College calls “an intimate celebration for graduating seniors to reflect on their undergraduate experience and time in the College.” Speaking at Class Day were three students selected by their peers: **Greer Baxter**, AB’20; **Annie Geng**, AB’20; and **Emily Stevens**, AB’20. They were followed by **Otis W. Brawley**, SB’81, MD’85, a physician and cancer researcher—and now the Class of 2020’s fellow alum. ♦



J Locke



George Orwell



Adam Smith



David Hume



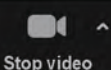
B Franklin



Mr. Carnegie



Mute



Stop video



Participants



Chat



Share

SITUATIONAL ETHICS

The business of capitalism during COVID-19.

BY JOHN PAUL ROLLERT, AM'09, PHD'17
ILLUSTRATIONS BY TOMÁS SERRANO



Kmarx



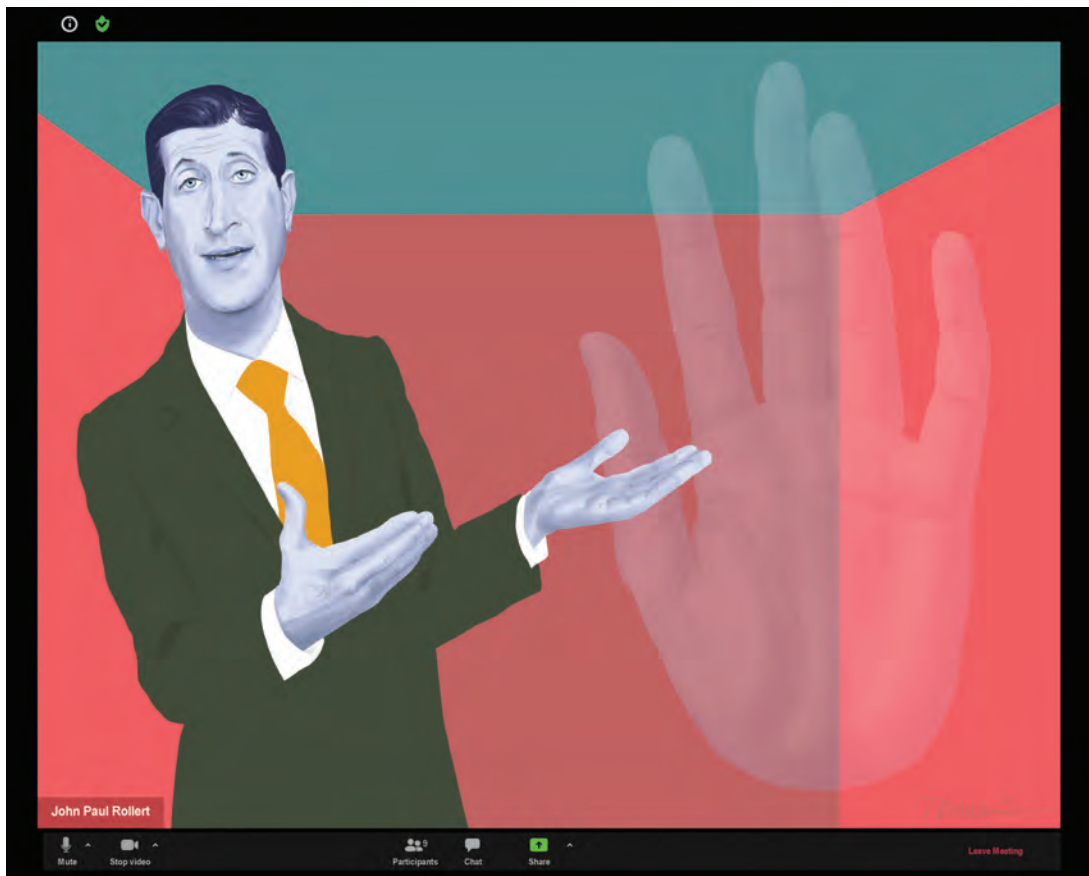
AYN RAND



Moral uncertainty is fuel for the fire of a conversation about business ethics, and it has been ample in the age of COVID-19. If the spring was a miserable merry-go-round of unlikely events—economic calamity, civil unrest, home confinement, all while the plague advanced—the upshot for Ethics of Business, a class I've taught for eight years, was a special sense of urgency about the uncertainties of capitalism.

The questions abound in this class. What are the responsibilities of great wealth? Can the acquisitive instinct be squared with civic-mindedness? When should greater efficiency and productivity stand aside for concerns of equity and justice? And, perhaps most pressing, how reliable, morally and practically speaking, is the motive force of the modern economy?

That force, of course, is self-interest, the pursuit of which is a central subject in my class. To understand why people came to embrace capitalism, you have to tell a story about the moral alchemy that saw self-interest transformed from a malign motive to the most unlikely agent for the common good. It's a tale that takes shape in the 17th and 18th centuries with the philosophical inventiveness of thinkers like John Locke, David Hume, and, most importantly, Adam Smith.



For some of the Booth MBAs in the course who are attending classes part time in the evenings while meeting workaday demands of midcareer professionalism, Ethics of Business serves as a first brush with such legendary figures. It also acts as an introduction of sorts to the origins of an ideology most of them hold dear (while also giving them sustained occasion for second thoughts).

There's good reason for second thoughts in the midst of a pandemic. "There is a special place in hell for those who are price gouging," one student wrote on the class blogs that host the weekly writing assignments. These blogs, in addition to the small discussion sections I held in the evenings on Zoom, provided a ticker tape of sorts for the daily developments of the crisis and a way of gauging their immediate impact on my students. "Is it ethical" for "taxpayers to bail out these companies without additional upside for their trouble?" one student wrote when the

**THERE IS A
SPECIAL PLACE
IN HELL FOR
THOSE WHO
ARE PRICE
GOUGING.**

discussion turned to the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, the \$2 trillion March stimulus bill, while another student wondered whether the fillip he received could be squared with a spirit of fairness. "I felt a momentary positive surprise," he wrote, when his \$1,200 check

arrived in the mail, "but it turned sour pretty quickly because I strongly felt I did not deserve [it]."

In April and May, as unemployment numbers soared, class conversation consistently returned to those who weren't working, those who were, and the harrowing inequities among both cohorts.

"It is the working class—both those considered essential who continue to be exposed to the virus and those who have lost their jobs and have no money to survive on—who are suffering the most," one of my full-time MBAs observed. He, on the other hand, had "an unusual ability to focus on [his] classes (due to no social events)" and to decide "whether or not I'm tired of virtual happy

hours.” The absurdity of such disparate circumstances was not lost on him. “Oh by the way,” he sardonically remarked, “I also started day trading.”

One evening student candidly admitted that, even while she was taking an ethics class, her day job had her busy sharpening the axe for layoffs. “Before the current pandemic, I hate to admit that some of these choices and analyses were far easier for me to do,” she said. “It was for the good of the company and it was good for me professionally. Now as I look around and see friends and family personally affected by other companies deciding to furlough employees, I feel personally conflicted about the work I am doing. Did it take personal appeals to make me feel differently?”

That it did for her, and for many other students, is not an indictment of their professional experience or the scope of their education so much as an acknowledgment of their blind spots. George Orwell writes of these in *The Road to Wigan Pier*, his coruscating account of the lives of coal miners in 1930s Britain. Allowing that most Englishmen are fine with miners enduring hellish hardships deep beneath the earth to keep their own accommodations toasty, Orwell observes, “most of the time, of course, we should prefer to forget that they were doing it.” He continues: “It is so with all types of manual work; it keeps us alive, and we are oblivious of its existence. More than anyone else, perhaps, the miner can stand as the type of the manual worker, not only because his work is so exaggeratedly awful, but also because it is so vitally necessary and yet so remote from our experience, so invisible, as it were, that we are capable of forgetting it as we forget the blood in our veins.”

This kind of forgetfulness, so blessed to the blessed, such a curse to the afflicted, is one casualty of the current pandemic. So is its implication for the comforting fictions we tell ourselves about the munificence of free markets. This is true, at least, for many of my students, and not simply those who seem on the cusp of declaring themselves outright socialists.

For instance, toward the end of my class, one student who appeared far more sympathetic than most of his peers to the aspirational elements of capitalism noted an uncomfortable irony. In good times, the benefits of the system start at the top and trickle down, but in bad, the pain bubbles

up from the bottom. “This is how a capitalist system functions,” he explained. “The capital holders get the most benefit of a prosperous time. And in times of difficulty, they’re the last ones to really feel the extreme pain.”

Another student chimed in. “Growing up you learn that, like, you know, the Bill Gateses, the Bezoses, the Elon Musks—they’re gonna be the people who make life better. And they will, but they’re not gonna protect you.” It was something of a gray epiphany. The student admired such men, yet he seemed to perceive that their self-interested pursuits were fundamentally indifferent to his welfare. “The innovators, the creators are the people that we should look to for answers and, you know, for the most part, for innovation—but for protection and safety, maybe not.”

I pressed him on what this revelation meant for him. On my screen, a grin appeared: “I found the flaw in my ideology.”

This was the same admission Alan Greenspan made at the height of the 2008 financial crisis in an episode we discussed at the outset of the course. For the former Fed chair, the “flaw” in his thinking was his absolute fidelity to the belief that free markets police themselves efficiently. For my students, the flaw they wrestled with was not technical in nature but something closer to a moral failing. Yes, capitalism will do a lot of great things, but especially if you are poor and vulnerable, protecting you is not one of them.

These Booth students, to my knowledge, were neither poor nor especially vulnerable. But for many of them, the business of business was no longer what it had seemed just a few months earlier. COVID-19 has made brutally unavoidable the moral and practical limits of the blinkered pursuit of self-interest—a lesson, I suspect, that will remain with them long after the pandemic has lifted. How exactly they apply it to their own lives is another uncertainty, one whose resolution will shape the system we spent the quarter scrutinizing and lay the groundwork for the next chapter in the ethics of business. ♦

John Paul Rollert, AM’09, PhD’17, is an adjunct assistant professor of behavioral science at the University of Chicago Booth School of Business.



SOCIETY

RACISM, POLICING, AND PROTEST

Five faculty members on a critical moment in US history.

BY SUSIE ALLEN, AB'09, AND
LAURA DEMANSKI, AM'94
ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOHN JAY CABUAY



The killing of George Floyd at the hands of Minneapolis police in May sparked protests across the United States and moved racial disparities in policing to the center of the national conversation.

In June and July we spoke with five UChicago faculty members who have long been part of the intersecting dialogues on police reform and racism in the United States. Three address why we've remained entrenched in a cycle of misconduct and outrage—and whether the protests of 2020 offer a pathway out. Two discuss the protests in broader historical contexts, specifically the civil rights movement and White supremacy. Their comments have been edited and condensed.

CRAIG FUTTERMAN



**WE HAVE
WRONGLY
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ILL-SUITED
TO DO.**

Craig Futterman, a clinical professor at the University of Chicago Law School, founded and leads the Civil Rights and Police Accountability Project of the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic. He was instrumental in the release of video footage from the fatal 2014 Chicago police shooting of 17-year-old Laquan McDonald, and continues to advocate for greater police accountability. In June he won a case, with the City of Chicago, against the Chicago Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police preventing the destruction of years of records related to police misconduct.—S. A.

I want to start by addressing one of the central premises of the current dialogue: Does policing actually keep us safe?

An important place to start is, who is that “us”? For Black, Brown, and poor communities—the answer for all too many people has been no. Indeed, the police presence actually instills terror in many young Black and Brown folks.

The question itself, however, is unfair to the police, because it rests on a widely shared myth that police are the end-all and be-all solution to problems of public safety. We have wrongly demanded police do things that they are ill-suited to do.

Previous pages: A July 1 protest in Chicago's Uptown neighborhood in response to George Floyd's killing by police.

Police may be well suited to responding to an incident of serious violence or investigating a serious crime, but the vast majority of things that we ask police to do involve resolving interpersonal conflict, addressing public health issues such as drug and alcohol addiction, and intervening in mental health crises.

When you're a hammer, everything looks like a nail. And the police hammers of arrest and force are not the right tools to treat poverty, unemployment, homelessness, conflict among neighbors, drug addiction, and mental illness.

What do you see as the major barriers to police reform?

The lack of accountability is a primary impediment to real change. Without accountability, officers know they can abuse people and not lose their jobs or be prosecuted. A culture and reality of accountability can make a dramatic difference.

THE LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY IS A PRIMARY IMPEDIMENT TO REAL CHANGE.

Policing in America and beyond has been incredibly resistant to public scrutiny. There's an entrenched culture and mindset that protects its own—"nobody understands us but us." This can breed an "us against them" mentality and makes departments closed to the very communities they are sworn to serve.

While there are examples around the United States of so-called independent agencies to investigate police misconduct, the reality is that they're not so independent and they are not suf-

ficiently empowered and resourced to perform high-quality investigations.

We know that police abuse is a highly patterned phenomenon, and yet many police contracts prohibit police departments from looking at patterns of complaints against officers.

My clinic at UChicago just won a case before the Illinois Supreme Court. The police union was seeking to destroy, pursuant to their contract, hundreds of thousands of records of police misconduct—to destroy the ability to identify and root out officers engaged in patterns of abuse, to prevent people in the community from ensuring that our government is working in the public interest.

Some activists are calling for drastic changes to policing, including the abolition of police departments. What do you think?

We need to fundamentally rethink the way we do policing in America and how we think of public safety.

There are also many concrete things that we can do—the low-hanging fruit that has long existed, but that we as a nation have lacked the political will to implement. There are commonsense reforms to addressing accountability, transparency, the code of silence, and the racism that exists in police departments.

And while holding officers accountable, being honest, and eliminating unnecessary negative encounters don't sound particularly sexy, they would be transformational in and of themselves. There have been innumerable scandals and gestures toward reform in the midst of political crises. But when the crisis subsides, our heads turn elsewhere, leaving us perhaps with something like more body cameras, while the underlying condition of police impunity in Black communities remains unaddressed.

Some activists are arguing that we've tried reforms, and they haven't worked. But it sounds like you're saying we haven't really tried them. Is that fair?

That's exactly fair. Pretty much everything that I've said hasn't been tried: I can count on one hand civilian oversight agencies that are truly independent from their municipalities and that have the power and resources to actually do high-quality investigations.

There's not a police department in the nation that has committed to using pattern evidence of misconduct. Every police chief in urban America will say, "5 percent of my force is responsible for more than half of my problems," but they won't use that information and do what police departments are actually pretty good at doing, which is investigations.

I also don't want to play small ball and just say reform. Even if we had a police department with perfect accountability, we still need to fundamentally rethink how we are addressing violence in America. What I said at the outset of the conversation still remains true, and that is, looking to police to solve social problems that they don't have the answers to solve just re-creates the systemic problems that we continue to have.

Does it surprise you how dramatically the conversation around policing has shifted in such a short time?

Generations of Black and Brown folks have known about these issues because they've been living with the reality of systemic police abuse and systemic racism since before I was born. What's new is a much more widespread awakening in White America.



THIS MOMENT HAS PROMPTED SERIOUS AND HONEST CONVERSATIONS OF A KIND THAT WERE JUST NOT HAPPENING BEFORE.

I've seen in my lifetime dramatic progress when it comes to racial justice, but with each step forward, we've also seen a powerful backlash.

As we have this conversation today, I see so much hope and beauty and possi-

bility. At the same time, though, I don't want to be delusional. This present moment doesn't have to have a happy ending. If we've learned anything, it's that the only way positive, sustained change occurs is if we make it occur.

SHARON FAIRLEY

Sharon Fairley, JD'06, is a professor from practice at the University of Chicago Law School who spent eight years as a federal prosecutor in the US Attorney's Office for the Northern District of Illinois. In December 2015 Fairley was appointed chief administrator of Chicago's Independent Police Review Authority, the agency responsible for police misconduct investigations. The agency later became the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA). Since stepping down from that role in 2017, Fairley has advocated for changes that would strengthen COPA's oversight powers.—*L. D.*

You published a paper early this year that said we were in a watershed era for civilian oversight of police. What do you think now? Are you hopeful?

I think this moment has prompted serious and honest conversations of a kind that were just not happening before: about policing, policing strategy, policing's impact on certain communities. There seems to be more openness to consider the kind of fundamental reform that was just dismissed before, that wasn't thought of as being possible. So I am hopeful.

How does civilian oversight fit into broader police reform and accountability efforts, and how effective has it been?

The concept of civilian oversight has been around for a long time. If you look at Chicago, in the early 20th century there were civilian inspectors who were responsible for investigating complaints of misconduct by the police department. But the concept has evolved over the decades. The first real civilian oversight entity cropped up in Washington, DC, in 1948. Then it became a national movement that took hold in the 1970s and '80s and flourished from there into different types of oversight. There are entities that just provide a review function, entities that investigate. Over time greater sophistication is being built into these systems.

Still, when you look at Minneapolis, they had a civilian oversight entity operating there. So the question is, why doesn't civilian oversight do a better job of preventing police brutality and police misconduct?

Usually a city will start with one form of oversight and find out that just isn't enough. One thing that came out in my research was that the most prevalent form of civilian oversight is the review

board. That's where a group of individual civilians review the internal investigations that are conducted by the department itself. That is often the most benign form of civilian oversight; they don't usually have a lot of power. They can make recommendations, but they can't push through reform from a policy perspective or make specific disciplinary recommendations that a department is required to observe.

Some of the more forward-thinking jurisdictions are creating multitiered systems that allow their review entities to conduct their own investigations, audit police investigations, and make specific disciplinary recommendations. They're creating a more robust set of checks and balances to work in an integrated way.

Your paper identifies a cycle that limits police reform efforts: scandal, reform, repeat. What would you look for as signs that the cycle is finally breaking?

It all boils down to one thing: trust. To break the cycle, there has to be a system in place that the community believes in—that it trusts is providing effective oversight, making good decisions, and being transparent. That's really the crux of the issue. So when a scandal occurs, the community says, we trust them to do a good job. They'll do a good investigation. They'll make the right decision. They'll hold the officer accountable. As long as the community lacks trust that the officer will be held accountable, we're going to see the same cycle over and over again.

What are the biggest obstacles, and how do you keep the faith?

Police reform is really hard. It takes a lot of courage and wherewithal on the part of city leaders—and it takes resources. When you think about the challenges

that somebody like Chicago's mayor faces, they have to balance pushing through reforms while maintaining the support of the officers who are required to do the work. This is often a very, very difficult balance to reach. But these are challenges we have to take on.

Civilian oversight is always going to draw resistance from the police unions. That's going to be an ever-present barrier. There's always going to be pushback against reform, so we have to have the mettle to stand up and persist. Good things really can happen. Washington State recently changed their use-of-force law. That legislation arose from a robust activist effort. An activist community formed and did the hard work to get

THERE'S ALWAYS GOING TO BE PUSHBACK AGAINST REFORM, SO WE HAVE TO HAVE THE METTLE TO STAND UP AND PERSIST.

an initiative on the ballot. They lobbied for it, it won the support of voters, and the legislature codified the change into law. Things can happen when we have the right energy and focus on the right issues. That's why I have some optimism.

Your paper looks at a particular kind of local effort. How much do federal and state legislation stand to help?

There's opportunity for reform at all levels of government. Federal legisla-

tion can be very helpful by creating a national consensus on some of the bigger topics. One of the most important is qualified immunity and the barrier it creates.

At the state level, there are two areas of reform that I think are important. The first is the state laws that govern the use of force. Most of them are terrible. California changed theirs last year and made some significant headway. Washington State, as I mentioned, improved theirs. But Illinois's are god-awful.

Second is the law enforcement officer bill of rights legislation that many states have, which provides due process for law enforcement officers. They started in the '70s to ensure officers weren't being fired or disciplined for political reasons. But they evolved in a way that has served as an impediment to accountability.

How do you think about the role of racism in policing?

Historically we know the concept of municipal policing, at least in the South, arose out of the slave posses, so we start there. You also have to look at the evolution of policing over the past few decades—the concept of police as warriors, which creates an us versus them mentality. It creates a culture that dovetails with systemic racism and amplifies it.

Decades ago, the beat cop walked around the neighborhood and knew everybody. Then officers were put into cars and there was less of a connection. There was the militarization of police officers and equipment beginning in the late 1960s. The broken windows theory in the 1970s contended that stopping people for small infractions would reduce more serious crimes. That unfortunately took root throughout policing across the nation, starting

in New York and Los Angeles, and was the precursor to stop and frisk, which started us down the path of overpolicing some communities. It's all of these factors coming together: systemic racism, general trends in policing, the way that policing started, culture within organizations, all of it. Like the perfect storm.

What is your view of calls to defund the police?

The “defund” word is a little polarizing. I don't love the word, but it's a really important concept. Which is, let's take the limited resources we have in our community and make sure we are expending them in the most effective way to address the public safety challenges that we face. UChicago's own Crime Lab has done a lot of work showing that sometimes dollars are better spent on social programs, after-school programs, job programs, mental health support, and other social services.

We need more evidence-based approaches to how we expend our resources to best address public safety. There's some experimentation going on—communities that are trying to create a group of responders who can respond to people with mental health crises so you don't have to have an officer showing up with a gun to do that.

How do you determine how many police officers you need? It's a difficult question, and there is no established scientific way to answer it. Over the years, politicians go to the easy solution when there's a crime problem, which is to add more police. Then they can point to something they've done. Now we have to ask, does this make sense? Are there tasks we're asking police officers to do that could be effectively done by another resource? Those are valid questions.

WILLIAM BAUDE



William Baude, SB'04, is a professor and Aaron Director Research Scholar at the University of Chicago Law School, where he teaches about federal courts, constitutional law, and conflicts of law. In 2018 he wrote what he expected would be a little-noticed paper on qualified immunity, the doctrine that grants government officials, including police officers, broad immunity from civil suits. Instead the paper sparked new dialogue on the 40-year-old doctrine; in recent months, qualified immunity has become a particular focus of police reform efforts. On June 4 Rep. Justin Amash (L-MI) introduced to Congress a bill to end qualified immunity; as of this writing, its fate is uncertain.—S. A.

How long has the doctrine of qualified immunity been around?

After the Civil War in 1871, Congress enacted a statute that lets you sue state officials who violate the law. That remained on the books until 1967, when the Supreme Court first planted the

AN OFFICER ONLY VIOLATES CLEARLY ESTABLISHED LAW IF THEY ARE EITHER PLAINLY INCOMPETENT OR KNOWINGLY VIOLATE THE LAW. THAT'S THE TEST.

seeds of what's now the qualified immunity doctrine in a case called *Pierson v. Ray*. Chief Justice Earl Warren said that when you sue a government official for doing something unconstitutional, you can't get damages against them if they arrested someone in good faith.

Over the next 15 years, the court expanded the doctrine in various ways. Then in 1982, in a case called *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, the court codified this as the modern qualified immunity doctrine and said you have to show that an officer has violated clearly established law.

How has the court interpreted what “clearly established” means?

There are many cases and many formulations. One that I think puts it quite well is that an officer only violates clearly established law if they are either plainly incompetent or knowingly violate the law. That's the test.

There are two ways you can be found to have violated fully established law. One is to have a previous case that said,

this action is unconstitutional. You can also be found to have violated clearly established law if the action is just so obviously unconstitutional, so egregious, that it's clearly established at a more abstract level.

In practice, courts usually insist on the first, not the second. This comes up a lot in the policing context, and especially the use of excessive force against civilians.

What are the arguments in favor of qualified immunity?

I think there are three major categories. One is, it's been here for a long time, so if it isn't broke, don't fix it. Changing the system would impose real costs.

A second thing advocates would say is that government officials generally, and police particularly, are frequently forced into situations where they have to make split-second decisions, so it's not fair to flyspeck every choice they make. We put a lot of society's problems on the police and expect them to solve it when they don't have the training and resources to be able to do that. They would argue qualified immunity is a recognition of that problem.

A lot of that's true. But I'm not sure we're doing the police any favors by saying it doesn't really matter whether they violate the law. Maybe we should rethink the legal rules and maybe we should provide training and resources to make sure that people comply with the law.

The third argument often made in defense of qualified immunity is that it's actually important for helping courts recognize new rights. Every time the court recognizes a new right, one thing they have to think about is, well, what happens to everybody who wasn't acting in accordance with that before? That might make it harder for the Supreme Court to ever recognize new rights.

I think it's not a coincidence that the seeds of the doctrine were first planted by Chief Justice Warren, who recognized a lot of new rights, and probably was aware that being able to do that—being able to say, for example, the police have to read you Miranda warnings—would be a lot easier if you could promise people that they wouldn't be held liable if they'd acted in good faith.

I'd argue that at this point we're not recognizing a lot of new rights, so I'm not sure qualified immunity applies to them very often.

Why do you think qualified immunity needs to be reformed?

There's a legal point and then a practical point. The legal point is that Congress is the one that decided to create

IF ANYBODY IS SUPPOSED TO KNOW THE LAW, YOU'D THINK IT WOULD BE THE PEOPLE WHO ARE ENFORCING IT WITH GUNS.

remedies for the violations of people's civil rights. They didn't decide to put qualified immunity in there. It's not the court's job to take statutes and amend them by adding things they think would be a good idea.

The practical problem is that it removes one of our main systems of accountability. It means that nobody's responsible for worrying about whether police officers are compliant with the law.

In a world without qualified immunity, what happens to individual government officials probably wouldn't change very much. Usually police officers and other government officials are indemnified either by insurance companies or their employers. They don't typically pay judgments against them personally and that probably wouldn't change. But it would mean that the police department, the city, and the taxpayers would actually recognize all the costs that come from unconstitutional conduct, and then might have more of an incentive to think, why are we doing this and is there some way we can fix it?

And finally, there's an argument, somewhere in between practical and theoretical, that qualified immunity is ultimately a double standard. If you or I violate the law, there's a rule that ignorance of the law is no excuse. We can't go into court and say, gee, the law is really complicated and I just didn't realize this was inappropriate, or I was acting in good faith, so I shouldn't get in trouble. You or I can get into a lot of trouble even when we're acting in good faith.

But police officers and other government officials are held to a lower standard. If anything, you might think they'd be held to a higher standard since they're trained to know what the law is. If anybody is supposed to know the law, you'd think it would be the people who are enforcing it with guns.

How important of a barrier to police reform is this in the grand scheme of things?

It's hard to say. The problems are systemic, so the solutions have to be systemic—and qualified immunity's effects are systemic, so it's an important piece of the puzzle. But I can't imagine that it alone would be enough.

Another important institutional problem is police unions, which make

it very, very hard to take measures to discipline or remove officers who do something wrong. You can imagine those two reforms working in concert. Without qualified immunity, a government would have more incentive to do something about its bad officers. But without, say, union reform, it might not have the ability to do something about it.

Why was qualified immunity seized on as an instrument of reform?

I have no idea why, but I do think it has two features that make it seem wrong as a matter of common sense. One is, we're told the Constitution is the highest law and that everybody has to obey the Constitution. With qualified immunity, the steps are, did you violate the Constitution and then do we care? There's something weird about having a step that asks, do we care about violating the Constitution? You'd think, of course we care about the Constitution.

The second thing that makes it stick out is the double standard, the sense that the police are literally above the law and formally given a privilege to ignore the law that ordinary people don't have.

Is there anything about qualified immunity worth saving?

When the court recognizes a new right, some sort of good faith doctrine would make sense. Only a few years ago, the Supreme Court recognized the right to same-sex marriage. I don't think it would make a lot of sense if people could sue county officials who the day before the ruling were following Supreme Court precedent. Recognizing that kind of true good faith situation would make a lot of sense. But expanding it to a general warrant to ignore the law is the bigger problem.

KATHLEEN BELEW

Kathleen Bewle is an assistant professor of history. Her first book, *Bring the War Home: The White Power Movement and Paramilitary America* (Harvard University Press, 2018), explored the origins of the White power movement.—S.A.

How did White supremacy come to be, in many ways, the organizing principle of American society?

Who is White, and what Whiteness is, are socially constructed and historically mutable. Whiteness, as most of us have probably come to understand it and internalize it, is really a 20th-century product. That's where we see the coming together of a whole bunch of ethnic groups in the United States, like the Irish, the Italian, and many others, who were not thought of as White in their earlier history, into the more rigid category that we have now.

White supremacy is bigger than this category of Whiteness, and it's much bigger than individual belief or individual interpretation. I think of it as all of the systems, histories, beliefs, and mechanisms that create unequal outcomes based on race.

You study the organized White power movement. When and how did it emerge in its modern form?

The White power movement is a coordinated social movement beginning in the late 1970s and stretching into the present that brought together Klansmen, neo-Nazis, tax defectors, violent



WHITENESS, AS MOST OF US HAVE PROBABLY COME TO UNDERSTAND IT AND INTERNALIZE IT, IS REALLY A 20TH-CENTURY PRODUCT.

White separatists, followers of White theologies, and then later on skinheads and militiamen in an overtly antigovernment social movement.

Its largest act of violence, so far, was the Oklahoma City bombing in 1995, which was the most deadly mass casualty event on American soil between Pearl Harbor and 9/11. The bombing is still something that I think most people don't really understand as the work of an organized social movement, but the White power movement is an organized social movement, with everything from hit lists and ideological screeds to shared childcare and home-school curriculum.

It is a wide-ranging group of people that in all ways, other than race, is quite diverse, from all regions of the country, all ages, and with all kinds of different educational backgrounds.

Why have we failed to recognize the White power movement as a movement?

The White power movement adopted a strategy in the early 1980s called leaderless resistance that is very similar to cell-style terrorism. The idea is that one or a few activists could work together in a cell that would be coordinated with other cells in common cause, but without communication directly between cells or with movement leadership.

They adopted that strategy largely because of frustrations with federal infiltration in the civil rights era. The much larger and more cataclysmic aftermath effect of leaderless resistance has been that we, as a society, have lost sight of White power as a movement at all. What we get instead are a whole bunch of stories about lone wolf gunmen or a few bad apples that aren't connected with each other, when in fact what we're dealing with is a broad-ranging and far-reaching social movement. When we

start to see it that way, we start to see a rise in activity, and I think it's important for understanding the sense of urgency that this should demand.

We're now seeing White power groups using social media in really savvy ways—to the point they can claim it's just a joke or just trolling. How can we confront that?

The way I teach my students to think about this particular question is that White power has always worked in an opportunistic fashion. It has always used the prevailing local culture to grab as many people as it can.

In the 1920s, when the Klan was four million people and 10 percent of the state of Indiana, that era is characterized not only by what you would expect now, meaning White supremacy, racism, nativism, and violence, but also by 1920s cultural markers. If you look at a woman's Klan uniform, it's slim cut, it shows a bit of ankle, it's very fashion forward for the time. The Klan figured out how to be cool.

Similarly, in the 1980s, you see them wearing camo-fatigue uniforms a lot. That's partly operational. It's also because people thought camo fatigues were cool in the '80s. When we see tiki torches and polo shirts in Charlottesville, Virginia, when we see Hawaiian shirts now, all of that is activists figuring out how they can opportunistically use the present moment.

What is it like to teach about these issues?

For each person it's a different set of processes. Some students come into class aware of the idea of this history already, and others don't. I mean, I can speak for myself: in college I read George Lipsitz's *The Possessive Investment in Whiteness*,

and started to think about how you can have an open heart and no individual prejudice but still be benefiting from these systems. It was a crusher.

But it's also not a matter of interpretation; it's a matter of historical fact. And I believe that understanding the history is one of the ways that people can work for a more fair world. Facing difficult histories isn't easy, but University of Chicago students are never afraid of a task that isn't easy.

You previously did research on truth and reconciliation efforts. How does that affect your perspective on what we're seeing today?

I actually came into my first book, on White power, by looking at a 2005 truth and reconciliation commission underway in Greensboro, North Carolina, around an act of violence committed in 1979 by Klan and Nazi gunmen that had never been adequately prosecuted or responded to by the community. At that time, there had been no national conversation about a lot of the racial violence in our nation's history.

Strikingly, if you look at other countries that have had deeply entrenched systems of White supremacist government, racial violence, and racial inequality, all of them, unlike the United States, have had national comings together around what that means and what agreed-upon history we should tell about what happened.

I think that the focus on monuments and memorials today is one of the places where this conversation is unfolding, but it's unfolding at a lot of levels, big and small.

A truth and reconciliation commission process also does important work in figuring out the common story that we tell together, as a country, about who we are and what we're doing. We're a



**THE PROCESS
OF THE COUNTRY
BECOMING
THE COUNTRY
WAS ALWAYS
ONE OF ERASING
HISTORY.**

country that has huge claims about life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, but those claims were only made, at the founding of our nation, for free property-owning white men, and the expansion of those claims to include other groups—non-property-owning people, women, people of color, Indigenous people—did

not just happen out of goodwill.

Those rights were fought for. They were organized for. They were demanded. I think the American promise is an imperfect promise and fighting for the expansion of those rights to include more people is one of the things that we're seeing on the streets.

ADAM GREEN

Adam Green, AB'85, is an associate professor of history. He studies modern US history, African American history, and urban history. He is the author of *Selling the Race: Culture and Community in Black Chicago, 1940–1955*. (University of Chicago Press, 2007) and a coeditor of *Time Longer than Rope: A Century of African American Activism, 1850–1950* (New York University Press, 2003). —S.A.

Why do we, as a nation, struggle so much to talk about our racial history?

That's a complicated question. Part of it is, of course, that the United States was founded in a forceful and sometimes violent process of taking land that was occupied. The process of the country becoming the country was always one of erasing history.

The other primary legacy of violence was that slavery became instrumental to the growth of the country economically. Cotton and sugar were among the first major global commodities of the modern era and became the basis of America's economic wealth.

When you think about those two pro-

cesses—seized land that encompassed literally the entirety of the country, and cotton grown through slavery—then it's hard to imagine the country reckoning with that heritage in anything other than a violent way.

The racial past of this country is no easy heritage to reckon with. It's a heritage steeped in the domination of some people over others. It's a heritage steeped in oppression. It's a heritage that's steeped in blood.

We keep coming back to the same issues, the same dynamics, and the same resentments because to face the past truthfully in this country would be incredibly painful.

Is it important to have an agreed-on public narrative about national history? And is that enough?

If you give people a radically different sense of the past, an honest sense of the past, if they grow uncomfortable—by itself that changes nothing. It doesn't hold institutions to account and mean they immediately stop doing their work in ways that are structurally and systematically racist.

But it does set the basis for people to have to actively ask themselves, am I committed to affirming the humanity of every person in my society? Am I going to work to make sure that a police department or a university or a church or a real estate company or an employer are similarly recognizing the humanity of all people?

Have we ever made meaningful efforts to reckon with our national history?

We've certainly never had a process equivalent to what took place in South Africa after apartheid or what was done in Rwanda after the genocide to establish collective understandings about the atrocities that had taken place. It's been close to 30 years since Rwanda underwent its genocide, and many people there are still dedicated to that work.

In the United States, there have been discussions, proposals, and presidential commissions, but there's never been a commitment on the part of the government and leading institutions—including, it has to be said here, universities—to seriously try to pursue something like truth and reconciliation, or, for that matter, reparations.

The truth is uncomfortable. I think it's very important to state it simply: We've lived by lies to this point, by and large. We've believed the lie that this is a country of democracy, this is a country of equality, rather than a country that's never faced up to its heritage of slavery. Now we're testing ourselves as to whether or not we have the courage to replace those lies with truth.

On both the right and the left, people are making comparisons between the civil rights movement of the 1960s and this moment. What do you think of those comparisons?

Remembering any historical event is in many ways a struggle and in some cases a fight. The fact that people are invoking Martin Luther King—one must remember that by 1965, the majority of White Americans disapproved of Martin Luther King. Once he began to ally himself with more challenging causes like protesting the Vietnam War or under-

I THINK THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST PROFOUND MOMENTS OF POLITICAL MOBILIZATION THAT WE'VE EVER SEEN.

standing the linkages between racism and poverty in the United States, even more people moved away from him.

One of the things that's been stressed by opponents of the protests—most of them on the right but not all—has been this idea that these protests are unruly, they're disorderly, they're destructive, they are too angry in the ways in which they're confronting the police.

That probably recommends going back and thinking about moments of anger that were instrumental in the civil rights movement itself: the indignation that someone like Rosa Parks felt; the anger in Mississippi at the lynching of Emmett Till and the killing of civil rights leaders over the course of 1955 while organizing to secure the vote; the anger expressed in 1963 after the bombing of the Birmingham, Alabama, 16th Street Baptist Church. Anger has always been a very, very important part of what spurs protest.

Something that has to be marked

about the current protests is the numbers. We've seen tens of thousands of people marching simultaneously in cities across the country. Even at the height of the civil rights movement, I'm not sure you had this intensity of mobilization. Some of this has to do with social media being able to move people, some of this has to do with young people who are profoundly politicized, some of it has to do with COVID-19. Whatever it is, what is happening is its own unique moment in our national history. I think this is one of the most profound moments of political mobilization that we've ever seen.

How does this moment strike you as a historian?

One way to think about it is this: the March on Washington and the work of eventually passing the Civil Rights Act began in 1963. That year was the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, and people were imagining the Civil Rights Act was this new opportunity to fulfill the promise of the country. There was a sense that a new generation was picking up the struggle and would complete it. Fifty years later, we see how incomplete that process was.

This current moment is a tremendous opportunity, and these opportunities do not come often in life. In my lifetime I don't think that there's been a better opportunity to press these issues. But I also have no illusions about the depth of the fight.

I'm moved by it; I'm inspired by it; and, I have to say, I feel tasked by it as a historian. The thing to do is not to look around and say, wow, everybody's mind is changed and now we're going to have a new society. We're in the middle of a battle, and I feel like what we're faced with is the responsibility to do our best. ♦

PEER REVIEW

WHAT ALUMNI ARE THINKING AND DOING

NATATORIAL MEMORIAL

The Ida Noyes Hall swimming pool, an all-women's facility at the time of this 1953 photo, remained in use for another half century. It was a favorite of early-bird swimmers and the water polo club, even after men's and women's aquatic sports were both accommodated at Bartlett when it was still a gym. Ida Noyes's pool outlasted Bartlett's, closing in 2003 when the Ratner Athletics Center opened.

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NOTES

A SELECTION OF ALUMNI WHOSE NAMES ARE IN THE NEWS

MAROON THROUGH AND THROUGH

Rosalie Resch, AB'73, became UChicago's interim director of athletics and recreation on July 1, replacing Erin McDermott, who left for a post as Harvard's athletics director. The longest serving member of the University's athletics staff, Resch got her start as a triple varsity student-athlete, competing for the Maroons in volleyball, softball, and badminton. She went on to head the women's volleyball team for two decades, becoming the winningest head coach in the program's history. She has also served in multiple administrative roles, most recently as senior associate athletic director for finance and internal operations.

HEAD COACH

In July **Craig M. Robinson**, MBA'91, was selected to lead the National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC). Robinson becomes the fifth executive director in the men's college basketball organization's 93-year history. Previously a head coach at Brown University and Oregon State University, he joins the NABC after serving as the New York Knicks' vice president of player development and minor league operations.

AUTHOR WITH AN ANGLE

John Gubbins, AM'73, won a 2020 Independent Publisher Book Award for *The American Fly Fishing Experience: Theodore Gordon, His Lost Flies and Last Sentiments* (independently published, 2019). Gubbins's biography of Gordon (1854–1914), who pioneered American dry fly-fishing in the Catskills, received the bronze medal for best regional nonfiction in the US Northeast category. The book was also a finalist for a Next Generation Indie Book Award. Gubbins's research included fishing like Gordon in New York and Michigan, his own home state.

MAKING AN IMPRINT

Lisa Lucas, AB'01, is set to become the new publisher of Pantheon and Schocken Books in early 2021. The *New York Times* described her appointment as part of a wave of recent hires in publishing that “stand to fundamentally change the



MOTHER OF HUBBLE'S EYE IN THE SKY

NASA's Wide Field Infrared Survey Telescope has been named for the space agency's first chief astronomer, **Nancy Grace Roman**, PhD'49 (1925–2018). Roman, shown circa 1972 at the Goddard Space Flight Center, where the new telescope is in development, earned the name “Mother of Hubble” for her leadership and vision overseeing plans for the world's first large space-based optical telescope, launched 30 years ago. The Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope will follow its predecessor into the cosmos in the mid-2020s to search for exoplanets and investigate astronomical mysteries like dark matter and dark energy.

industry” by diversifying its leadership ranks. At the National Book Foundation, where she'll remain as executive director through the National Book Award season this fall, she is credited with raising that organization's profile in part by championing writers of color. As head of the Pantheon and Schocken imprints, Lucas hopes to help the publishing industry make strides in the same direction.

COLLEAGUES IN INNOVATION

Christina Hachikian, AB'02, MBA'07, formerly the founding executive director of Chicago Booth's Rustandy Center for Social Sector Innovation, has transitioned to a full-time clinical faculty role at Booth. Hachikian helped launch the Rustandy Center in 2012 as a hub for social impact research and social entrepreneurship. The center's new executive director, **Caroline Grossman**, MBA'03, was formerly its senior director of programs and global initiatives. In her new role, Grossman will expand on her work supporting faculty

research on urgent topics, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, and continue helping students channel their business tool kit toward the social good.

GRADUATION GIFT

UChicago trustee **Frank Baker**, AB'94, and his wife, Laura Day Baker, made headlines when they announced in May that they would pay the tuition balances of some 50 graduating seniors at Spelman College. Working with the president of the historically Black all-women's college, the Bakers identified a group of students who needed financial assistance to finish their degrees. “The people who my heart really goes out to are women in their senior year who can't afford it anymore and have to drop out,” Frank Baker said, noting the students' resiliency. “These are the women we need in the workforce. They are going to make a difference.” The Bakers have pledged \$1 million to continue their support for Spelman seniors.

—Andrew Peart, AM'16, PhD'18

Photo courtesy NASA

RELEASES

ALUMNI BOOKS, FILMS, AND RECORDINGS

MUSIC IN EIGHT PARTS

Composed by Philip Glass, AB'56; Orange Mountain Music, 2020

Lot 140, sold—for \$43,750! Assumed lost, *Music in Eight Parts* by acclaimed composer **Philip Glass** turned up in 2017 at Christie's. Until recently, this work, first performed in 1970, was considered a way station for Glass en route to the famous *Music in Twelve Parts*. Rediscovered and recorded by Glass's ensemble, *Eight Parts* showcases the turning point in the composer's late 1960s experiments as he shifted from layering rhythms across a piece to vertically accumulating a new voice with nearly every note.

LAST ONE OUT SHUT OFF THE LIGHTS

By Stephanie Soileau, AB'98; Little, Brown, 2020

The debut short story collection from **Stephanie Soileau**, an assistant professor of practice in the arts in UChicago's English department and creative writing program, follows characters as they try to define themselves against Louisiana's decaying petroleum industry. Across cloying and magnetic landscapes, Soileau tackles the life cycle, including the restless teenage mother of the first story, a cow slaughtered for a neighborhood meal in the last, and the character who begins his own origin myth: "A bayou. A wharf. Sundown. The erotic smell of barbecue, wild onion, water, sweat, rot. Time eating his children." For more about Soileau, see the UChicagoan, page 80.

STORIES OF A MANCHESTER STREET

By Phil Barton and Elaine Bishop, AB'64; The History Press, 2019

Neighbors in the Rusholme area of Manchester, England, held a party in 2011 when their residential street turned 100. From that celebration grew an effort to bolster community ties by gathering stories and images of the many householders who contribute to the neighborhood's cultural and religious diversity. This collective portrait assembles the first-person narratives of Mancunians

from 18 countries and four continents, using census records to link present-day residents with the original occupants of their homes. Coauthor **Elaine Bishop**, who has lived in Manchester since 1972, says the book shows that "multicultural communities can thrive."

CANDYMAN

Puppetry by Manual Cinema; Universal Pictures and MGM, 2020

Using hauntingly human shadow puppets, performance collective Manual Cinema—including **Drew Dir**, AB'07, and **Ben Kauffman**, AB'09—depicts violence central to the Candyman legend. In director Nia DaCosta's sequel to the 1992 film of the same name, a young Black visual artist living in Chicago's gentrified Cabrini-Green neighborhood learns the story of the real Candyman and begins to paint his victims. Manual Cinema's puppetry embodies the aesthetic spirit of the film, testifying to racist brutality through art.



REAGANLAND: AMERICA'S RIGHT TURN 1976-1980

By Rick Perlstein, AB'92; Simon & Schuster, 2020

Business and cultural conservatives unite behind the same leader. Operatives break from political norms in how they deploy new technology to win over and mobilize voters. Democrats splinter as they face a Republican running on the slogan "Make America Great Again."

Sound familiar? In the final installment of a four-volume history of modern American conservatism that began with his 2001 book on Barry Goldwater, journalist and historian **Rick Perlstein** excavates the seedbed of America's contemporary political landscape.

FURIOUS FLOWER: SEEDING THE FUTURE OF AFRICAN AMERICAN POETRY

Edited by Joanne V. Gabbin, AM'70, PhD'80, and Lauren K. Alleyne; TriQuarterly Books/Northwestern University Press, 2020

Since organizing the first Furious Flower Poetry Conference in 1994 to honor poet Gwendolyn Brooks, James Madison University English professor **Joanne V. Gabbin** has gathered dozens of Black poets for two more major summits, most recently at the Furious Flower Poetry Center she established to promote Black poetry's visibility in American letters. In this third anthology spawned by the project, the editors set out "to introduce those voices that will take us into the next three decades" of the tradition. Entries include an essay by **Tyehimba Jess**, AB'91, and poetry by **Chanda Feldman**, AB'99, and English PhD student **Korey Williams**, AM'14.

STONE SKIMMERS: STORIES

By Jennifer Wisner Kelly, JD'96; BkMk Press at the University of Missouri-Kansas City, 2019

From their nearby hangout, a clique of high schoolers in a tony Connecticut village watch a classmate swim every day across the local reservoir. Her mysteriousness becomes a siren's call for one of them. Following this group from adolescence to adulthood, each story in this debut collection from **Jennifer Wisner Kelly**, a staff attorney with a domestic violence advocacy nonprofit, "turns on an unexplained, often violent disturbance in the lives of its characters," says Stewart O'Nan, who selected the book for the G. S. Sharat Chandra Prize for Short Fiction.

—**Andrew Peart**, AM'16, PhD'18, and **Lauren Schachter**, PhD'19

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

ALUMNI NEWS

FROM THE CLASSES, SCHOOLS, AND DIVISIONS

To protect the privacy of our alumni, we have removed the class notes from this section. If you are an alumnus of the University and would like class notes from our archives, please email uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu.



UChicago Photographic Archive, apf3-03030, University of Chicago Library

Signs of other times: “In the 1930s, American college campuses were marked by strong antiwar and pacifist movements,” writes College dean John W. Boyer, AM’69, PhD’75, in one of his occasional papers, “and the University of Chicago was no exception.” Rallying on campus in May 1939 was a group known as the University of Chicago Student Committee against the War. Antiwar students had the support of University president Robert Maynard Hutchins, who opposed US involvement in World War II until the attack on Pearl Harbor.

What’s new? We are always eager to receive your news, care of the Alumni News Editor, *The University of Chicago Magazine*. While the *Magazine* staff works remotely during the COVID-19 pandemic, please send news via email: uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu. No engagements, please. Items may be edited for space. As news is published in the order in which it arrives, it may not appear immediately. We list news from all former undergraduates (including those with UChicago graduate degrees) by the year of their undergraduate affiliation. All former students who received only graduate degrees are listed in the advanced degrees section.

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South Side Pacifi : Established on 57th Street in 1941 when the tiki craze was still young, Tropical Hut allured customers with a Polynesian atmosphere and classic American menu topped by specialty ribs. In 1966 T-Hut moved to Stony Island Avenue and 92nd Street, where it remained a faux South Seas oasis for decades. If you have memorabilia from Hyde Park establishments you loved, write to us at uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu.

Image courtesy Andrew Peart, AM'16, PhD'18

UChicago Photographic Archive, apf2-04037, University of Chicago Library



Rooks on the rocks: Promontory Point has been the place for warm weather relaxation—and extracurricular feats of intellect—since 1937, the year the Works Progress Administration-funded park opened on the Hyde Park lakefront. Share your memories of the Point with us at uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu.

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Photo courtesy Seth Masia, AB'70

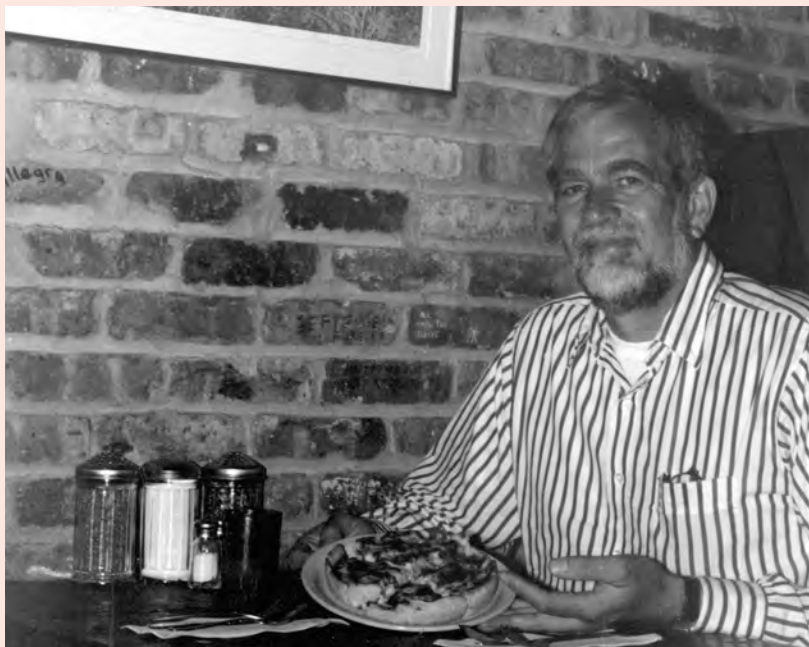
En garde: UChicago's "only varsity sport which participates in big time competition," wrote the *Maroon* in October 1969, was fencing. Team members that year included, from lower right, cocaptain Seth Masia, AB'70; Andrew D. Matchett, SB'71; Robert J. F. Koss, AB'70; Gary J. Horwitz, AB'73; Jerry May, AB'73; Alan J. Evenson, AB'71; Howard T. Strassner Jr., AB'70, MD'74; Douglas Taylor, EX'73; James W. Curtsinger, AB'73; Ted Wenzel; David Kaplan, SB'73; Philip V. Kargopoulos, AB'73; Douglas Jordan, EX'73; and cocaptain Bruce D. Patterson, AB'70. At center is coach Marvin Nelson.



Sudsy with a chance of burgers: The Hyde Park Chances R—one restaurant in a small local chain—took its name from a co-owner's assessment of risk when they opened their first spot in Old Town: "Chances are we could go broke." Chances were actually much better for success, and Chances R, located in the original Harper Court from 1965 to 1983, became a Hyde Park institution, appealing to town and gown alike with an informal atmosphere that allowed patrons to toss their peanut shells on the floor. "We get everyone in here, from criminals to bank presidents, from Nobel Prize winners to winos," said general manager Cleveland Holden, "and people just don't seem to mind."

Image courtesy Hyde Park Historical Society

Photography by Adam Lisberg, AB'92. Copyright 2020, *The Chicago Maroon*. All rights reserved. Reprinted with permission.



Is that pie a Hans's Favorite? Hans Morsbach, MBA'61 (1932–2011), bought the Medici coffeehouse for \$1,700 in 1962 and transformed it into a Hyde Park institution, filled to this day with furniture and woodcrafts made from oak and walnut trees from his Wisconsin farm. (His wife, Kathy Morsbach, MST'69, has kept the business in the family.) Send us your Medici memories at uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu, and let us know if you remember the key ingredient to the German native's namesake Hans's Favorite pizza and sandwich.



Historical records: Just down 57th Street from Spin-It, where future *New York Times* editorial board member Brent Staples, AM'76, PhD'72, sold vinyl, stands the original location of the Medici in this 1978 snapshot sent in by Landy Johnson, AB'79. Johnson lived in Blackstone Hall, not far from this spot between Blackstone and Harper Avenues.

Photo courtesy Landy Johnson, AB'79



Thank you to all the new members, who helped us achieve record-breaking success during the University of Chicago Campaign: Inquiry and Impact.

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HONOR ROLL

Phoenix Society members lead the way in supporting the University's students, faculty, programs, and facilities. The names below represent new members welcomed into the society from July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2020.

All names are listed per member request and are also located in the online Leaders in Philanthropy Honor Rolls at give.uchicago.edu/leadersinphilanthropy.

Anonymous	Beth Gomberg-Hirsch and Austin Hirsch	Barbara K. Parks, AB'70, MBA'73, AM'92, PhD'96
Harriet Ainbinder, AB'60, AM'61, PhD'67	Andrew Hebard, AM'95, PhD'03	Philip L. Pollak*
Paula Anthony-McMann	Howard Heitner, JD'82, MBA'82, and Betsy Newman	James J. Przystup, AM'68, PhD'75, and Ayako Przystup
Thomas M. Barr, MBA'71	Thomas Henkel, MBA'73	Julie Elise Raino, MDiv'88
Herbert E. Baum, AM'51, PhD'06, and Gloria E. Baum	Victor Hollender, AB'94, JD'97	David Peter Robichaud, AB'74
Robert Beck, AB'58, AM'65, PhD'65	Geoffrey F. Hoy, MTh'68, MDiv'86, and Dortha Hoy	Anne Marie Rodgers, JD'90
Mitchell Alan Bitter, MD'78	Barbara S. Hughes, AB'64, AM'68	Robert Rosenberg, AB'63, MBA'64, and Arlene Freed Rosenberg
Marjorie Taft Blegg, AM'70	Susan Hull, AB'82, and C. Hadlai Hull	Jennifer Flynn Scanlon, MBA'92
James Bray, MBA'07, and Elizabeth Irvine Bray	Linette S. Hwu	Bruce Schoumacher, MBA'63, JD'66, and Alicia Schoumacher
Andrew W. Brown, AB'80, AM'80, MBA'82, and Gail Feiger Brown	Audrey A. Jeung, JD'06	John Schultz, AB'50
David P. Burow, MBA'79	Daniel Jocz	Leni M. Silverstein, AB'67
Candace Chase, MBA'75, and Richard Levich, AB'71, MBA'71, PHD'77	Roger C. Johnson, AB'70	Rayman Solomon, AM'72, JD'76, PhD'86
Professor Jenny Strauss Clay, LAB'58, AM'63	John T. Juricek, AB'59, AM'62, PhD'70	Michael Spertus, AB'84, SM'84
Frances Aidman Conaway, AB'64, and Charles Conaway	Larry Ira Kane, MBA'81	Richard F. Spooner, JD'75
Jennifer Ann Coyne, JD'90	Richard Allen Kaye, AB'82	Stephen Stahl, PhD'76
Steven Cushman, MBA'87, and Mary Cushman	David R. Kickert	William Lee Sweet, MD'94
Erica Castle Davidovic, LAB'85, and David Davidovic	Russell Kieckhafer	Marie Putnam Swenson
David DeRosier, SB'61, PhD'65	Gail Leftwich Kitch, JD'81	Anne L. Taylor, MD'76
Katherine Dru, JD'08, and Christopher Dru	Patricia D. Klowden, AB'67, and Michael L. Klowden, AB'67	Claire Torh, AB'80, JD'82, and David Dietze, JD'82
Stephen P. Durchslag, AM'14	Rachel Kohler, MBA'89, and Mark Hoplamazian, MBA'89	John Graham Tucker, AM'77
JoAnn Eisenberg, PhD'92	Judith Kolbas	Tom Vabakos, MBA'92, and Patricia Vabakos
John W. Estey, MBA'76, and Catherine R. Estey	Edward Kolner, MD'56, and KK Anderson	Robert Vare, AB'67, AM'70
Marc H. Fenton, AB'70, and Gail McClelland Fenton	Sandra Leichtman	Stanley M. Wanger, JD'59
Donald Ferguson, MBA'82	Anthony Maramarco, AM'73, PhD'77, and Darlene Maramarco	Deana Welch and Lyman Welch
Jay Feuerstein, MBA'80	Linda Martin	Thomas Wellems, PhD'80, MD'81, and Marilyn I. Powell
Beverly Ann Firme, AM'83	Ronald Neil McAdow, AB'71	Barbara West, AB'70
Anne E. Fortune, AB'70, AM'75, PhD'78	Laurel McKee, AB'62, JD'64	Virginia Wright Wexman, AB'70, AM'71, PhD'76, and John W. Huntington
Robert H. Freilich, AB'54	Thomas J. McShane, MBA'66	Jason Edward Wilson, MBA'99, and Daniella Gallego
John Fyfe, AB'68, MBA'76	Marjorie Braybrook Offield, AM'88	Thomas W. Wilson, MD'61
Suzana Gadzo, AB'00	Margaret Rose Olin, AB'68, AM'77, PhD'82, and Robert S. Nelson	Kathryn Worthen
Martin Gardner, SB'66	Eric Olson, MBA'11, and Laura Bermudez	Jack Zevin, AB'62, MAT'64, and Iris Zevin
Dr. Melinda E. Gibson, AB'78	Lynn Owen, EX'58	
Jacqueline Lee Glomski, PhD'85	Marjorie Oxaal, MBA'81, and John Oxaal, MBA'81	
	Mary Bliss Packer and Richard Pleet	

*Deceased



THE MEN'S NEW RESIDENCE HALL



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The house that wasn't: *UChicago Magazine's* November 1960 issue introduced readers to Pierce Tower—all male when it opened that year—with an architectural drawing that included its proposed but never built second tower. Pierce housed its last student cohorts in 2012–13. The following year, Michael Procassini, AB'16, a member of the final Pierce generation, told the *Magazine* about the lounges that anchored each residential house. "It was actually hard to avoid going through the lounge. ... There would [always] be something going on in the lounge. Even at four in the morning."

UChicago Photographic Archive, apf4-02901, University of Chicago Library

DEATHS

FACULTY AND STAFF

Richard W. Newcomb, former associate professor in pediatrics, died June 23 in Chicago. He was 89. A graduate of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Newcomb served as a captain in the US Air Force Medical Corps at Strategic Air Command in Omaha, NE, where he studied pathology and first practiced pediatric medicine. At the Children's Asthma Research Institute and Hospital in Denver, he investigated pediatric allergies and the role of immunoglobulin E. At UChicago, Newcomb established the University's first pediatric pulmonary function lab and was medical director of La Rabida Children's Hospital and Research Center. After retiring from the University, he set up a clinical practice in allergy and pulmonology in northwest Indiana, serving asthmatic children from communities affected by industrial pollution. He is survived by his wife, **Barbara Joan Newcomb**, PhD'90, CER'06; two daughters, **Carol S. Newcomb**, LAB'76, and **Sally Newcomb Field**, LAB'79; two sons, **Charles Newcomb**, LAB'78, and **Christopher Newcomb**, AB'86; and eight grandsons.

Arthur F. Kohrman, AB'55, SB'55, former professor of pediatrics at the Pritzker School of Medicine and the College, died September 19, 2019, in Bernard, ME. He was 84. A specialist in pediatric endocrinology, Kohrman joined the UChicago faculty in 1981, serving as associate chair of the pediatrics department and chair of the pediatric ethics committee, and heading the medical center's institutional review board; he also led La Rabida Children's Hospital and Research Center. In 1997 he joined the faculties of Northwestern University's medical school and Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago. A national voice on health policy, Kohrman chaired the American Academy of Pediatrics' bioethics committee and oversaw the institutional review boards of both the Illinois and Chicago public health departments. He is survived by his wife, **Claire H. Kohrman**, LAB'52; three daughters, including **Rachel Kohrman Ramos**, LAB'86; a son; and eight grandchildren.

Scott J. Davis, retired professor from practice at the Law School, of Chicago, died of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis April 7. He was 68. Davis attended UChicago's Laboratory Schools, leaving at age 16 to matriculate at Yale. After law school at Harvard and a judicial clerkship with the US Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, he joined the law firm now known as Mayer Brown, becoming a partner in the litigation practice and then head of mergers and acquisitions. As a lecturer at Chicago Booth and the Law School, he taught courses on buyouts and on mergers and acquisitions for several years. Retiring from Mayer Brown, he joined the Law School faculty full time in 2016 as its first professor from practice and continued

teaching until last year, helping the school expand its experiential learning opportunities and deepen its business law curriculum. He is survived by his wife, Anne; three sons, including **William M. Davis**, LAB'00, MBA'12; three sisters, including **Susan D. Brunner**, AB'77; and three grandchildren.

Nancy A. Gormley, senior director for gift administration in alumni relations and development, died after a long illness May 22 in Chicago. She was 62. Gormley joined the UChicago staff in 1998 as a project assistant in the medical center's development office and moved two years later to the gift administration team, which she led since 2003. Spearheading a major technological transformation at alumni relations and development, she oversaw the conversion of all gift records to a new database and the automation of many internal processes. Devoted to her family, Gormley was an avid gardener and golfer. She is survived by her husband, Stephen; two sons; five sisters; a brother; and three grandchildren.

1930s

Harold I. Kahan, AB'38, JD'40, died March 30 in Jamaica, NY. He was 101. A World War II US Army veteran, Kahan worked as an attorney for the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad, later practicing corporate law in New York City for several firms including Loeb & Loeb. A board member of various nonprofits, he also worked pro bono on civil rights matters, helping file the amicus brief for the American Civil Liberties Union in the US Supreme Court case *Shelley v. Kraemer*, which ruled racially restrictive housing covenants unconstitutional. He is survived by a daughter, a son, and three grandchildren.

1940s

Margery Stern Cahn, AB'42, died April 24 in Santa Rosa, CA. She was 100. During World War II Cahn did graduate work in the Humanities Division, studying Babylonian cylinder seals. After the war she and her husband, former Manhattan Project physicist Albert S. Cahn Jr., SM'43, settled in Los Angeles. For many years a member of the American Association of University Women and the League of Women Voters, she pursued passions in graphic arts, ceramics, and literature. Her husband died in 1978. She is survived by a daughter, **Deborah Stern Cahn**, AB'70; a son, **Robert Stern Cahn**, SB'66; three grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren. **Virginia "Ginny" L. Johnson Shapiro**, PhB'46, AM'51, died February 5 in Roseville, CA. She was 93. The first member of her family to attend college, thanks to a high school English teacher who brought her to a UChicago entrance exam, Shapiro went on to earn her master's in sociology at the University. She applied that degree to survey-research work

at Leo J. Shapiro & Associates, the Chicago-based market research firm founded by her husband, Leo J. Shapiro, AB'42, PhD'56. She raised four children and later in life took up writing. Her husband died in 2015. She is survived by a daughter; three sons, including **David B. Shapiro**, AM'88, and **Owen J. Shapiro**, AM'90, MBA'96; and five grandchildren.

George Steiner, AB'48, died February 3 in Cambridge, England. He was 90. Born in Paris to Austrian Jewish émigré parents, he fled the Nazis for the United States as a child. With a master's from Harvard and a doctorate from Oxford, he taught literature at Cambridge University, the University of Geneva, and several US universities. For more than 30 years he was senior book reviewer for the *New Yorker*. A literary critic who defended the Western canon, Steiner wrote books, such as *Language and Silence: Essays on Language, Literature, and the Inhuman* (1967), that were haunted by the Holocaust and the theme of culture's proximity to barbarism. He is survived by his wife, Zara Alice Shakow; a daughter; a son; and two grandchildren.

1950s

Arley D. Cathey, PhB'50, of El Dorado, AR, died in May. He was 93. Cathey entered the Hutchins College at age 16 and later said the liberal arts education he received there shaped his beliefs for life. Drafted into the military, he served in the US Navy for 14 months before finishing his UChicago degree and launching a business career. The president of Butane Gas in his native Arkansas, he made philanthropic gifts to the College in support of a learning center, a residential house, and a dining commons that all bear the Arley D. Cathey name in honor of his father.

Harry N. D. Fisher, AB'50, JD'53, of Kirkwood, MO, died November 19. He was 88. Fisher worked as a criminal defense attorney at a St. Louis law firm before shifting to a career in public relations and becoming a principal in the firm Stemmler, Bartram, Fisher, and Payne. An editor of the former regional chamber of commerce magazine *St. Louis Commerce*, he also practiced biblical translation, taking a position as scholar in residence at the Tantur Ecumenical Institute and publishing *Luke—Acts Is a Legal Brief: A Unified Commentary* (1995). Survivors include his wife, Arden; a daughter; a son, **Harry Noble Fisher**, AB'79; and several grandchildren.

Wolf Kahn, AB'50, died March 15 in New York City. He was 92. An artist whose colorful landscapes blended realism and abstraction, Kahn fled Nazi Germany as a child and eventually settled with his family in New York City. He served in the US Navy, studied art with Hans Hofmann, and worked as the abstract expressionist's studio assistant before attending UChicago on the GI Bill. He later helped establish the Hansa

Gallery, named in his mentor's honor, and in 1956 joined the Grace Borgenicht Gallery, a regular venue for his exhibitions over the next four decades. His works are held in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art, and the Smithsonian American Art Museum. He is survived by two daughters, four grandchildren, and two step-grandchildren.

Ronald E. Myers, AB'50, PhD'55, MD'56, of Pearland, TX, died February 20. He was 90. After serving as a captain in the US Army Medical Corps, Myers trained as a neurologist and became chief of the Laboratory of Perinatal Physiology at the National Institutes of Health. He was later appointed associate chief of staff for research at the Cincinnati Veterans Affairs Medical Center and research professor at the University of Cincinnati, roles he held until retiring in 1995. As a brain researcher, he discovered a biochemical mechanism for the effect of hyperglycemia on brain injury during oxygen deprivation states. He is survived by his wife, Gabrielle de Courten-Myers; two daughters; a son; and two grandchildren.

Gilbert L. Schechtman, AB'51, AM'54, died November 8 in Boca Raton, FL. He was 88. With a master's in English and a doctorate in education, Schechtman taught English and served as dean of student personnel services at City Colleges of Chicago's Olive-Harvey College. An amateur magician and folk guitarist, he wrote detective fiction and ran a Great Books Foundation discussion group at a southeast Florida public library. His first wife, Vivienne Stam Schechtman, AB'51, died in 1984. He is survived by his second wife, Beatrice Hirsch; three daughters, including **Marya S. Schechtman**, AB'82; four grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren.

William J. Small, AM'51, died May 24 in New York City. He was 93. A World War II US Army veteran who became a top broadcast news executive, Small led an award-winning CBS affiliate in Louisville, KY, before he was hired as Washington bureau chief of the network's national news division. Known for his adamant defense of press freedom and as a champion of hiring women journalists, he worked at CBS News from 1962 to 1978, leading the team behind the *CBS Evening News* and related shows during the Vietnam War and Watergate. After tenures as president of NBC News and United Press International, he directed Fordham University's Center for Communications and later served as dean of its graduate business school. His honors include the UChicago Alumni Association's Professional Achievement Award and a National Academy of Television Arts Lifetime Achievement Award. He is survived by two daughters, a sister, and six grandchildren.

Charles H. Long, DB'53, PhD'62, died February 12 in Chapel Hill, NC. He was 93. A World War II US Army Air Force veteran and an ordained minister of the American Baptist Convention, Long rose to the rank of full professor at UChicago's Divinity School, where he served as dean of students, chaired the Committee on African Studies, and co-

founded the journal *History of Religions*. In 1973 he was elected president of the American Academy of Religion, and the following year he joined the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He later taught at Syracuse University and the University of California, Santa Barbara, retiring in 1996. A leading historian of religion and a founding member of the Society for the Study of Black Religion, Long received many honors, including the Divinity School's Alumnus of the Year Award. Survivors include his wife, **Alice Freeman Long**, AM'52; several children and grandchildren; and brother **Jerome H. Long**, DB'60, AM'62, PhD'73.

Joel J. Kupperman, AB'54, SB'55, AM'56, died April 8 in New York City. He was 83. A star on the radio and television program *The Quiz Kids* from age 6 to 16, Kupperman was scarred by the media attention and turned to a reclusive academic life. At UChicago he studied Chinese philosophy with Herrlee G. Creel, PhD'26, AM'27, DB'28, PhD'29, and left the United States to earn a doctorate in philosophy at the University of Cambridge. Teaching philosophy at the University of Connecticut from 1960 until his retirement 50 years later, he specialized in ethics and aesthetics and helped introduce Asian philosophy into US university curricula. The author of such works as *Character* (1991), he received the UConn Foundation's Faculty Excellence in Teaching and Faculty Excellence in Research Awards. He is survived by his wife, Karen Ordahl Kupperman; a daughter; a son; a sister; and a grandchild.

1960s

Aaron J. Douglas, AB'62, of Fort Collins, CO, died February 2. He was 79. With a PhD in economics, Douglas served as an assistant professor at the University of California, Berkeley, and as a research associate at Harvard University before earning a master's in forestry and spending the rest of his career as a natural resource economist. He worked first in Fort Collins for the US Fish and Wildlife Service and then for the US Geological Survey, developing nonmarket valuation methods to assess alternative natural resource management proposals. Among other accomplishments, Douglas helped secure a major agreement to remove dams from the Klamath River.

James B. Drew, AM'64, died May 16, 2019, in Chicago. He was 78. A licensed clinical social worker, Drew ran his own private practice for nearly 50 years. His wife, Lynn Urwitz Drew, AM'68, died in 2017. He is survived by two daughters, **Leah Tova Drew**, LAB'99, and **Anyia Drew**, LAB'05; a sister; and two brothers.

David B. Sarver, JD'64, MBA'66, died January 15 in Seattle. He was 80. After working in the Illinois Department of Revenue's income tax group, Sarver led the tax department at the accounting firm Laventhol & Horwath's Minneapolis office, where he became a partner. He later ran a private office as a tax and accounting adviser in Southern California. In retirement Sarver served as a hospital

treasurer on Orcas Island, WA. Survivors include his wife, Maxine; a daughter; and a son. **Paul K. Becker**, AB'68, AM'73, died March 16, 2019, in Port Townsend, WA. He was 72. A math major in the College and a conscientious objector during the Vietnam War, Becker earned his UChicago master's in psychology and moved to San Francisco, studying aikido and teaching math at a local community college. With a second master's in physics, he worked as an oceanographer at the University of Washington before joining the Seattle-based software company his brother founded and remaining there for the rest of his career. Becker founded Aikido Port Townsend, a martial arts school in his longtime hometown. He is survived by his wife, Lisa Crosby; two daughters; a brother; and two step-siblings.

Joseph D. Brisben, AB'69 (Class of 1963), died January 27 in Iowa City, IA. He was 78. After working as a journalist in Chicago, Brisben embarked on a career in public relations at the University of Chicago; at Drake University, where he earned a master's in English; and at the University of Iowa. In midlife he changed professions and became a financial planner for Securities Corporation of Iowa, BDF Investments, and Wells Fargo. A skilled musician, Brisben also wrote award-winning fiction. He is survived by two daughters, two sons, and several grandchildren.

Howard B. Abrams, LAB'58, JD'66, of Huntington Woods, MI, died January 27. He was 79. An expert on copyright and entertainment law, Abrams was professor emeritus of law at the University of Detroit Mercy and the author of the annually updated treatise *The Law of Copyright*. A voting member of the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences and twice a trustee of the Copyright Society of the USA, he received the State Bar of Michigan's John Hensl Award for his contributions to law and the arts. Survivors include his wife, Nina Dodge Abrams, and two siblings.

Avraham "Rami" Rabby, MBA'69, died April 17 in Ramat Gan, Israel. He was 77. The first blind person to serve as a US State Department diplomat, Rabby worked in human resources and in employment consulting for people with disabilities before he applied to the Foreign Service in 1985. He waged and won a four-year legal battle that reversed a State Department policy barring the blind from diplomatic service, taking his first post at the US embassy in London and finishing his career as chief of the political section at the embassy in Trinidad and Tobago. He is survived by a brother.

1970s

Donald C. Farley Jr., MAT'71, died December 21 in Evanston, IL. He was 97. After serving in the South Pacific as a US Army radio telegraph operator during World War II, Farley resumed his studies at Oberlin College and became a teaching fellow in China. He later earned a master of divinity at Yale University and served as a minister in the United Church of Christ for more than 20 years. Launching

a second career midlife, he earned a master's at UChicago and taught high school English in the Chicago area. He is survived by three daughters, a brother, four grandchildren, and two step-grandchildren.

Conrad W. Worrill, AM'71, died June 3 in Chicago. He was 78. A US Army veteran and a civil rights activist, Worrill followed his School of Social Service Administration degree with a doctorate in curriculum and instruction and became an advocate for African-centered education. He spent more than 40 years on the faculty of Northeastern Illinois University, where he directed the Jacob H. Carruthers Center for Inner City Studies, based in Chicago's Bronzeville neighborhood. The longtime chair of the National Black United Front and a key organizer in Harold Washington's first Chicago mayoral campaign, Worrill served as a consultant for the 1995 Million Man March. He is survived by his wife, Arlina, and four daughters.

Steven D. Golladay, SM'72, PhD'82, of Hopewell Junction, NY, died December 9. He was 73. A Vietnam War US Army veteran with a PhD in physics, Golladay worked in microelectronics research and design at IBM, where he was credited with more than 20 US patents. He later became lead designer for the Japanese semiconductor company Nufuare Technology. He is survived by his wife, **Lucy A. Anich**, MAT'70; a sister; and a brother.

Martin Stern, MBA'72, died October 13 in Highland Park, IL. He was 72. A real estate executive, Stern worked for several companies in Chicago before he joined US Equities Realty, becoming executive vice president and managing director. Among other projects with the firm, he led the development team behind the Harold Washington Library. After the firm's acquisition by Coldwell Banker Richard Ellis, Stern continued as head of real estate advisory services, a position he held at his death. He is survived by his wife, Devi; two daughters; his father; and a sister.

Shelley Y. Kaplan, AB'73, of Chicago, died of cancer July 11, 2018. She was 67. Kaplan earned a law degree from the Illinois Institute of Technology's Chicago-Kent College of Law and led an eclectic professional life. She independently published a number of children's books, did publicity work as a professional clown, and for 15 years served as a patrol officer with the Chicago Police Department. Survivors include her husband, **Robert W. Hutchison**, LAB'66.

Marguerite M. Kelly, AB'75, MBA'78, of Harpswell, ME, died of complications from a bacterial infection April 11. She was 67. An accountant and financial adviser, Kelly worked as a senior audit manager at Deloitte, specializing in initial public offerings. With her husband, **Anthony J. Barrett**, AB'75, MBA'77, she lived in Cairo for several years and ran a nonprofit with the Egyptian minister of health to address low childhood cancer survival rates. Returning to the United States, Kelly and her husband moved into a trailer, traveled the country, and settled on Great Island in Harpswell, where she served as town treasurer until her death. Among

other accomplishments, she guided the town through its first issuance of municipal bonds. She is survived by her husband, two sisters, and a brother.

Jami Dupre English, MST'78, of Chicago, died April 7, 2019. He was 91. As a Black US Army corporal and drill sergeant in the 1940s, English trained White troops prior to President Harry Truman's order desegregating the armed forces. After pursuing an initial civilian career in business, he spent many years teaching science, math, and social studies in the Chicago Public Schools. He also served as an acting assistant principal and on the Chicago Board of Education. In retirement he ran a photography and videography business, Pretty Pictures. He is survived by his wife, Thelma; four daughters; a son; a sister; eight grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

1980s

Kenneth A. Taylor, PhD'84, died of a probable heart attack December 2 in Los Altos, CA. He was 65. A Stanford University philosophy professor, Taylor served as department chair and specialized in the philosophy of language and mind. He helped revamp Stanford's symbolic systems program, an interdisciplinary undergraduate major, and codirected the school's public humanities program. He also cofounded and cohosted the internationally syndicated public radio show *Philosophy Talk*. He is survived by his wife, **Claire S. Yoshida**, AM'81; a son; his parents; a sister; and a brother.

Robert Pfeffer, AB'89 (Class of 1988), JD'95, of Dallas, died February 3, 2019. He was 52. In addition to his bachelor's in economics and his JD from UChicago, Pfeffer earned a master's in criminology and criminal justice from Oxford University. He practiced law with Wall Street firms in New York City and with litigation firms in Dallas. Managing Carrell Blanton Ferris & Associates' Dallas office, he specialized in commercial, constitutional, and criminal litigation. Pfeffer also held several academic appointments, teaching at the University of Mississippi School of Law, the University of Alabama School of Law, and elsewhere. Survivors include his wife, Alicia.

1990s

Patrick J. Nestor, AB'90, died January 7 in Seattle of injuries from a car accident. He was 51. Nestor did his medical internship and residency in internal medicine at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. After a fellowship in hematology and medical oncology at Washington University in St. Louis, he treated patients at cancer centers in coastal Washington. He is survived by his wife, Linda; a daughter; three sons; his mother and father; and a sister.

James W. Perling, MBA'96, of Bernardsville, NJ, died after a long illness July 23, 2019. He was 60. Perling worked as a chemical engineer for the manufacturers Rohm and Hass and Morton International. After moving

into sales at Morton, he earned his MBA and began consulting with Peace Works, where he became director of finance and business development. He then joined the building solutions division of Dow Chemical (later DuPont), working with architects and real estate developers in the New York City area. A skilled carpenter, he rehabilitated local residential properties in his spare time. He is survived by his wife, Christina Thompson-Perling; two sons; two sisters; and a brother. **Luba O. Waszczur-Sandoval**, AB'99, of Bensenville, IL, died April 27. She was 43. As a French major in the College, Waszczur-Sandoval studied for a year at the Université de Paris. After working as a project coordinator for a language interpretation and translation services provider, she became a recruiter for a Chicago-area retail services company. She is survived by her husband, Jose; a son; and her parents.

2000s

Kevin L. Morris, JD'02, died of complications from brain cancer November 10 in Downers Grove, IL. He was 46. Morris earned an MBA and worked as director of fiscal management and planning at Illinois State University. Returning to school, he started his law career as a summer associate in the Chicago office of Kirkland & Ellis, where he went on to become partner and spent the rest of his career. Known for representing large private equity firms, he specialized in acquisitions, joint ventures, and other complex business transactions. He is survived by his wife, Tonya; a son; his father and step-mother; two sisters; and a brother.

2010s

Clancy S. Taylor, AB'16, AM'17, of Houston, died May 16 at age 25. Taylor earned a second master's degree at Rice University in the course of pursuing a PhD in English. Specializing in comparative modernist literature and continental philosophy, Taylor served as a fellow with the scholarly journal *Studies in English Literature 1500-1900*, participated on a grant-funded team developing a course on race making in the Middle Ages, and appeared on panels at national literary conferences. Survivors include parents and maternal and paternal grandparents.

2020s

Elle T. D'Amore, Class of 2022 in the Law School, of Chicago, died of a brain seizure May 26. She was 26. With an undergraduate degree in philosophy and psychology, D'Amore spent four years as a paralegal before entering the Law School. A member of the Law Women's Caucus, the Hemingway Society, and the Impact Initiative, she was elected to serve as a 2L class representative for the coming academic year and was chosen to be an Autumn Quarter orientation leader. She is survived by her parents, two brothers, and her maternal grandmother.

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 **THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**



THE UCHICAGOAN

Stephanie Soileau

AB'98

*Questions for the creative writing
faculty member, College alumna,
and author of Last One Out
Shut Off the Lights.*

What would you want to be doing if not your current profession?

Unrealistically: busking on the streets of New Orleans with an old-time string band, captaining a shrimp trawler in Barataria Bay, field reporting on oil industry abuses and environmental degradation in the Niger Delta. Realistically: collecting oral histories and folklore in Gulf Coast Louisiana.

What do you hate that everyone else loves?

John Cusack, picnics, kite flying, board games, brunch (the event, not the food), falafel, comedies, bike riding, Saturday programming on NPR (*Wait Wait... Don't Tell Me!*, *A Prairie Home Companion*), #Caturday, wind.

What do you love that everyone else hates?

Mayo and bologna sandwiches on white bread.

What book changed your life?

When I read *Les Misérables* at 14 years old, I thought, my God, a novel can do all that? It's history and morality tale and philosophy and psychological case study and high (melo)drama all at once. *Les Misérables* is still a touchstone when I need to remember why the hell I'm still doing this.

What person, alive or dead, would you want to write your life story?

For a while there, my old bachelor daddy's neighbors were trying to set him up with ladies, but he wouldn't have it. "When the time comes, if it does," he said, "I believe I'll do my own shopping." That's how I feel about this question. When the time comes, if it does, I believe I'll do my own writing.

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

When I moved from my mama's single-wide in south Louisiana to the dreamy, monastic fortress of UChicago, I was thrilled—and terrified into silence. Over those four years, I had to learn to speak up, to show up, to recognize and try to overcome my first-gen imposter syndrome (though we didn't have those words for it back then).



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November 5, 2019

short list

News for the UChicago community

Editor's note: At one point during the 2019 World Marathon Challenge, Greg Nance, AB'11, ran 16 miles with severe quad cramps, twisting like a lizard on its hind legs. Read on to learn why he calls that a "privilege," to meet an alumna who became friends with Frank Lloyd Wright, and for tips on how to find your stolen bike.

Top of mind



1. On the Wright side of design

She couldn't stop International Style design, but editor and Frank Lloyd Wright confidant Elizabeth Gordon, PhB'27, built the magazine *House Beautiful* into a serious commercial and architectural influence. [More →](#)

[Go inside a course co-taught by a physicist and an architect.](#)

[Smarten up your own décor with campus-inspired luminarias.](#)

Short List

Research you can use, UChicagoans in the news, and more—every other Tuesday

February 2020

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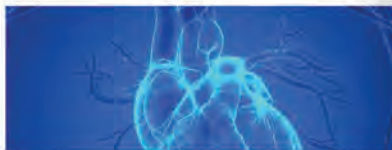
a small selection of science stories

In circulation

In 2004 the *American Scholar* published "*Joyas Voladoras*," an ode to the heart by Brian Doyle (1956-2017). In this short essay he writes, "No living being is without interior liquid motion. We all churn inside."

The heart powers that motion, and "every creature on earth has approximately two billion heartbeats to spend in a lifetime." Doyle's average takes a little [literary license](#), but the point remains: we have a finite number of beats, and scientists are working to make sure we squeeze out every last drop of life.

Light hearted



μChicago

A small selection of science stories each month



Crushing it: Seeing is believing

With New Year's behind us, the resolutions we made sit close enough in our memories to make us feel really bad for hitting the snooze button in the morning ([sleep is good, remember?](#)). As we look at the holidays in our rearview mirrors, the rest of the season lumbers on with very little dazzle on the horizon. To add some cheer, February gives us a great big hug or, in my case, chocolate. My kids enjoy counting down to the faux holiday too, and their reason is sweeter than mine: crushes.

Remember [crushes](#)? Valentine's Day was the time you gave your intended a nudge, in hopes of being noticed in return. Knowing that my 9-year-old daughter is just breaking into this delicate dance of expression, I accompanied her to the store, where we searched for the perfect cards with the perfect candy accompaniment ([Nerds are still a hit](#)). My son, less interested in his parents' help, tends to plan group trips to the movies on that fateful day. I'm all too familiar with his move—that secret fish of an invite nestled into a wide net of hope that just maybe you'll be able to catch one glance or smile. [To be seen](#)—isn't that what we all really want?

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