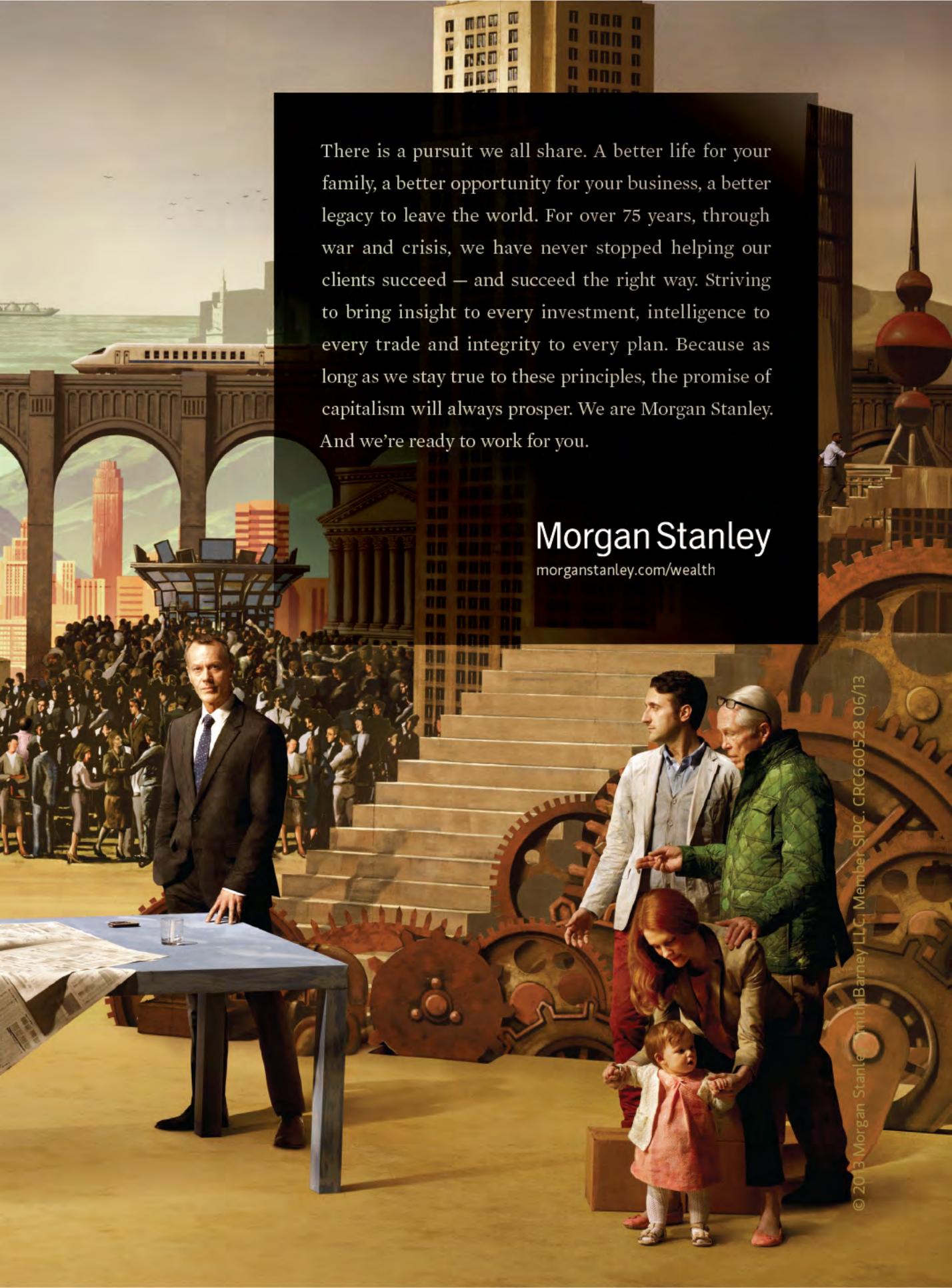


THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MAGAZINE



JULY-AUG 2013, VOLUME 105, NUMBER 6



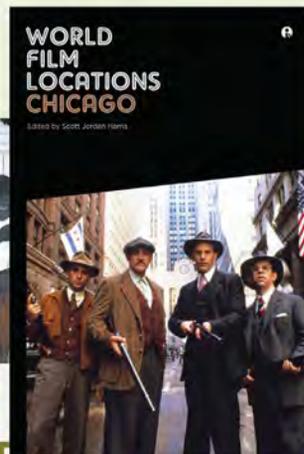
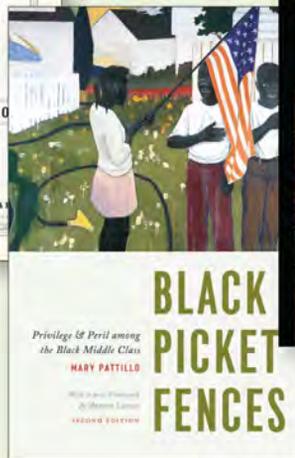
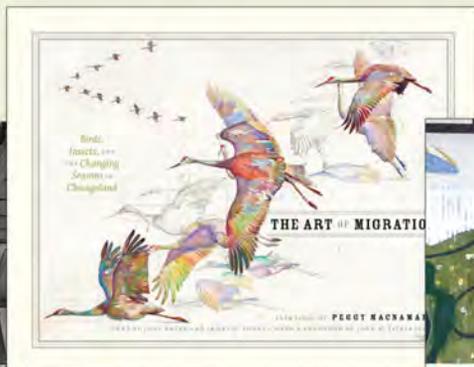
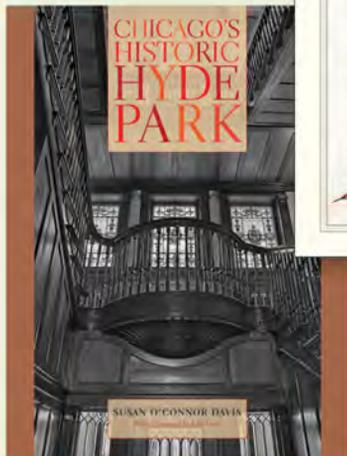
A surreal, stylized cityscape with a train, a crowd, and large gears. The scene is a mix of modern and classical architecture, with a train crossing a bridge in the background, a large crowd of people in the middle ground, and large, golden gears in the foreground. A man in a suit stands at a table on the left, and a family of four is on the right. The overall tone is warm and aspirational.

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NEW PERSPECTIVES ON CHICAGO



FROM CHICAGO

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SUSAN O'CONNOR DAVIS

With a Foreword by John Vinci

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Birds, Insects, and the Changing Seasons in Chicagoland

Paintings by PEGGY MACNAMARA

Text by John Bates and James H. Boone

With a Foreword by John W. Fitzpatrick

"Peggy Macnamara's wonderful talent as an artist and deep understanding of science enable her to deftly capture the natural world through her watercolors. This is an extraordinary volume capping Peggy's insight into migratory patterns, the Chicago natural area, and seasonal change."—John W. McCarter Jr., president and CEO of the Field Museum

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Privilege and Peril among the Black Middle Class

Second Edition

MARY PATTILLO

With a new Foreword by Annette Lareau

"Through the prism of a South Side Chicago neighborhood, the author shows the distinctly different reality middle-class blacks face as opposed to middle-class whites."—*Ebony*

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FROM INTELLECT

World Film Locations: Chicago

Edited by SCOTT JORDAN HARRIS

"If you love the movies and you love a city, you can only hope this series gets around to yours. Scott Jordan Harris has rounded up writers who know and love both, and their examples celebrate how locations participate in a scene. . . . This is a rare movie book with an original inspiration. It brings something great to the party."—Roger Ebert

PAPER \$18.00

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MAGAZINE

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The stewardess has played a starring role in the history of airline advertising, including an iconic United Airlines campaign. See “Selling the Friendly Skies,” page 26. Illustration by Brian Stauffer.

Features

26 SELLING THE FRIENDLY SKIES

American stewardesses and the making of an iconic advertising campaign. *By Victoria Vantoch, AB’97*

34 PERENNIAL TIES

Scenes from a verdant and varied Alumni Weekend. *By Guido Mendes*

40 LEGACY

Jewel C. Stradford Lafontant, JD’46, was a lawyer and public servant who broke many barriers. *By Carrie Golus, AB’91, AM’93*

42 FREE FOR ALL

Spring quarter, like any other, offered an encyclopedia of public talks on campus, illuminating topics art historical, zoological, and everything in between. At 11 of these talks, the *Magazine* staff were there. *Illustrations by Federico Jordan*

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Even for old-school book fetishists, the *Magazine*’s new app is worth texting home about.

6 LETTERS

Readers comment on a story of long-lost love, a reversal of fortune in Russia, the variety of wine sellers’ cellars, the Chicago Theological Seminary’s sacred space, student life once upon a time, Herbert Lamm’s single-minded life of the mind, and more.

11 ON THE AGENDA

John W. Boyer, AM’69, PhD’75, dean of the College, reflects on the legacies of great professors past, “an inheritance that we must renew for our successors.”

13 UCHICAGO JOURNAL

A trek across Turkey; a model economist; Elie Wiesel’s moral vision for politics; storytellers, after a fashion; Mr. Levi goes to Washington; campus protests demonstrate the importance of dissent; and a new dean builds on the Physical Sciences Division’s strong foundation.

24 COURSE WORK

Pressing questions: Former US attorney Patrick Fitzgerald guides law students through the thicket of national security law.

49 PEER REVIEW

Phoebe Maltz Bovy, AB’05, enters the fray over the princess and the brain—Kate Middleton and Hilary Mantel. Plus: Alumni News, Deaths, and Classifieds.

80 LITE OF THE MIND

Title fight: We’re looking for readers with the spines to stack up against the competition in the *Magazine*’s latest contest.



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The University established an affiliation with the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Massachusetts. (See For the Record, page 18.) A leader in scientific discovery and research training, the lab's focus on marine organisms, including this squid, offers insight into all living systems. Courtesy Marine Biological Laboratory.





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Hoard and release

BY LAURA DEMANSKI, AM'94

When I was a graduate student, some of us were prone to forget we had a library. Not really, but the pleasures—and credentialing power—of building a private collection were heady. After all, what if your library books were recalled? (They inevitably were, but recall wars are a topic for another column.) Where was the fun in moving about your apartment without dodging book stacks? What better place to feed the habit than the Murderer's Row of bookstores on 57th Street? And, of course, there were the satisfactions of penciling in notes and showing off your reading pedigree—or at least your sterling intentions.

The books did accumulate. Powell's did prosper. Since leaving school, I've sold back a number of mine but clung to many more. Still, when I traveled with college friends this spring and watched them download new titles on their Kindles for the flight home, the lure of the new gripped me, and my bag felt a little heavier. There's an e-reader in an e-shopping cart with my e-name on it as you read this. The day is approaching when I'll click "buy" and the kudzu spread of real books will stall.

As of this month, the digital edition of the *University of Chicago Magazine* will be waiting for me—and for you, whether you're also new to tablets or an old hand. To download our new iPad, iPhone, and Android app, visit mag.uchicago.edu/digital.

Meanwhile, each new *Magazine* will continue to appear in your mailbox and online—with web exclusives—at mag.uchicago.edu. We're sometimes asked whether, in this electronic age, we're considering doing away with the print edition. So far, the answer is no.

What we hear from UChicago alumni jibes with national reader surveys like the one administered by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) each year. Both say that most alumni still want a print copy of their magazines. In CASE's 2012 survey, 66 percent of readers wanted print, 20 percent wanted print plus online access, and 14 percent preferred an online edition only. Some of our readers keep each issue at hand to dip into over weeks or months. Others display it on their coffee tables or stash it in their bags.

By the way, if you haven't yet traded in your paper library for a digital version, we have a proposition: see page 80 for the *Magazine's* latest reader contest. It may reward your hoarding. ♦



LETTERS

Book club boon

I very much enjoyed Leslie Maitland's (AB'71) article ("Crossing the Borders of Time," May–June/13). I came across the article as I was reading her book of the same name for my new book club of University of Chicago alumnae in New York City. I was excited to learn that Leslie herself was a University of Chicago alumna, and stunned to realize that I know her son, Zach Werner, AB'08, from a summer program in 2001 and the U of C. It's a small world!

The book club ladies all loved the book, and we so appreciated Leslie taking the time to talk with us.

the writing process, behind-the-scenes stories, and what she learned by delving so deeply into her family's relationships.

I highly recommend *Crossing the Borders of Time* to everyone. Leslie beautifully brings the history of Nazi Germany, Vichy France, and baby boomer America to life through the story of her mother and Roland, her mother's long-lost love. The book raises profound questions of identity, family, choices, and love.

*Hanna Lundqvist Dameron, AB'08
New York*

The rest of the story

Leslie Maitland's account of her mother's escape from wartime France and separation from her devoted non-Jewish fiancé is enthralling, but it leaves one

crucial question dangling. Speaking no doubt for thousands of other readers, I ask, what became of Roland?

*Christopher Clausen, AM'65
Carlisle, Pennsylvania*

Roland and Janine met again after Leslie tracked him down. The full story is revealed in Maitland's book, Crossing the Borders of Time, available in paperback (Other Press, 2013).—Ed.

Late awakening

Over the years I have derived great pleasure reading the articles in the *University of Chicago Magazine*, but I must demur from the adulation given to William Browder, AB'85, on his later-life epiphany ("Reversal of Fortune," May–June/13). Better late than never, but it is hard to comprehend how he could have missed the signals of a totally repressive regime as he accumulated his wealth. And in doing so as the Russian national industrial base was stolen. Possibly he was too busy reaping the benefits and deciding when and how

to extract himself and his accumulated wealth before his benefactor fell out of favor with the regime.

Am I too harsh in my observations? Possibly, but what motivated him to revoke his US citizenship and acquire UK citizenship? Were the tax and legal ramifications too heavy a load to bear? Certainly he had no inhibition in seeking action on the part of the US government in the Sergei Magnitsky case. Again, a manipulator to benefit his future and lift his self-image.

Russia has been looted, a repressive regime is in power, Magnitsky is dead, and Browder is free to roam the world with his UK citizenship as far as his wealth will allow. What a world!

*Chet Mitchell, MBA'61
Deland, Florida*

Wide world of wine

It is stated in "In Vino Veritas" (May–June/13) that "because we are the United States, we have available to us a range of wines that no other culture has." It is also stated that a French person doesn't have wine from 15 countries.

I do not want to speak for the French, but as their neighbor, I can say that the average Belgian supermarket does easily give access to wines from 15 different countries: Argentina, Chile, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, etc. So it appears that Bill St. John, AM'77, AM'80, PhD'83, will have to drink another glass before he finds the "veritas" in the "vino."

*Roland Deras, MBA'75
Drongen, Belgium*

A place apart

We are writing this letter in response to "Economic Model" (UChicago Journal, May–June/13). As the children of Victor Obenhaus, a Chicago Theological Seminary professor, we, along with our brother, grew up attending graduations, community worship services, and weddings, and eventually having our own weddings in Graham Taylor and Thorndyke Hilton Chapels at the Chicago Theological Seminary. The first time one of us saw and met Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was at convocation when Dr. King spoke and was given an honorary degree in Graham Taylor Chapel. The chapel was a place where commitment to social action based on



PHOTO COURTESY LESLIE MAITLAND, AB'71

faith was expressed by powerful preachers. For us it was a sacred place.

There are many places for students to have a cup of coffee and discuss supply side economics. This should never have been one of them. Contrary to architect Ann Beha's statement, her contemporary design has desecrated a sacred place that stood for something historically significant and dynamic. We are saddened by the lack of understanding on the part of the University and Beha.

Helen Obenhaus Halverson, U-High'60

Hampton Bays, New York

Constance Obenhaus Goldberg, U-High'57
Chicago

Correcting the record

Greg Bellow's (AB'66, AM'68) article in the *Magazine* about grieving the death of his father, Saul Bellow, X'39, ("Awakened by a Grave Robbery," May–June/13) contains a fallacious description of *Patrimony*, my 1991 memoir about my own father's final illness and death in 1989.

Mr. Bellow writes, "I was deeply struck by a scene in which the elder Roth catches his son taking notes, no doubt in preparation for writing about moments that Philip's father considered too private to expose. I asked myself, 'Has Philip no shame?'"

But there is no such scene in *Patrimony* or anything remotely resembling such a scene—there is, indeed, not so much as a single fleeting reference to note-taking, mine or anyone else's, anywhere in the book, however "deeply struck" by the nonexistent scene Mr. Bellow may remember himself being. He presents as truth the same erroneous fantasy about my shamelessness in his memoir *Saul Bellow's Heart*.

Philip Roth, AM'55

Cornwall Bridge, Connecticut

We apologize for the error.—Ed.

Informed decision

There's a meme going around that Romney would have won the election "if only" he could have gotten his true self and his true message across ("Elephant in the Room," UChicago Journal, May–June/13).

Americans are just not that stupid, a point that these nattering ideologues apparently still feel comfortable ignoring. America got Romney's message and, as a people, we rejected it. As long as Repub-



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LETTERS

lican leaders and prognosticators remain in denial about this fundamental fact, the Democratic Party has nothing to fear. (Except, as history teaches us, itself.)

*Grant Bergman, MBA'85
Carlsbad, California*

Brothers in letters

My dear fellow class of '86-er, I too have a scarlet letter F ("My Scarlet Letter," May–June/13). For me it was O-Chem. I too had a moment in the lab with the professor. I had to take the course over during a painfully beautiful summer. You were luckier. I still can't eat anything with cloves.

*John Kelly, AB'88 (Class of 1986)
San Francisco*

A brighter shade of scarlet

By coincidence, I've just started reading Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*. Note: I didn't say I was rereading it, though I'm certain that I read it in high school or college or both. I could swear I'd never seen it before! The answer, of course, is that despite a lovely set of grades and degrees in 1948, 1950, and 1954 (plus internship), I never really felt at leisure to read "trifles" such as fiction or poetry. I always had a math or science project that seemed more urgent.

I suspect that I really didn't learn to read until a few years ago, with the children gone from our home, grandchildren from coast to coast, and a more leisurely pace in my psychiatric practice. I started rereading classics and was astonished at their worth! I've read my way through Americans, Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Irishmen, as well as French, German, Austrian, Italian, Czech, Russian, etc., authors with great relish and insights (also, a little experience doesn't hurt in comprehending the written word).

And now I've read Wayne Scott, AB'86, AM'89, with equal delight and insight. It's a wonderful piece and should be added to the Great Books reading list.

*David L. Rosenberg, PhB'48, SB'50, MD'54
Highland Park, Illinois*

Keep them separated

James A. Rauen, AB'82, was brave to point his finger at the 900-pound gorilla of religion that is in fact kicking the stuffing out of the First Amendment (Letters, May–June/13).

Rauen's focus is narrowly on the conflicts arising between Obamacare and the Catholic Church, but he has actually exposed a long-blinkered need to acknowledge how separation of church and state has surreptitiously been mutated into symbiosis, blatantly unconstitutional. Especially in these difficult times of more and more local governments facing unbalanced budgets and bankruptcy, it would seem to be the moment to seriously address how "make no law regarding the establishment of religion" (note the Constitution says "religion" generically) and the Fourteenth Amendment can be made compatible with tax laws that expressly exempt religious institutions from paying for basic public services or complying with a host of regulatory mandates. In Chicago, churches have even been getting free public water and are now complaining about the mayor's effort to make them pay up for it.

Let me be clear: I admire everyone who conscientiously lives their life in accordance with the uplifting religious principles they have accepted, and society benefits from the charitable example and sacrifices for the public good that they accept as a religious duty. But establishment of religion is unambiguous and preemptive. If an ordinary good-hearted person with no religious motivation, a humanist atheist for example, is simply charitable, takes street people into their home, and provides meals or

clothing to the needy but has no religious incorporation, there is no similar automatic tax exemption.

This is not an issue of atheists versus true believers. It is, plain and simple, separation of church and state. Whatever religious thought and conviction one may hold in one's heart is personal and should be private. But take a look at our laws; there is clearly a thumb remaining on the scale.

*Herb Caplan, AB'52, JD'57
Chicago*

Mortal lessons

I agree completely that undergraduates should be taught regarding death and dying ("Decomposure," Mar–Apr/13). Many years ago at the Harvard Chapel I used to give talks to students. On one occasion, in a fit of cynicism, I said to them, you have come here to study science in order to manipulate nature, you have come here to study the social sciences and humanities in order to manipulate human beings. You have come here to study religion to learn how to die. Needless to say, I no longer was allowed to speak at the chapel.

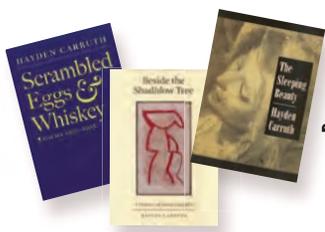
*Richard N. Frye (parent)
Brimfield, Massachusetts*

Natural burial

Carol Berkower, AB'85 (Letters, May–June/13), writes correctly about the traditional Jewish practices surrounding burial. However, she errs when she attributes to New Jersey law the use of a cement vault around the casket. No federal or state law requires the use of cement grave liners. They are required only by the cemeteries in order to keep the grass even. Green cemeteries do not require this overuse of cement and are growing in number in the United States. You can find more information about green burial from the Green Burial Council, greenburialcouncil.org. Here in the Chicago area, green burial is available at Willow Lawn Cemetery in Vernon Hills and Windridge Nature Preserve in Cary.

*Deborah Brown (parent)
Wilmette, Illinois*

BLAST FROM THE PAST



Years ago I was discussing one of Gregory Corso's poems with Corso himself, and he offhandedly said that he had followed suggestions Hayden Carruth offered on the poem. "Hayden Carruth?" I thought. "And how is it that I have never met Hayden Carruth?" Your wonderful article ("Lives of a Poet," April/05) on this excellent poet answered that question.

—Michael Andre, AM'69, October 2005

Signs of student life

I read with interest Richard M. Janopaul's (AB'52) letter in the May–June/13 issue concerning when student social gatherings may have started in Ida Noyes Hall. I do believe that there

were some social gatherings prior to the spring of 1952, which he mentions. Unless it was a year earlier, I think it was during my last year of residence in Burton-Judson (1949–50) that I recall some sort of canteen being held Sunday evenings at Ida Noyes. It was held in the east wing of the main floor of the building. I never attended, but I did have a job as part of the cleanup crew after the event was over. I would mop the floor, move tables and chairs around, etc. I was paid around 75 cents an hour and the job took about one and a half hours to complete each week. Later in the week I would receive a check of about \$1.13, as I remember it.

Needless to say, this extra change came in real handy. Those were the days when College tuition ran about \$510 a year. Student medical coverage was included, and it cost ten cents to ride the IC to Randolph Street.

*James A. Lessly, PhD '50
O'Fallon, Missouri*

Social calendar

I was truly astonished to read Richard Janopaul's letter. I can report quite accurately on this period, as I was chairman of the Student Union from 1946 to 1948, when it conducted more than 400 events and was one of the three largest organizations on campus, with 11 departments and more than 300 members. In 1949, partly in response to Chicago's activities, I was named the first student chairman of the nationwide Association of College Unions.

At Chicago we held an average of 12 programs a week, the third most in the nation (following Cornell and Wisconsin). And there were at least two chairpersons after me, up to 1950. Activities included the annual Orientation Week, the major dances, camping outings in the West, musical presentations, lectures, seasonal parties, movies, a "gambling" event called Night of Sin, and a weekly Sunday night event appropriately named the Noyes Box in Ida Noyes.

So I'm mystified about what happened after some "group of students" talked about the use of Ida Noyes (and presumably the related Reynolds Club). Did they do anything except talk? Then President Hutchins was largely dismissive of extracurricular life, so it remained the responsibility of student initiative, supported by Deans Strozier and Bergstresser, to provide



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UCHICAGO ALUMNI

LETTERS

much of Chicago's student social life.

*Michael Weinberg Jr., U-High '43, AB '47
Highland Park, Illinois*

Then and now

The following item is from the May–June class notes (Class of 1963): “For our [50th] reunion ... Bernardine Dohrn, AB'63, JD'67, [and four other alums] ... are coordinating a session by and for members of the Class of 1963 ... [called] Making a Difference: Then, Now and Later.”

For those too young to remember, Dohrn was a leading member of the Weather Underground, in which role she did make some kind of difference, though she didn't achieve her goals. A manifesto, which she and her coauthors dedicated to Sirhan Sirhan (assassin of Senator Robert Kennedy), calls for the “violent overthrow of the bourgeoisie and establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat.” Dohrn may be best known for her notorious celebration of the Manson murders: “Dig it! First they

killed those pigs, then they ate their dinner in the same room with them, then they even stuck a fork into the pig [Sharon] Tate's stomach. Wild.”

*Malcolm Sherman, SB'60, SM'60
Albany, New York*

Lasting impression

As I begin to really retire, I want to contribute some thoughts about a truly great (and seemingly forgotten) professor in the College: Herbert Lamm, PhD'40.

During Orientation Week in 1948, rumor had it that the most instructive lecture tied to the Humanities II examinations was at eight in the morning, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, by Professor Lamm. So on the first morning of the quarter, a gaggle of us left Mathews House in Burton-Judson Court to cross the Midway to attend that lecture. Crossing with us, oblivious to the autos, was a short man, head down, cigarette dangling from his mouth, writing furiously on some folded, wrinkled paper sheets. I dropped behind the gaggle, letting my roommate (John Scandalios, AB'51, MBA'53) lead the Mathews pack to Mandel Hall. A car was zooming toward the man, but he had stopped in the middle of the busy eastbound lane appar-

ently to read what he had just written. Grabbing his arm, I waved to a stop the oncoming car and moved him as quickly as he would go to the Plaisance grass. He didn't say a word or look up and never stopped scribbling until he entered Mandel and climbed to the podium to introduce himself: Herbert Lamm.

In that first lecture, Lamm provided us with the most brilliant 50-minute synthesis of the questions posed to thinkers and doers in the Western world of ideas and experience I have ever encountered. The same day, he led with brilliance a discussion group that began to teach us the art of serious dialogue. Years later I came to know him personally. Every encounter was a set of great teaching moments.

In his own community of scholars, he was continually and literally scolded for not publishing much. Not only in Chicago. I heard the same criticism in Cambridge from Harry Austryn Wolfson, another great teacher and philosopher. In a gathering of graduate students in Richard McKeon's magnificent home library, I joined that chorus. At least that very first lecture of October 1948, I insisted, belonged in its own Great Book. Alan Gewirth came to his defense. “Herb is a great teacher! Like every great teacher, his work will be graded not on what he publishes, but on the work of his students.” Through it all, I never heard Lamm come to his own defense. He would gaze at the critics, as if they didn't get it.

I will not pretend that my work deserves identity with the great teaching of Lamm. Near the end of my life, as I put away still another item in our storage shed—this one a marble-based bust of Bernardino Ramazzini from my colleagues in Italy—I can only hope that is the case, that I have not failed the singular significant test of a great teacher.

*Sheldon W. Samuels, AB'51
Solomons, Maryland*

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Investing in students

BY JOHN W. BOYER, AM'69, PHD'75, MARTIN A. RYERSON
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AND
IN THE COLLEGE AND DEAN OF THE COLLEGE

Last year the College lost two colleagues—Bert Cohler, AB'61, and Herman Sinaiko, AB'47, PhD'61—who embodied our ideal of a shared academic enterprise. Herman and Bert were inspiring teachers who introduced generations of students to the pleasures and the demands of learning in our University. They also cared deeply about the broader communal structures that sustain our academic work. In their honor, we have renamed two beautiful common rooms in Burton-Judson, one for Herman and one for Bert, and inaugurated in those settings a series of talks for students by Quantrell Award-winning teachers.

Herman as dean of students in the College, Bert as resident head at Burton-Judson, and both of them in many other ways, were acutely aware of the fact that although our community is primarily academic we must always be mindful of the importance of encouraging strong patterns of friendship, sociability, and collaboration among our undergraduates. The College's future depends upon investment in the intellectual and cultural success of our students—their academic achievements, the infrastructure that makes those achievements possible, and the use to which they put their educations in the short term and over the long arc of a lifetime.

We think about these investments in four parts. First, our fundraising for academic programs will center on an effort to endow the Society of Fellows in the Liberal Arts and thereby provide strong and enduring support



Boyer, a historian of the Habsburg Empire, became dean of the College in 1992. He began an unprecedented fifth term in that office in 2012.

for the teaching programs that are signature elements of a liberal arts education at Chicago. We will also seek to add additional College professorships to the faculty. These are endowed positions for senior colleagues who exemplify the ideal of teacher-scholar first articulated by William Rainey Harper and regularly invoked by all of the University's presidents, because it embodies the spirit of the University of Chicago as a place where the faculty regards teaching at all levels as vital to the life of learning and the fruitfulness of research.

We will also be seeking new funds in support of financial aid for our students—including new gifts to the

Odyssey Scholarships that will allow us to reduce or eliminate loan obligations for more families with low and moderate incomes. Moreover, we will seek funds to support merit aid for some of our most talented students—students with many choices about where to attend college. We also want to add funds that will allow us to support more international students in the College.

We are also concerned that our students have as many opportunities as possible to make thoughtful and effective plans for their futures. We have begun to build a suite of programs through the Office of Career Advancement (formerly Career Advising and Planning Services) that helps our students connect with alumni and professional networks in multiple fields, and also to take advantage of the resources available in our professional schools. Expanding the College's Metcalf Internship Program is also a crucial feature of this area of activity.

Our faculty, our students, and our alumni are fully engaged in the world beyond campus, and the fourth pillar of our plans takes its inspiration from that fact. We will seek to secure funding to insure the growth and the permanence of our civilization courses, our Center in Paris, and our many projects abroad. Our civilization courses in Jerusalem and Vienna were endowed by generous gifts from College alumni in the past year, and in the spring quarter of 2013, the 17th civilization course abroad was inaugurated in Istanbul. This year we will also see new investments in our Chicago Studies initiatives.

The University's strength resides in its remarkable ability to sustain itself across the generations. Our research and teaching today depend upon the intellectual and material inheritance of the past, an inheritance that we must renew for our successors. ♦

Smarter than your average necktie.*

Through academic rigor and open inquiry, the University of Chicago teaches students to ask pertinent and penetrating questions, such as: **“How might I dress up this oxford shirt?”**



“Where will I find a scarf that complements my classics degree?”

“In what will I tote this handsome volume of Kierkegaard?”

“Why can’t my clothes be stylish *and* challenge my assumptions?”

When metaphysical questions become material, find enlightenment in the ***uncommon collection**, a new line of special-edition UChicago gear featuring the University of Chicago tartan, available for a limited time.



THE UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO

uncommoncollection.uchicago.edu



JOURNEYS

Pedestrian crossing

Matt Krause received a warm welcome on his trek across Turkey.

Ask **Matt Krause**, AB'92, why he spent seven months walking all the way across Turkey, from the Aegean coast to the border with Iran, and you'll get more than one answer. He did it to

prove that Turkey is a safe place, with welcoming people and a culture not so different from America's. He did it for a little boy named Pryor, the son of close friends—"I just wanted to do something big for him." He did it to face down his own fears and apprehensions. He did it because he knew it would be hard and he hoped it would be rewarding.

Beneath all those reasons, though, is a deeper one: love of an adopted country. Krause first came to Turkey in 2003, when he followed his then girlfriend from his native California to her native Istanbul. They lived there for several years, and for Krause, it was an expansive, sometimes exasperating experi-

ence. He wandered ancient streets and more-ancient ruins and was within blocks of two bombings. He learned a little Turkish, made a few friends, and adapted to a city that felt familiar even as it was undeniably foreign. "It's hard to describe," he says. "I just feel comfortable here. It feels similar." The romantic relationship didn't last—he and his girlfriend got married but eventually divorced, and he returned to the United States—but Krause found a deep and permanent connection to the country. In 2011 he wrote a memoir chronicling his expat life.

Last year Krause decided to return to Turkey. He quit his job as a supply

PHOTOGRAPHY BY MATT KRAUSE

chain manager for a Seattle kitchenware company and began training for the long walk. A widely traveled hiker and backpacker, he laid out a rough route taking him from the coastal resort town of Kusadasi, near the ancient city of Ephesus, to Van, a Kurdish city near the Iranian border. Then, on September 1, 2012, he set off, not knowing exactly who he would meet or what he would see along the way, or where he would sleep for most of the next 200-some nights. "In fact," he says, "I had never been to any of the places on the walk after the first day."

He understood he was walking into potentially dangerous territory. Situated between North Africa and the Middle East, Turkey is relatively calm—although that calm can be precarious. To the east lie Iran and Iraq. And while Krause walked, Syria's civil war raged to the south. In Gaziantep, a city close to Syria, he came upon what looked from a distance to be a colorful outdoor market. As he got closer, he realized it was a Syrian refugee camp.

For the most part, though, Krause says, the unrest in Turkey's neighboring countries remained elsewhere. He never felt in danger, even after a vacationing American woman was murdered in Istanbul this past winter. "The most danger I ever had was one day toward the end of the trip. I ran into a guy on the road who wanted to rob me but was too polite."

On the walk—he averaged 12 miles a day during the first half of the journey, 20 miles a day after that, taking weekends off to rest—Krause slept in bus depots and gas stations, and camped in roadside meadows and remote clearings. "Some of my favorite nights were spent camping in the wild," he says, recalling one rainstorm that shook the pine trees above his tent and left behind an electric, warm, "magical" silence. Some mornings, Krause awoke to the sound of shepherds guiding their flocks through the fields beside him.

Krause began his journey at sea level, walking through a lush river valley of ripening fruits—"there were figs and melons and apricots and grapes; it was amazing"—and trudging through desert scrubland for days on end, before climbing up to an altitude of 7,600 feet along Turkey's mountainous eastern border. His rudimentary Turkish kept conversation flowing but light,

and he was welcomed into strangers' homes, where they fed him tea and buttered rice and asked him about life in the United States. Waiting outside a mosque after prayers to ask permission to camp in the gardens, he found himself invited to the imam's house instead. "When I walked into a town, people would just say, 'Why don't you just come stay with us?'"

On April 13, Krause reached the Iranian border, having walked more than 1,305 miles in 225 days. Now decamped to Istanbul, he is writing two books: a collection of stories from the trip and a how-to guide for those undertaking similar projects. Besides tips about supplies and packing light, he'll include some of the mantras that kept him going. "Every day be born a dumbass anew" was one. In other words, he says, "learn to suspend—not forget, just suspend—the things you think you know about the world, and just let the world that's right in front of you show you what it is."

He's also already planning another walk, this time across Iran. "Which is a harder nut to crack, especially for an American," he admits, sounding not at all deterred. The reason he wants to do it? "Iran gets so much press these days as one of the biggest enemy countries in the world. But there are good people in Iran. And I want my fellow Americans not to be afraid."—*Lydia Lyle Gibson*

ECONOMICS

Ahead of his time

Timothy Fuerst's prescient models help shape monetary policy in the wake of the financial crisis.

Questions motivate **Timothy Fuerst**, AM'87, PhD'90, the William and Dorothy O'Neill professor of economics at the University of Notre Dame. "How should a government respond to this economy? What should regulatory behavior be? How should I think about health care reform? How do I think about development in poor countries?" he asks rhetorically, describing



Fuerst pointed out impending risks.

the wide-ranging curiosity that informs his work. Economics, he says, offers an "elegant way to think about answers."

At Notre Dame and the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, where he has served for nearly two decades, Fuerst analyzes proposed monetary policy using economic models, building systems of mathematical equations that simulate a modern economy's complex workings. Economists apply theoretical shocks to some part of the model (say, house prices), measuring different monetary policies against the model's outcomes.

Fuerst's theoretical models have been influential. According to the Research Papers in Economics database, he ranks in the top 5 percent of most-cited contemporary economists.

"It's one thing to sit around and talk in a bar about these questions," Fuerst says in his office, decorated with miniature Michelangelo sculptures and pictures of his family. "It's another thing to take the idea and turn those into a series of mathematical statements that one could take and turn into computer code."

CITATIONS

A DIFFERENT TUNE

A study published June 11 in *Psychological Science* suggests that the concept of perfect pitch falls flat. About one in 10,000 people have the ability to identify a musical note just by hearing it, but psychology graduate student **Stephen Hedger**, AB'09, AM'12; postdoc **Shannon Heald**, AB'02, AM'05, PhD'12; and professor **Howard Nusbaum** found that their perceptions might be out of tune. The study originated after Heald tricked Hedger, who has perfect pitch based on objective tests, with subtle adjustments of pitch on an electronic keyboard. "Astounded" that he didn't notice the gradual change, he joined Heald and Nusbaum to develop tests to determine whether others would make the same mistake. Conducting two experiments with 27 subjects deemed to have perfect pitch,

the researchers found that the listeners did not recognize a change in gradually "detuned" notes. The group has also begun experiments indicating that pitch recognition can be improved among people with limited ability to identify notes.

ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES

Biodiversity begins in the tropics. **David Jablonski**, the William R. Kenan Jr. professor in geophysical sciences, is the lead author of a study published in the June *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* that helps confirm the "out of the tropics" model, documenting it over the past 12 million years. The process appears to be driven by "bridge species," or evolutionary lineages that straddle warmer and cooler regions. Studying marine bivalves, Jablonski's team identified the tropics as the teeming origin of most bridge

species, which allowed the evolutionary lineages to expand outward. "Somehow they left their tropical cradle, adapting to the colder temperatures and more variable climates of the temperate zones," Jablonski says. "It is impressive that they apparently expanded their ability to tolerate these harsher conditions."

MOUSE CLICK TO MARRIAGE

More and more marriages begin online, and UChicago researchers suggest that they may also be happier and more enduring. A survey of nearly 20,000 people found that 6 percent of those who met their spouses online later broke up, compared to 7.6 percent of those who met in other venues such as work, school, church, bars, parties, through friends, and on blind dates. Publishing their findings in the June *Proceedings of the National*



E-courtship works.

Academy of Sciences, the research team was led by UChicago psychology professor **John Cacioppo**, a scientific adviser to the dating site eHarmony, which commissioned the study. The researchers theorized that online dating may offer a larger pool of prospective partners, greater selectivity, and more advance screening.

—Jason Kelly and Lydialyle Gibson

Fuerst's understanding of the complexities became apparent after the recession of 2008, when economists turned to models like his to explain how a Gordian tangle of financial faults had ensnared the entire US economy. Fuerst "was ahead of his time in the 1990s in thinking about the financial frictions in the macroeconomy," says his Notre Dame colleague Eric Sims. "But at the same time, he's doing work that's right in the center of the mainstream in the sense that it's talking about issues that are relevant for current policy making and in particular for current monetary policy."

In Fuerst's 1992 "liquidity effects" model, which grew out of his thesis work at Chicago, the central bank does not inject cash evenly into an economy, as previous models tended to suggest. Instead, cash is first poured into one section of the economy—namely financial markets—and then flows out from there. It's the difference between water poured into an ice-cube tray and into a bowl.

"Those are important models again," Fuerst notes. "The central bank today is purchasing some assets, long-term bonds, and selling others, short-term bonds. Like they're taking

some water out of one cube and putting it into another"—a nonsensical exercise if cash flows freely.

Fuerst's "agency cost" model, published as four papers from 1997 to 2000, elaborates on "non-trivial lending problems," which arise when a borrower's collateral—a house, for example—depreciates in value, eroding the necessary trust for a lender to be willing to sustain a loan.

After the 2008 recession, Fuerst explains, the agency cost model helped explain why the housing bubble led to a far worse recession than the early 2000s dot-com bubble did. Because homeowners heavily leveraged their homes for loans (which were then circuitously insured and reinsured), falling house prices toppled a chain of financial dominoes. "Economists are working harder to incorporate financial market imperfections and frictions into their macroeconomic models," Sims says, "and Tim's work is really fundamental in that sense."

Fuerst began incorporating those factors into his models at Chicago, where he studied under professor **Robert Lucas Jr.**, AB'59, PhD'64, the

1995 Nobel Prize winner in economics. Fuerst "had a complete vision of what he wanted to do and just went out and did it," Lucas remembers.

In 1990, new PhD in hand, Fuerst joined the Kellogg School of Management. Kellogg reappointed him after three years, but by then his wife, Toni, had finished her medical residency and was pregnant with their first child. The couple returned in 1993 to their family roots in northwest Ohio, where Fuerst took a position at Bowling Green State University.

At Notre Dame since 2012, Fuerst is now drilling into three timely issues of monetary policy: how credit markets affect business-cycle behavior, the effects of zero interest rates on inflation and fiscal policy, and the efficacy of the Fed's historically unusual bond-buying practice of quantitative easing. Like the entire economic field, Fuerst is trying to understand the nation's recent financial sluggishness—and inform policy to protect against such dangers in the future.

It's an all-consuming quest for Fuerst. "Once you start to think about economics," he says, "it's hard to think about anything else."—Michael Rodio

A question of ethos

Elie Wiesel searches for a moral dimension in the political process.

“Really, I don’t like politics,” said Nobel Peace Prize winner Elie Wiesel, midway through a conversation largely about politics. He was being facetious, although he wasn’t exactly joking.

“Could someone take down these banners?” cracked **David Axelrod**, AB’76. Behind them hung banners emblazoned with the logo of the Institute of Politics, which Axelrod directs. Before them, the pews of Rockefeller Chapel were packed for a Q&A between the two men. They first met at President Barack Obama’s 2009 inauguration, and the idea of a public “conversation

between two friends,” as Wiesel described it, wasn’t new; they’d done it before in 2010 at New York’s 92nd Street Y. This May they renewed the dialogue for a Chicago audience.

As Axelrod alternated between his own questions and those submitted in advance by UChicago community members, the conversation circled issues that have echoed through most of Wiesel’s life, since his imprisonment at Auschwitz and Buchenwald: about strength and forgiveness and healing. Axelrod asked how Wiesel managed to maintain his Jewish faith even after his experience in the camps. It seemed to be a question without a clear answer, even all these decades later. Where, Wiesel said, was God during the Holocaust? He confessed he didn’t know. “I have the right to ask these questions; I even have the right to indict God himself. But not to stop there. So the next day, you go and pray, because I prayed all my life. ... How could I not, afterward?”

Often, the conversation turned to politics, both domestic and global. “Politics

without morality will unavoidably bring bad results,” Wiesel said, elaborating on his perpetual disappointment with the political process. “To work for the polis, for the city, should be a very noble endeavor. Unfortunately, we see it every day, not only in America, that politics also means power. And power corrupts. How do you avoid that? I don’t know.”

As a start, however, he advocated a greater emphasis on the Greek concept of ethos. “I would elect someone, to anything, only based on ethos. ... Ethos means not oneself, but for the other. Always for the other. ... [In] the political debate in America, have you often heard the word ethos? You want votes.”

Wiesel, the author of 57 books including the autobiographical Holocaust novel *Night*, is an idealist who believes that many problems could be solved through moral behavior and a rigorous search for solutions. He suggested, for example, that President Obama convene a conference of world leaders to discuss how to address hatred. In the wake of the Sandy Hook shootings, Wiesel urged

ORIGINAL SOURCE COOKBOOK RECIPE



Before *The Joy of Cooking* and Julia Child, before Betty Crocker and James Beard with his bow ties and his American gourmet style, there was François Pierre La Varenne, who in 1651 published *Le Cuisinier françois*. A foundational text of modern French cuisine, the book introduced recipes and ingredients that later became staples.

One of a handful of innovative chefs serving France’s nobility in the age of Louis XIV, La Varenne helped bring cooking out of the Middle Ages and codify food preparation. He replaced spices with herbs, lard with butter, and used then-exotic vegetables like cauliflower, broccoli, and artichokes. “Before his work, people in European court circles favored heavily sauced, extravagantly spiced dishes,” says UChicago librarian Julia Gardner. “And he said, ‘Let’s back off on that; let the food speak for itself.’”

Gardner is curator of an exhibit at the University’s Special Collections Research Center, on view through July 13, tracing the evolution of cookbooks. Included are several La Varenne publications, one a 1655 edition of *Le Pâtissier françois*, a book on pastry making, both sweet and savory. The frontispiece offers a glimpse of a 17th-century French pastry kitchen.

It would be another hundred years before cookbook writing became the domain of housewives, housekeepers, and middle-class women rather than male chefs with courtly connections, and 200 years before recipes began to take the shape we recognize today, with lists of ingredients, step-by-step instructions, and standardized measurements. In La Varenne’s time, recipes were more discursive, spinning out into paragraphs that, Gardner says, “tell a story about the dish.”—*Lydia Lyle Gibson*



“What would I do with hatred?” Wiesel (left) said of his Holocaust experience.

a “march against violence” to get Congress, or anyone, to take action. To address religious extremism around the world, he advocated a gathering of sectarian leaders, who could jointly study their foundational spiritual texts “and see what can be done, so the text should not become so full of hate, or of anger, or of violence to each other.” He asserted multiple times his belief that the United States—as “still the greatest nation in the world,” as well as the most powerful—has a moral obligation to intervene wherever there is injustice.

But what happens, Axlerod asked, when the overthrow of a despotic leader who commits atrocities results in chaos and more atrocities, as in Egypt? What should the United States do then? Wiesel insisted that if he had access to the White House intelligence reports the president sees every morning, then “I could answer you.”

“I can attest,” said Axlerod, “as someone who has been there, that you can have a lot of information and the answers aren’t always clear.”

Wiesel, who has taught in Boston University’s departments of religion and philosophy since 1976, waded into other geopolitical topics: the dispute between Israel and the Palestinians, Syria’s civil war. During an exchange that began with Axlerod asking about Islamic extremism, Wiesel said, “In all religions, fanatics, by definition, are individuals who speak to themselves, and they don’t want to hear another voice.”

But Wiesel spoke most stirring, and at greater length, on spiritual mat-

ters. Axlerod’s very first question was about how Wiesel managed to resist hatred against his Nazi tormentors, or anyone. “What would I do with hatred?” Wiesel said. “I don’t think that hatred has produced great works of art. I don’t know one. And to the contrary, wherever there was hatred, like in Hitler’s Germany, show me one great work of art that was written or produced in Germany under Hitler.”

On the near impossibility of conveying the experiences at Auschwitz and Buchenwald in writing, Wiesel said, “Many of my colleagues feel it to this day. Books we have written—we bear witness, but I am not sure, to this day, I am not sure whether the words that I used really did communicate what I wanted to communicate.”

Toward the end of the evening, Axlerod read a question submitted before the talk via Facebook. It referred to a scene from *Night* when Moishe the Beadle says, “Man comes closer to God through the questions he asks Him. ... I pray to the God within me for the strength to ask Him the real questions.”

The Facebook questioner wondered, “What are the right questions for this moment in time?”

Wiesel paused. “What else can I do to improve and prevent what history has done already?” he suggested.

“And where does that lead one?” Axlerod asked.

“That’s a whole new question in itself,” Wiesel said. “It’s a very good question. That is only a beginning. Sometimes the question is more important than the answer.”—*Jeanie Chung*

WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER’S INDEX CLASS ACTION

Postgraduate plans at the time of graduation, by percentage, of the Class of 2012, the most recent available, according to an Office of Career Advancement survey.

Accepted a full-time job offer:

51

Attending graduate school:

19

Searching for full-time employment:

18

Of those attending graduate school, percentage entering a PhD program:

45

Of those who had accepted a job, percentage working in education and academia, the largest category:

23

Working in financial services and general business fields:

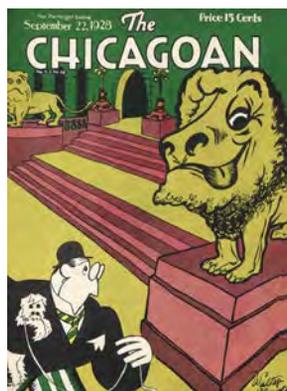
21

FOR THE RECORD



BIOLOGICAL IMPERATIVE

In June the University established an affiliation with the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, reviving historic ties between the institutions—the laboratory's first two directors between 1888 and 1925 were University faculty members—and opening collaborative possibilities in marine biology and ocean sciences. Providing faculty leadership for the new affiliation, UChicago evolutionary biologist **Neil Shubin** has been appointed senior adviser to the president and vice president for research and national laboratories. A competitive grant program, in honor of the laboratory's 125th anniversary, will be one of the first collaborative efforts.



AN OLD MAGAZINE'S NEW LIFE

Nearly every issue of the *Chicagoan*, a Jazz Age magazine conceived as a Midwestern alternative to the *New Yorker*, is now available online through the University of Chicago Library. Digitized copies of the magazine, published from

1926 to 1935, are available free through an agreement with Quigley Publishing. In the late 1980s **Neil Harris**, the Preston and Sterling Morton professor emeritus of history and art history, discovered the almost complete run of the forgotten magazine in the Regenstein Library and later published *The Chicagoan: A Lost Magazine of the Jazz Age* (University of Chicago Press, 2008). The new website will help facilitate the research Harris hoped to spark with his book.



A NEW CENTER OF THE UNIVERSE

An anonymous \$3.5 million gift will support a new theoretical physics center named for **Leo Kadanoff**, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur distinguished service professor emeritus in physics and mathematics. About ten physics faculty members, both theorists and experimentalists, will be affiliated with the center, which is designed to bring together physicists in different specialties to address issues of common interest.

FEAT OF ENGINEERING

The University will offer an engineering PhD for the first time, emphasizing research that solves technological problems with molecular-level science. In May the Council of the University Senate approved the degree, allowing the Institute for Molecular Engineering to begin accepting applications this fall. The first class will enroll in the 2014 fall quarter. The institute, which

opened in 2011, has four faculty members and plans to expand to 25 over the next decade, a number that would support 180 to 240 PhD students.

WHERE POLITICS MEETS POLICY

The Center on Policy Entrepreneurship, a new Harris School of Public Policy Studies initiative, will focus on the politics of policy making. "It's not enough just to have a good policy idea," says **Ethan Bueno de Mesquita**, AB'96, deputy dean of Chicago Harris and the center's academic director. "If you are really going to change things, you need to understand which ideas can gain political traction, how to develop support when a window of political opportunity is open, and how to deal with stakeholders and interest groups." Three coordinated courses—one taught by a scholar, another by a practitioner, and a real-world practicum—will be the center's first offering in the fall. A guest speaker series, a visiting fellows program, and funding for full-time policy making internships are also planned.



ON THE WATER FRONT

The University of Chicago will collaborate with Ben-Gurion University of the Negev to fund nanotechnology research focused on making clean drinking water cheaper and more abundant. University President **Robert J. Zimmer** and Ben-Gurion's Rivka Carmi signed the agreement June 23 after a meeting in Jerusalem with Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel and Israeli President Shimon Peres. UChicago,

Ben-Gurion, and Argonne National Laboratory together committed more than \$1 million in seed money for the inaugural projects over the next two years, including proposals to fabricate less costly materials to remove contaminants, bacteria, viruses, and salt from drinking water.



FERMILAB NAMES NEW DIRECTOR

Nigel Lockyer, director of Canada's TRIUMF laboratory for particle and nuclear physics, has been named director of the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, effective September 3. Lockyer succeeds Pier Oddone, who directed Fermilab since 2005. **Jack Anderson**, Fermilab's chief operating officer, is serving as interim director until Lockyer's arrival. An experimental particle physicist, Lockyer's six-year tenure at TRIUMF included the development of a \$100 million laboratory built around an electron accelerator using next-generation superconducting radio frequency technology.

NEW TRUSTEES ELECTED

The Board of Trustees elected three new members at its June 6 meeting: **Rachel D. Kohler**, MBA'89, group president for the interiors group, Kohler Co., since 2000; **Nassef O. Sawiris**, AB'82, CEO of OCIN V and its predecessor Orascom Construction Industries since 1998; and **Donald R. Wilson Jr.**, AB'88, founder and CEO of the DRW Trading Group since 1992.

Writing style

Online fashion boutique Of a Kind offers a new read on retail.

One morning in early May, the online boutique Of a Kind released 60 gray canvas-and-leather bags, created by designer Anna Lynett Moss under the name Chiyome. At \$150 each, they were flying off the virtual shelves.

Erica Cerulo, AB'05, one of the company's cofounders, tweeted the depleting inventory. At 10:02 a.m.: "our 2nd @chiyome_ny bag (it's a backpack! it's a tote!) is going FAST. don't say we didn't warn you!" At 10:35 a.m.: "can count the number left on one hand ..." At 11:22 a.m.: "our @chiyome_ny bag sold out ... in TWO HOURS."

Launched in November 2010 as the first retail site on the Tumblr platform, Of a Kind is a combination online store and web magazine. Cerulo and cofounder **Claire Mazur**, AB'06, work with small, emerging fashion designers. Choosing men's and women's apparel, jewelry, and accessory designers whose work they love—"that's pretty much the sole characteristic," Mazur says—they collaborate with them to design exclusive, limited-edition pieces to sell on the site. Of a Kind has grown to include a network of more than 160 designers from around the United States.

Because Of a Kind only sells a small amount of each item, says Cerulo, there's an urgency to purchase—the message is clear from the regular e-newsletter that lets people know how many new pieces are available and a "last call" on the website when the number of a certain piece is running low.

Cerulo and Mazur also publish stories about the personal and professional lives of each designer that they feature. A duo of designers, for example, shares their seven-step macramé guide; another offers her recipe for kale and tomato pasta. "Our approach with telling the story has always been to humanize the designers," Cerulo says, "to make them feel like people that you want to be friends with."



Erica Cerulo and Claire Mazur are story sellers.

Plus, as Cerulo saw in her former job as a magazine editor at *Details* and *Lucky*, writing about products sells products. At Of a Kind, Cerulo oversees about 30 freelancers who write the stories, while Mazur handles product development, pricing, and photo shoots.

With about 100,000 unique page views a month and 40,000 newsletter subscribers, Mazur and Cerulo have become known as tastemakers. They received the award for Best Fashion Startup at the 4th Annual Fashion 2.0 Awards in March, and the industry blog *Fashionista* named them two of the 50 most influential people in fashion. "I think most fashion start-ups are selling an idea," says Lauren Sherman, editor-at-large at *Fashionista*. "And they all need to be selling a product, which can mean a physical product, like Of a Kind's editions, or a content-based product, like Of a Kind's designer stories. They've got proof of concept. People actually buy the stuff they sell and read the stories they tell."

The idea for Of a Kind was inspired by the company 20x200, founded in 2007 as an online gallery selling limited-edition paintings and prints. "It meant that artists could now sell their work and get their name out there without hooking up with a gallery, and consumers could buy art without having to go to a gallery and without having to spend a ton of money," says Mazur, who wrote

her arts administration master's thesis at Columbia University on 20x200. "Barriers on both the consumer and producer side were suddenly gone because of this simple concept on the Internet."

The women devised Of a Kind in early 2010, over 25 e-mails in 12 hours. They quit their full-time jobs in August of that year to start the company with \$100,000 in seed capital from friends and family.

To launch the site, they worked with Mandy Coon, who designed one of the first items they offered: a tiny bag shaped like a bunny and named after Cerulo's pet rabbit, Ernie—one of the bags now lives in a clear plastic trophy case in Mazur and Cerulo's office. "I still can't believe [Coon] took a chance on us," Mazur says, "We were so green—and she was in *Vogue*. ... She really took a risk."

It paid off. Of a Kind soon attracted customers interested in merchandise over a wide price range (\$20 to \$435). Their core demographic is 20- to 30-year-olds who often shop at J.Crew and Etsy and aren't "as price sensitive as they are value sensitive," Cerulo says. They're willing to pay for the Of a Kind message, aesthetic, and quality, and they know that the pieces will last for more than one season. Sherman of *Fashionista*—also an Of a Kind customer—says: "The look is super sophisticated and indie cool at once, but it's not trendy. You never think, 'Ew, I think

that's going to look terrible next year.”

Now that it's got the limited edition side down, the company is about to add a new element. In late summer or early fall, Mazur and Cerulo hope to launch *Of a Kind Collections*, selling the full lines of a lot of the designers whom they've featured. They realized that shoppers wanted “to become long-term, loyal customers of these designers,” Mazur says, “so they were going off and buying the rest of the collections from somebody else.” For *Collections, Of a Kind* will take a commission of each sale, and Mazur and Cerulo will handle the customer service. It will be set up like a well-curated online boutique, but with the editorial features *Of a Kind* customers have come to expect. Cerulo and Mazur hope that when someone compliments a customer on say, her Sze-ki Chan pocket shift dress, she'll share the story about how the 7115 designer used to be a pop singer in Hong Kong.

“We think of what we do as a new take on retail,” Mazur says. “Retail is like, ‘Here, put it on a shelf and hope consumers like it. Maybe if you're lucky, we'll put something with your name on it right there.’ But that's not doing a lot for the designer. And I think what we try to do is a more thoughtful form of retail.”—*Ruth E. Kott, AM '07*

INTELLIGENCE

Secrets and laws

As attorney general after Watergate, UChicago's Edward Levi worked to restore a nation's trust.

In the winter of 1975, UChicago president Edward Levi, U-High'28, PhB'32, JD'35, left Hyde Park for Washington, DC. The Watergate scandal had emptied offices all across the capital, and Levi, who'd spent nearly his whole life and career at the University of Chicago, was going to fill one of them: Gerald Ford had appointed him attorney general, charged with restoring order to a battered and besieged Justice Department.

It was not an easy job. For one thing, says UChicago trustee **Jack Fuller**, who



Levi weighed the necessity—and necessary limits—of electronic surveillance.

served as Levi's special assistant in Washington, the poisonous political atmosphere Levi walked into can hardly be overstated. “It was so unbelievably ugly,” Fuller says. Nixon Administration officials were being indicted and jailed one after another. Throughout the country, corrosive rage and resentment had taken hold. People no longer trusted their government.

Levi spent only two years in Washington before returning to campus and resuming his academic life, but he left an enduring mark on the attorney general's office. Most famously, he established a series of guidelines for electronic surveillance and domestic security investigations, which had previously gone mostly unregulated. But he also discussed before Congress and the public governmental decisions and deliberations—and abuses—that had gone undisclosed before. “He understood that bad things happen in the world, and that when such things happen, nations adapt,” Fuller says. “But he had a very, very strong inclination to expose the nature of the choices to the public in clear ways. It wasn't that he didn't appreciate the need for secrecy.” Levi had served in the Justice Department's war division during World War II. “He was

sensitive about these matters, but he would push the envelope in the direction of fairness.”

Levi's envelope-pushing openness is unmistakable in *Restoring Justice* (University of Chicago Press, 2013), a compilation of his speeches. Edited by Fuller, a Pulitzer prize-winning reporter, editor, and later publisher of the *Chicago Tribune*, the book focuses mostly on speeches about trust in government, the rule of law, security, and individual freedom—“lively issues again and again,” Fuller says. The book, he adds, offers a reminder “that people can speak with intellectual honesty and some sophistication about very difficult things, decisions that governments face, and that it's actually important to do so in an open society.”

Addressing bar associations, academic gatherings, Congressional committees, FBI Academy graduates, and bicentennial celebrants, Levi talked about the tension between privacy and security, between press freedom and state secrets. He discussed the failures of the juvenile justice system and the federal government's limited power to fight crime. He offered a complex and nuanced view of the separation of powers. Speaking to new American

citizens at a swearing-in ceremony, he said, “The Constitution was born with many doubts. It was not claimed to be perfection. Unlike the Articles of Confederation, it provided for a process of amendment. The Constitution arose out of a view of life, of society and private associations, of political action. That view recognizes that individuals and groups will disagree, in accordance with the diversity among them.”

And time and again, before diverse audiences, Levi discussed electronic surveillance and the difficult and compelling considerations on all sides of the issue, including the limits and demands of the Fourth Amendment protections. One of the most striking speeches in *Restoring Justice* is a 33-page testimony delivered in November 1975 to a Senate select committee, laying out the legal framework for electronic surveillance. It was a remarkable speech, Fuller says, “exposing the reality of this practice and the legal setting going back to the British origins of our common law.”

At that time, there was no statute governing electronic surveillance, and Levi was signing authorizations himself to allow the FBI to conduct wiretaps without a warrant, including break-ins to install microphones. “And courts were beginning to question whether any of it was constitutional,” Fuller says. It was a legally vulnerable time. “You couldn’t just stop doing this electronic surveillance,” he adds. “I mean, there really were spies. It was a hard world out there, the Cold War was still going on, and it was real.”

So, too, were the abuses of authority for which government officials were going to jail. “But when Edward got up there, he didn’t just give a ringing statement about why there was presidential authority to do this.” He also described the problems with electronic surveillance and why the law had progressed toward restricting it. The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, establishing the FISA court to issue surveillance warrants, was passed in 1978, a year after Levi’s departure.

What might Levi make of our historical moment and the state of government surveillance today? It’s hubris to predict, says Fuller, who was close friends with Levi until his death in 2000. But, he says, “I believe he would have always erred on the side of candidness and exposing the genuine nature of the choices

that had to be made. ... He really deeply believed in, in an intellectually honest way, explaining what those things were on either side of the balance. And so I think he probably would have done a good bit more of that over the last ten years or so than maybe we’ve seen. He would have tried to.”—*Lydia Lyle Gibson*

CAMPUS NEWS

Vital dissent

Two campus protests prompt an independent investigation and new policy recommendations.

An external investigation found that campus police acted appropriately during a January 27 demonstration at the medical center where four people were arrested, but the report called a commanding officer’s actions “unreasonable” in ordering undercover surveillance of a February 23 protest. The commanding officer is no longer employed by the University police.

The two demonstrations were calling for a level 1 trauma center on the South Side of Chicago. On January 27 about 40 protesters took advantage of a scheduled tour to access the lobby of the Center for Care and Discovery, which had not yet opened. Once inside, chanting protesters used bullhorns with sirens,

creating what the investigator’s final report called “an atmosphere of confusion and chaos.” Campus police tried to usher the protesters out, the report said, and in the ensuing confrontation officers followed proper procedures in conducting the arrests.

The February 23 protest proceeded without incident, but days later the *Maroon* reported the presence of an undercover campus police officer. In a March 3 e-mail to the University community, President **Robert J. Zimmer** and Provost **Thomas F. Rosenbaum** called the decision to have an officer pose as a protester “totally antithetical to our values,” and the University retained Patricia Brown Holmes of the Chicago law firm Schiff Harden to lead an investigation into the events surrounding both protests.

In response to Holmes’s May report, **Nim Chinniah**, executive vice president for administration, and **Karen Warren Coleman**, vice president for campus life and student services, have identified steps “to support protest as a legitimate and important form of free expression at the University.” The steps include new campus police procedures related to protests, better communication of University demonstration policies, and training for leaders of student organizations.

Faculty-led panels formed in the wake of the protests and a review by the committee on dissent and protest will produce further suggestions, Chinniah and Coleman said in their response, and “we are committed to taking additional actions as a result of recommendations coming out of those discussions.”

—*Jason Kelly*



Campus protests this past winter sparked a dialogue about protesting itself.

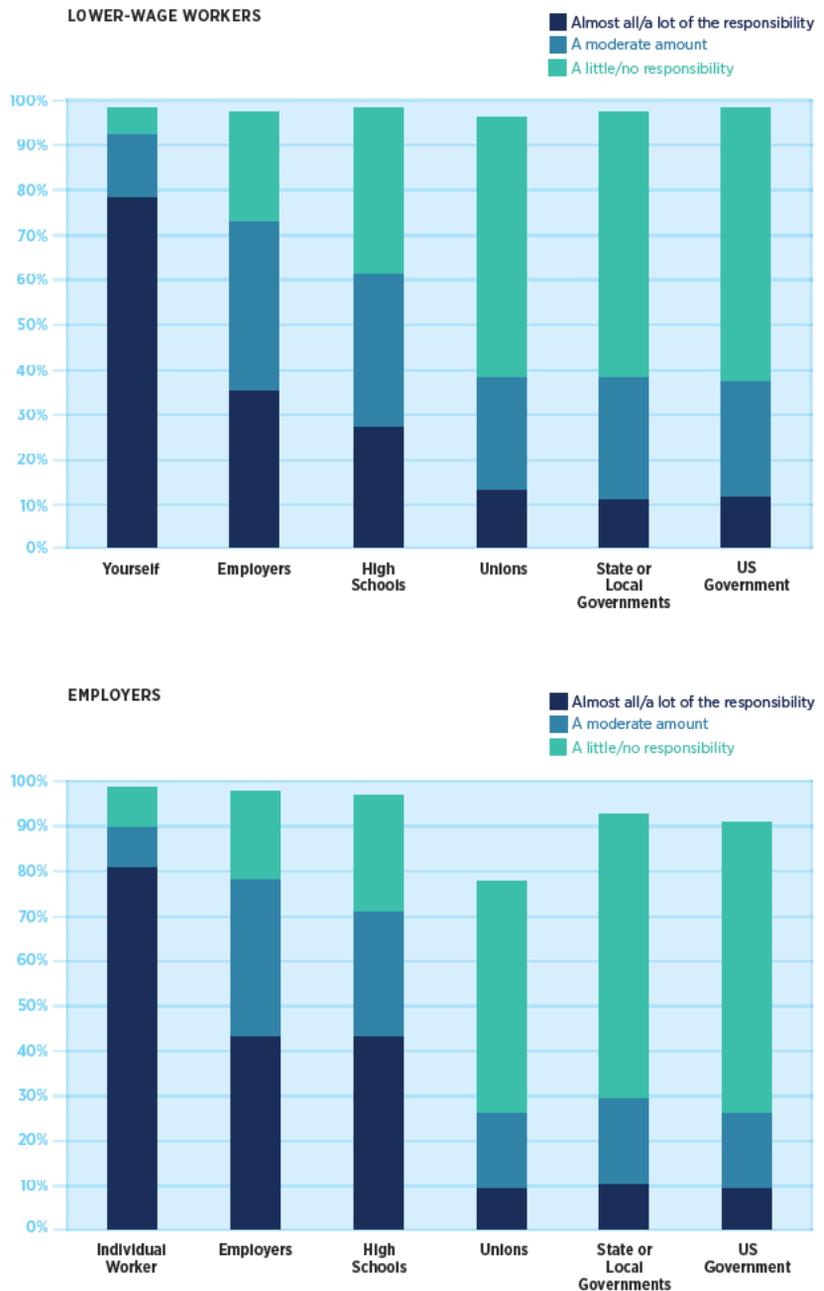
FIG. 1 WAGE CONTROL

About half of the 7.5 million American jobs that disappeared in the 2008 recession were middle-class positions, earning \$38,000 to \$68,000 per year. But of the 3.5 million jobs picked up since the recession ended in 2009, only 2 percent pay middle-class wages. Instead, nearly 70 percent of the economy's job growth has been happening in lower-wage industries.

To get a better understanding of the country's growing low-wage workforce, the UChicago-based Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research surveyed employees making \$35,000 or less and employers across a variety of low-wage sectors: manufacturing, health, retail, service, and wholesale. Researchers asked the respondents about training and education, benefits, and opportunities for advancement. They found employers much more sanguine about workers' chances for promotions: 59 percent perceived some or a great deal of opportunity for employees to advance to higher-paying positions. By contrast, 67 percent of workers saw little or no opportunity to advance, pessimism that was especially acute among white and older low-wage employees.

Workers and employers were much more in line on accountability for employee advancement. Seventy-eight percent of workers and 81 percent of employers said most of the responsibility for getting ahead lies with the individual worker. Roughly three-fourths of both employees and employers said that employers have at least a moderate obligation to help their workers advance their careers. Both groups assigned vastly less responsibility to unions or federal, state, and local governments.—*Lydia Lyle Gibson*

How much of the responsibility do you think each of the following groups share for helping workers get ahead in their careers?



GRAPHIC COURTESY AMERICA'S LOW-WAGE WORKFORCE: EMPLOYER AND WORKER PERSPECTIVES, ADAPTED BY JOY OLIVIA MILLER

Growth potential

Astrophysicist Rocky Kolb takes over a Physical Sciences Division built on a strong foundation.

Rocky Kolb never envisioned becoming a dean, but as he prepared to take over leadership of the Physical Sciences Division from **Robert Fefferman** on July 1, he could see the appeal. “The table has been set, there’s been a lot of work in the past decade by Fefferman and the administration, and I think I can”—Kolb paused, turning a serious assessment into a setup for a self-deprecating punch line—“not do anything and just profit.”

Kolb, the Arthur Holly Compton distinguished service professor of astronomy and astrophysics, wasn’t kidding about the accomplishments of the past ten years, only about his challenges—he favors the optimistic term “opportunities”—as dean. He gestured toward the William Eckhardt Research Center, still a construction site visible from the astronomy and astrophysics department’s temporary trailer, as an example of the investment in and potential for physical sciences at the University.

In an interview with the *Magazine*, adapted below, Kolb discussed his vision for the division.—*Jason Kelly*

Macromanagement

A dean is sort of like a doctor in the sense that your number one thing is, do no harm. It’s a mistake to reach into departments and micromanage doing this or that. But there are some resources that you could help foster and initiate interdisciplinary and interdivisional programs. The University is more than just the sum of its divisions.

Facilitating facilities

For the past 30 years, the University has not kept up—until the past five to ten years—in building an infrastructure. The laboratories needed for physical sciences have become more complicated and elaborate than they were when buildings that we currently inhabit were built. It’s a challenge to keep our facilities updated so we can



attract the best faculty and the best students and the best postdocs and the best researchers.

Eckhardt’s connections

Before this building we’ve had single departments, like astronomy and astrophysics, spread out over five buildings on campus. This will give us a base where we can all see each other and collaborate. It also puts us in close proximity with other units and other departments, like the Enrico Fermi Institute, the Kavli Institute for Cosmological Physics, and the Institute for Molecular Engineering. Being colocated with these other units will lead to great things. Exactly what they’ll lead to, I don’t know. We have to make a fertile environment, confident that something will grow.

Unforeseen future

I’m a particle cosmologist, the intersection of particle physics and cosmology. I’ve been working in that field for 30 years, but it wasn’t a field that existed when I was in graduate school. I’m sure there are graduate students in the University today who are going to work in fields, or in subdisciplines, that do not exist now. The University of Chicago has a tradition in the physical sciences of starting new fields, starting new ideas, starting new areas, and we want to continue that.

Still in the dark

My scientific career right now is focused on answering the question, what is the universe made of? And it seems that 95 percent of the universe is dark—dark matter or dark energy that we don’t understand. We have some ideas, but we don’t understand them. I can’t look back with pride saying, well, we can have a parade, declare victory, we understand everything about cosmology, when 95 percent of the mass and energy in the universe is unknown to us.

Inquiring minds

There is an increasing interest among our undergraduates who are not science majors in taking science courses. They’re increasingly curious about the physical world, and we want to convey to the undergraduates who are not science majors some of the beauty and wonder of the physical world so they can get some idea why we devote our lives to answering these questions.

Political science

The techniques and approaches of the physical sciences are playing a larger role in attacking some of the issues that face society. There are many issues that people face today—climate change, energy, nuclear proliferation—that have a technical background. Politics cannot change science. Unless you get the science right, then the policy can’t be right.

LAW

Pressing questions

BY JASON KELLY

In the 1972 case *Branzburg v. Hayes*, the Supreme Court considered, for the first and only time, a reporter's claim to First Amendment protection from revealing confidential sources in court. Up to that point any potential witness, journalist or otherwise, could assert only their Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination. "We are asked to create another [right] by interpreting the First Amendment to grant newsmen a testimonial privilege that other citizens do not enjoy," Justice Byron White wrote for the 5-4 majority. "This we decline to do."

Patrick Fitzgerald read those words from a PowerPoint slide projected on a screen in a Law School seminar room. The former US attorney who prosecuted Illinois governors George Ryan and Rod Blagojevich taught Investigative, Trial, and Policy Issues in Criminal and National Security Law during the spring quarter.

Fitzgerald distilled White's decision for about two dozen students seated at tables in a semicircle around him. "Reading his opinion you would have to say that, from the reporters' side, they lost. Do you recall what Powell's concurrence said?"

A student ventured a response, but struggled to summarize Justice Lewis Powell's opinion in the case. Fitzgerald sympathized. "Even one of the other justices dissenting called it an enigmatic opinion from Justice Powell, so you can feel reassured that your confusion as to what he quite said was shared by the same guys who served on the Supreme Court with him," Fitzgerald said. "And was shared by courts for decades afterward."

Although he joined the majority in

denying reporters First Amendment protection, Powell called for a "proper balance between freedom of the press and the obligation of all citizens to give relevant testimony." That hedge obscured an otherwise clear ruling.

Using Powell's concurrence as support, First Amendment attorneys have argued that the case actually upheld a journalist's right to protect anonymous sources. Despite White's plain majority opinion, judges often accepted the interpretation that *Branzburg* established the so-called reporter's privilege—until a 2003 case came before the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

McKevitt v. Pallasch involved reporters refusing to turn over interview recordings relevant to the prosecution of a suspected Irish ter-



You can feel reassured that your confusion over what he quite said was shared by the same guys who served on the Supreme Court with him.

rorist. Denied a stay, the journalists produced the tapes, concluding the case. **Richard A. Posner**, a senior lecturer at the Law School and one of the Seventh Circuit's three presiding judges, nevertheless took the opportunity to weigh in on the confusion Powell created. "A large number of cases conclude, rather surprisingly in light of *Branzburg*, that there is a reporter's privilege," wrote Posner, not at all confused.

Powell wasn't either, his prose notwithstanding. In class Fitzgerald described the justice's handwritten notes on the case, published in the *New York Times* in 2007. On a scrap that Fitzgerald compared to a golf scorecard, Powell scribbled, "We should not establish a constitutional privilege," a statement as clear as his published opinion was opaque. "While everyone else puzzled over what he meant," Fitzgerald said, "he had this little note to himself."

One of the questions Powell raised in that note seems especially relevant four decades later: "Who are 'newsmen'—how to define?" If the media in 1972 lacked clear boundaries, today's push-button online publishing capability blurs the lines even more.

Fitzgerald gave the students a hypothetical to outline the parameters of the reporter's privilege. Suppose that Osama bin Laden remained at-large, he said, and someone went to the FBI with information on his whereabouts. The informant wanted nothing in return except a promise of anonymity in any public disclosure about what led them to bin Laden. "Do you think the FBI agent is empowered to make that promise?"

"I don't think he can," a student offered, "because, depending how it happens, a case could get litigated and a judge could order that information."

"That's correct. The FBI agent couldn't make that promise," Fitzgerald said, noting that he believed nobody in the government could assure confidentiality to a source, including the president. He wondered if that fact influenced how the students felt about

ILLUSTRATION BY ALLAN BURCH



Patrick Fitzgerald, standing at left, guides law students through a tangle of national security issues.

giving everybody with a blog—the clichéd pajama-clad, basement-dwelling self-publisher—the right to protect those who leak state secrets.

“I understand you’re kind of pushing a line that it seems absurd that we’re going to give this heightened grant to the guy in his pajamas vis-à-vis the president of the United States,” a student responded. But he argued that the interests underlying the distinction—an informed public versus government suppression of secrets—supported erring on the side of press freedom. “If the price of that is they’re going to get this superheightened right, then that’s the price we’re willing to pay in order to have that level of public knowledge. Whereas, when you talk about the president, generally I don’t know how comfortable I am with the president being able to keep anything 100 percent secret all the time.”

To serve national (or political) interests, the president can authorize disclosures or declassify information in order to allow its release. For leaks the government doesn’t like, on the other hand, it can literally make a federal case out of identifying a reporter’s source. Fitzgerald’s class discussed these issues in mid-May, before the

Obama administration’s seizure of Associated Press phone records became public, but one student identified a disconnect in the scenarios, real or hypothetical.

“I think this series of examples hits on an issue for me with this whole material, which is, why are we dealing with this as a privilege at all?” he said. “I mean, if there’s a First Amendment interest in having reporters have access to this information, why is it not a First Amendment violation to criminalize leaks?”

The ambiguity of prohibiting gov-

ernment officials from divulging certain information while protecting reporters who received it from testifying, he suggested, creates legal vertigo more than it balances competing interests. “If we refigured the analysis to say, ‘Which of these leaking behaviors can we criminalize without violating the First Amendment, and which of these leaking behaviors can we not criminalize without violating the First Amendment,’ then the inquiry seems much clearer to me.”

Justice Powell probably would concur. ♦

SYLLABUS

Patrick Fitzgerald prosecuted terrorism and government corruption as a US attorney in New York and Illinois for almost two decades. Now a partner in the Chicago office of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, Fitzgerald became the Law School’s first Steven Feinson distinguished lecturer this past spring.

With fellow Skadden partner Michael Scudder, a former White House legal adviser, Fitzgerald taught Investigative, Trial, and Policy Issues in Criminal and National Security Law. They drew on their own careers—discussing real-life cases and hypotheticals reflecting the complexity they’ve encountered. “They’re

issues the country has struggled considerably with after 9/11,” Scudder told the *Chicago Tribune*. “One of the things Pat and I really committed to was conveying both sides of the debate and the need to provide advice on them in real time when the answer book is just one shade of gray or another.”

—J.K.

excerpt

SELLING THE FRIENDLY SKIES

American stewardesses and the making of an iconic advertising campaign.

BY VICTORIA VANTOCH, AB'97

During the *Mad Men* era, virtually every heavy-hitting advertising agency was based in New York City. But more than 1,000 miles away, the boutique Leo Burnett Agency on East Randolph Street was proving itself a formidable competitor. In 1963, the Leo Burnett Agency was invited to bid for one of the nation's most coveted ad accounts: United Airlines. Leo Burnett, the acclaimed ad man behind the small Chicago agency, corralled his top creative team. They poured themselves into brainstorming sessions—analyzing United's image, strategizing the pitch, and waxing philosophical about the future of air travel. Later that year, a cadre of United executives in pinstriped suits convened in a smoky boardroom to hear the admen's pitch. The Burnett team laid it out: United was the General Motors of air travel—"professional, offi-

cial-looking" and "a little stuffy and cold—coldly efficient, with a production-line attitude." Then came the real blow: the ad team called United "stodgy" and "dull." William Patterson, United's president since its beginnings in 1934, prided himself on the airline's hard-won reputation for reliability, but he knew that United desperately needed to sell more seats.

He also knew that a stodgy image was a death knell for a corporation—after all, this was the 1960s, when youth culture ruled the American cultural landscape. The trouble with United's image, according to Burnett's team, was its lack of "friendliness, warmth and humanness and ... fun." Burnett's team summed it up by quoting a male passenger: "United has a reputation for great dependability, reliability and soundness ... all the wonderful scientific advances known to the field of electronics and computers. However, they ain't got no sex appeal." In 1965, United hired the Burnett agency to develop a new image for the airline.

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From 1953 to 1968, the image of TWA stewardesses in the airline's advertising evolved from hearty meals to adult beverages.

By the time Leo Burnett won the United account, he was in his 70s and he had long since made a name for himself in the world of advertising. Burnett had grown up in small-town Michigan and did not exactly have the look of a savvy Madison Avenue ad-man—he wore a crumpled suit and heavy glasses with a dark frame. A former accountant, Burnett was a quiet man and an awkward public speaker known for mumbling. He worked contentedly for several small Midwestern ad agencies and was reluctant to take the risks necessary to start his own agency. Finally, unable to stand the onslaught of “dull advertising,” he struck out on his own. In 1936, at the age of 44, Burnett sold his house and borrowed on his insurance to start an agency in Chicago. His plan for the new agency emphasized the importance of risk-taking creativity. Burnett’s approach: focus on style and creating an image around the product. He would go on to develop major icons such as the Marlboro Man, Morris the Cat, and the Pillsbury Doughboy. For Burnett, creativity was king.

Meanwhile, during the 1950s, the large, old-school ad agencies on Madison Avenue had started focusing on research. In the postwar consumer boom, advertising had become big business and agencies began concentrating on studying “unique selling propositions” instead of creating interesting copy or artwork. This method aggravated those who considered advertising an art. The New York copywriter Bill Bernbach declared that the big ad agencies had it all wrong: “Advertising is not a science, it is persuasion, and persuasion is an art.” Bemoaning that ad agencies were turning creative people into “mimeograph machines,” Bernbach founded a new agency called Doyle Dane Bernbach (DDB) to buck this trend.

By the 1960s, Burnett in Chicago and Bernbach in New York were at the vanguard of major changes in the advertising industry. Among these was the advent of the “creative revolution,” which gave “creatives” (art directors and copywriters) more influence in the management of ad agencies, and the look and feel of ads. The emphasis shifted from science and research to art. Unconstrained by established bureaucracy and conventional attitudes, Bernbach and Burnett hired stables of young creatives eager to have an impact on the advertising world with imaginative ads.

The creative revolution in advertising occurred in tandem with major social and cultural changes sweeping across America during the 1960s. Ads in the 1950s promised a chicken in every pot, smiling white families, and suburban conformity, but this imagery began losing cultural currency as a new consumer mood arose. By the mid-1950s, mainstream America was awash in criticism



Best bill of fare in the air

Go ahead, feast your eyes . . . and wish you were on a TWA Skyliner! Food like this makes dining with TWA a different, delightful interlude and one of the high spots of your Constellation flight. It's fun being TWA's guest because there's no standing in line, no tipping and no check. You stay right in your comfortable seat, and a whole wonderful meal like this is brought to you with TWA's compliments, on all regular-fare flights at mealtime.



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They come in four styles with hostesses to match: Italian (see toga), French (see gold mini), Old English (see wench), and Manhattan Penthouse (see hostess pajamas—after all, hostesses should look like hostesses, right?).

You'll find a whole new atmosphere throughout the plane. First-class and coach. Foreign music. Foreign magazines and newspapers. Foreign touches all around. And the best in foreign cuisine. (Yes, you may still enjoy a steak cooked to order. That's a TWA specialty.)

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up and away TWA

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One of our gourmet meals

More babies fly United Air Lines than any other airline.
 Is it because they like the food? We doubt it. Babies fly United because their parents do. Parents fly United for two reasons.
 One, United serves more U.S. cities than any other airline.
 Two, United gets you there with extra care. Take our stewardesses. They can pamper you with vichyssoise, lobster tails and brut

champagne.
 For the littlest gourmets, they'll warm bottles. They were graduated from a stewardess college that has only two grades: 100% and failing.
 Next time you fly United, talk to one of our stewardesses. Relax. Enjoy yourself. And watch her smile. When our gals smile, you can easily tell that they mean it.
 We've got 2,769 of these bright-eyed young ladies. And not one of their smiles is pasted on.

"He looks just like his father."



fly the friendly skies of United.

The friendly skies campaign inched from 1966's family-friendly pitch to a more come-hither ad in 1968.

of this blossoming culture of abundance. Sociologists, novelists, and public intellectuals bemoaned increasingly bureaucratic corporate environments, conformity, and empty consumerism in popular books such as John Keat's *The Crack in the Picture Window* (1957), Vance Packard's *The Hidden Persuaders* (1957), William H. Whyte's *The Organization Man* (1956), and Sloan Wilson's *The Man in the Grey Flannel Suit* (1955). Jack Kerouac and other beat poets also popularized critiques of mass consumption.

The youth counterculture heralded antimaterialism and antiestablishment values—eschewing elitism and big business. Corporations were vilified as purveyors of rampant, vapid consumerism. The antiestablishment mood became a cause célèbre as rebellion spread across colleges. By the late 1960s, this countercultural current had spilled into mainstream American culture and was now used to sell products, especially by advertising teams who saw it as a way to add an aura of youth to ads. While advertising agencies had not considered teenagers a valuable demographic before World War II, now they deemed young people economically vital to business revenue in general. Young people between the ages of 13 and 22 had control of some \$25 billion in discretionary spending. And youth had an appeal that extended far beyond the youth market proper.

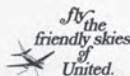
"You had the feeling youth was taking over the world ... and the advertising industry was part of the total change going on in culture," recalled Mary Wells, one of Bernbach's protégés who became an influential advertising executive. "In 1967, so many people wanted to look and feel totally hip." The advertising industry considered youth an enticing consumer fantasy they could offer to older Americans. In 1967, *Madison Avenue Magazine* quoted an adman: "The youth market has become the American market. It now includes not only everyone under 35, but most people over 35."



We've improved everything on our Chicago nonstop except the stewardesses.

(We know when to leave well enough alone.)

You won't recognize our nonstop flight to Chicago anymore. Now it leaves an hour and a half earlier. At 5:30 PM. This means you can make a last getaway from the office. And get to Chicago almost before you know it. The plane itself has been changed, too. Now it's a 737 jet. (We now have total jet service to Chicago.) Our 737 is the newest thing in short-leg jets. It's not only fast—it's comfortable. Inside, you get a much head, shoulder, and knee room as the biggest jet we fly. And you'll need all that room. Because you'll be swiveling around a lot looking at the stewardess. One final thought: if our 5:30 PM flight isn't convenient for you, we have 3 other Chicago jets leaving morning, noon, and night. (Who could improve on that schedule?) For reservations call your Travel Agent, or United at 746-0561.



ADVERTISING IS NOT A SCIENCE, IT IS PERSUASION, AND PERSUASION IS AN ART.

Ads needed new strategies to meet this shifting cultural climate. They began to focus on whatever was cool, young, sexually liberated, and rebellious. Ironically, ads picked up the slogans, symbols, icons, and themes of the youth revolution that reviled conformity and consumerism. They often focused on cultivating an “honest,” less “snobby,” and “informal” tone, which reflected the youth rebellion against the establishment and elitism. This new tone became the hallmark of the creative revolution. Even the middle-American stalwart Dodge created the “Dodge rebellion” in the 1960s.

Many creatives at the newer ad agencies considered the counterculture not an enemy that potentially undermined consumer culture, but rather a kindred ally in their struggles against creativity-quashing aspects of old business culture such as hierarchy, procedure, and overblown organization. The ads of the 1960s also adopted a different visual style. While previous advertising had centered on the “hard sell” with long text descriptions of the product, focusing on differentiating the product from its competitors, the new style was minimalist with simple copy and unassuming humor—for example, the influential ads for the Volkswagen Beetle with plain, serif-free headlines and concise copy. The campaign picked up on youth counterculture by selling the car as a way to eschew conformity.

A pioneer in the creative revolution, Leo Burnett wanted to bring that level of innovation to United’s image. In confidential internal corporate memos, Burnett set his creative sights high for the United campaign: “change the battleground” of airline advertising with ads as innovative as the Volkswagen campaign. In a memo to his creative team, he suggested they take a similar tack in shifting United from its “official” and “stuffy” image to a more “personal, human” image.

His creative team rolled into United’s headquarters with a bang—bursting with shocking marketing ideas for the airline. “We looked around the table and saw the senior people at United with their mouths screwed up like pickles. And, I thought, ‘Oh, this one is going to be tough,’” said Dick Stanwood, Burnett’s creative director for the United campaign. Stanwood realized his creative team did not have free rein with the campaign. The men at United were largely older, conservative executives who had their own entrenched notions about the airline’s image and advertising in general. They were put off by the ad team’s presentation. United’s executives were reluctant to change and the bright-eyed, bushy-tailed creatives at Burnett would have to find a way to diplomatically sweet-talk them into radically reinventing United’s image.

Plus, Leo Burnett wanted to please Patterson. A veteran in the airline industry, Patterson was in his 60s when Burnett’s agency took over the airline’s ad campaign. He had



In the early 1970s, Southwest Airlines stewardesses walked the aisles in miniskirts and go-go boots.

built United from the ground up, and he was proud of its dependability. He had a reputation as a “smart, savvy man who kn[ew] his business,” according to Phil Schaff, a creative director at Burnett. Leo Burnett considered Patterson a “down-to-earth” man with “integrity.” In an internal memo to his staff, Burnett mentioned that he did not want to upset Patterson by pitching a sleazy campaign and advised his team to tread carefully.

Stanwood saw the conflict between Burnett’s creative team and United executives as a generational divide: United executives had “grown up in a different time and were not ready for this new attack on the business,” Stanwood said in an interview. The “desire for change,” according to Stanwood, came very much from Burnett’s team. This tension between United’s conservative executives and Burnett’s creative team would become a persistent, thorny thicket that would shape the outcome of United’s ad campaign. Burnett’s team decided to back off and brainstorm a new tack. “We didn’t want the United folks to be too badly jolted,” said Stanwood.

The first bone of contention: stewardesses. Stewardesses were critical to airline ticket sales and the Burnett team planned to use them as the linchpin of United’s new image. But United’s senior vice president of marketing, Bob Johnson, a bulwark of traditionalism, cautioned Leo Burnett to develop a respectable campaign—particularly when it came to the use of stewardesses. In a briefing, Johnson laid down United’s policy. Stewardesses were “sacred cows” and their special position had always been recognized in United’s advertising. According to Johnson, “Until recently all girls in UAL advertising were, in fact, stewardesses and UAL tries to convey the impression in its stewardesses of ‘the girl next door, your daughter.’”

While United executives clung to the wholesome stewardess image, other major airlines were radically reinventing their stewardesses as sex icons. During the 1950s, ads featured all-American girl-next-door stewardesses feeding bottles to babies and serving hearty meals to businessmen; by the mid-1960s, ads for Braniff and other airlines began introducing a beguiling new stewardess who performed in-flight stripteases. This bombshell stewardess dressed in short shorts, fishnets, and go-go boots rapidly ascended to fame as a mythical American sex icon.

By instructing Burnett to treat stewardesses with caution, Johnson was partly the mouthpiece for Patterson. Patterson felt a special responsibility to stewardesses, since he was credited with hiring the first female flight attendants in 1930. Moreover, Patterson's daughter, Patricia, had also worked briefly as a stewardess during the 1950s, so Patterson was personally invested in maintaining a wholesome stewardess image in United's advertising. "Dad was very conservative and he didn't want the girls bothered. He referred to them as his 'young ladies,'" said Patterson's daughter. "And I became a stewardess, so he had to be protective! He was a gentleman and he was very protective of women. Girls in short skirts might have been harassed by smart-alecky men and he wouldn't have wanted that."

Aware of Patterson's gentlemanly ways, Burnett promised not to resort to "slick, hip" images or to make stewardesses look smutty. In other words, the agency pledged to steer clear of youth-derived trends. In attempts to win United's executives over, Burnett assured them that the campaign would retain United's established character, which the agency described as "size, efficiency and trustworthiness." But while United's big business image was an asset during the 1950s, it had, in fact, become a liability by the 1960s—and Leo Burnett knew it.

**WE LOOKED AROUND
THE TABLE AND SAW
THE SENIOR PEOPLE
AT UNITED WITH THEIR
MOUTHS SCREWED UP
LIKE PICKLES.**

The era's broad anticorporate sentiment dovetailed with another critical issue in the airline industry: air travel was in the midst of a major transition from being an elite mode of travel to becoming transportation for the masses. Airlines were expanding at record speed. In 1965, airlines began preparing for an influx of new wide-bodied Boeing 747s, known as jumbo jets. The new Boeing 747 would carry up to 490 passengers (more than twice the capacity of its predecessor, Boeing's 707 jet) and have a longer range of up to 8,300 miles. United's order for new jumbo jets in 1965 would double the airline's seat capacity by 1969.

Everyone involved knew this meant that United desperately needed to fill seats. Anticipating that the doubled seating capacity of jumbo jets would result in huge financial losses if the number of air travelers remained stable, the Burnett team emphasized the importance of a long-range campaign that would rapidly expand the air travel market. Air travel had long been reserved for the wealthy and business travelers, but with the coming of jumbo jets, Burnett pushed for innovative ad strategies to transform air travel into just another consumer service available to the broad middle class. The air travel market would, in fact, expand enormously during the 1960s—more than tripling its passenger load over the course of the decade.

United needed a savvy advertising strategy to handle this complex transition to mass transportation. Airlines had already won business travelers, but personal travelers often still traveled by car, bus, train, or ship. While airlines in the jet age had started directing more advertising dollars into attracting the personal travel market, most carriers were reluctant to invest heavily in it since businessmen constituted the majority of the domestic air travel market until 1963. In 1964, however, the tide turned: marketing surveys reported that the personal travel market on domestic flights accounted for a higher proportion of passengers than business travelers. For the first time, airline executives became interested in winning the mass market—predominantly personal travelers. Leo Burnett suggested that these personal travelers avoided flying because they felt that flying was for the wealthy; thus, he recommended "de-formalizing" United's image.

Burnett's team was already keenly aware that young people were becoming airlines' most crucial emerging market. Young people were traveling more and, at the time, fliers were loyal to one airline, so luring the youth market could mean winning these new fliers for their whole lives. Plus, since youth set the trends for the broad masses during the 1960s, the Burnett team believed that poaching aspects of the youth culture could help market United to older Americans who still wanted to feel young and hip. But the vexing question remained: how could the agency develop a youth-oriented campaign without offending the old guard at United?



In 1956, with a skeptical audience, a United Airlines stewardess gave smile instructions.

In 1965, when Braniff unveiled a striking, youth-oriented campaign featuring stewardesses in skin-tight Pucci uniforms with brightly colored, psychedelic-inspired prints, the Burnett team was still trying to convince United executives to take a radical new approach. The Burnett team worried that smaller airlines, such as Braniff, which took a more “relaxed attitude” in its advertising, would win these new young fliers. The term “relaxed” was a code word for language and style derived from the youth counterculture scene. But United’s executives were still reluctant to take an advertising approach derived too much from youth trends. So, the Burnett agency was still gingerly navigating ways to achieve a youth-oriented campaign without eliciting too much criticism from United’s senior executives.

Most airline ads blurred together, according to the Burnett agency, because they took the same tack—emphasizing “glamour and excitement.” The agency criticized this strategy, noting that confidence was the basic underpinning necessary to sell an airline and that without it all the “fancy food, drinks and pretty stewardesses in the world” would not help. Burnett professed that the agency would not turn United’s image into something it was not: “a glamorous airline for the jet set.” Instead, Burnett proposed that United “take glamour by the tail and twist it.”

In November 1965, months after Braniff introduced Pucci uniforms and its infamous “Air Strip” ad, which featured a stewardess removing layers of her uniform as a striptease, Burnett’s team introduced United’s new slogan: “Come fly the friendly skies of United.” It was largely designed to

appeal to the youth market, middle-class individuals, and women by assuming a friendlier image. For Stanwood, who directed Burnett’s 40-person team on the United campaign, the slogan represented a “drastic change, from an older airline to a younger, more with-it airline.” In a confidential letter to his close friend, the Chicago columnist Sydney Harris, on August 23, 1965, Leo Burnett wrote that “everyone involved seemed to like the phrase ‘come fly the friendly skies of United,’ which seems to have a nice invitational quality about it, which we could live with if we can make ‘friendly skies’ mean something beyond the weather.” They did. The slogan was a success. The “friendly skies” campaign was not intended to carry sexual connotations, though it would later become a euphemism for stewardesses’ sexual availability.

The “friendly skies” campaign, said the agency’s proposal, was designed to import “warmth,” “softness,” and “friendliness” into United’s image. “At the creative table, the ad team aimed to show as much smiling humanness as chrome-steel efficiency. ... Machines are cold. People are warm. Let us show the public our warm ‘good-guy’ genuine concern side, as well as the efficient side they already appreciate in us.” The Burnett team aimed to convey that United was “cold-blooded about operating the ship and getting you there safely,” but also interested in “comfort.” The creative team brainstormed: “a ‘down-to-earth’ airline. Our pilots are cool-headed. Our stewardesses are warm-hearted. We think the balance is fine.”

The campaign used stewardesses to import missing qualities into United’s image. The stewardess was the fulcrum of United’s new “less formal” image and her inherently feminine qualities (such as “warmth” and “friendliness”) became the centerpiece of the campaign. United exploited broader American gender stereotypes to project an image of personalized service and a caring corporation. The ads used gendered language to code

**AT THE CREATIVE TABLE,
THE AD TEAM AIMED
TO SHOW AS MUCH
SMILING HUMANNESS
AS CHROME-STEEL
EFFICIENCY.**



Braniff's eyebrow-raising 1965 campaign raised or lowered the bar for airline ads, depending on your perspective.

technology, science, and pilots as “cold,” “efficient,” and masculine. Serving as a foil, stewardesses imported “feminine” qualities into the corporate environment through “friendly” service; they “softened” technology and represented “warm-hearted concern.”

Burnett’s team also suggested modifying both the stewardess image and service style. They advised United to give stewardesses permission to “talk about most anything they wanted with passengers” and to have a “much more relaxed air.” Plus, under Burnett’s direction, United began to hire younger stewardesses to lure younger passengers. Developing a “friendly” and “less formal” United was important in several ways. First, it transformed United’s image from a reliable, big business into a caring corporation—a critical shift in the 1960s. This image of corporate caring promised to mediate the impact of serving a mass market with less personalized service as air travel transformed into mass transportation. Within the broader context of corporate expansion, the Burnett team became invested in selling an *image* of personalized service aloft.

This strategy was part of a larger advertising trend that reflected the cultural milieu of the 1960s. As mass consumption was popularly vilified in American culture, ads were increasingly designed to assuage broad cultural anxieties about environments of impersonal mass consumption. In the 1960s, advertisements were transformed from formal, impersonal presentations of specific consumer goods into messages of corporations as caring. Harris, who offered input on the United campaign, summed up this sentiment in a letter to Burnett on air travel: “What we most resent is being treated as an anonymous mass. ... In this

depersonalized, automatic age, the individual perpetually feels a threat to his identity and his integrity.”

The Burnett team found innovative means to tap broader American cultural shifts in ways that met United’s need for a caring corporate image. By shifting United’s image from a big, impersonal corporation to a more informal, “friendly” organization, Burnett subtly adopted an advertising strategy that reverberated with larger American cultural trends in the 1960s—particularly, the critique of big business and mass consumer culture. “Friendliness” made the airline’s corporate persona less big business, which resonated with the youth-derived mores of the era without violating its executives’ scruples against sexualized stewardesses. By the late 1960s, though, United’s ads began featuring stewardesses in minidresses with parted lips and bedroom eyes. As the counter culture blossomed and younger professionals rose through the ranks of the airline and its ad agency, United’s “friendly” campaign at last evolved into erotic invitation. ♦

Adapted with permission from *The Jet Sex: Airline Stewardesses and the Making of an American Icon* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2013). Victoria Vantoch, AB’97, is a journalist and historian whose work has appeared in the *Washington Post*, *U.S. News & World Report*, and the *Los Angeles Times*. The author of *The Threesome Handbook*, she has a doctorate in history from the University of Southern California and has received research grants including a Guggenheim Fellowship and a NASA Aerospace History Fellowship. To learn more about the book, visit www.upenn.edu/pennpress/book/15075.html.



Hyde Park was once again the fertile ground beneath their feet for thousands of alums who threw themselves into Alumni Weekend this June. Their revels roused the quadrangles—and made pictures worth saving and sharing.

Harper Quad was resplendent with ivy, providing a lush setting for the alumni beer garden (above).

photography

PERENNIAL TIES

BY GUIDO MENDEZ



JASON SMITH



Beneath Hutchinson Commons's solemn portraits, alumni fortified themselves with breakfast before marching in Saturday's parade to Rockefeller Chapel; "math pirate" Paul Sally, director of undergraduate mathematics, cracked up physical sciences dean Robert Fefferman during an *UnCommon* Core talk on the importance of math education; College students receiving the Howell Murray Alumni Association Award congregated outside Ida Noyes before Saturday's awards ceremony.





All smiles, and with UChicago pennants in hand, a couple strolled toward the Main Quad during an Alumni Weekend that drew thousands of UChicagoans back to campus; with his king safely barricaded in one corner and his bishop on the move, an alumnus enjoyed a friendly game of giant chess spread out in Harper Quad; outside the Class of 1963's hospitality suite in Ida Noyes, an alumnus took a moment away from mingling and refreshments for solitary contemplation.

DREW REYNOLDS



JASON SMITH



A band of bagpipers drummed up excitement—they really kilt—they leading the parade to the 72nd annual Alumni Awards Ceremony in Rockefeller Chapel Saturday morning; later that day, as dusk fell, the 102-year tradition of the Interfraternity Sing brought its historic sense of harmony to Hutchinson Court.

JASON SMITH



CHRIS LAKE



Rain forced the Movie on the Quad into Mandel Hall for its double feature—*Wreck-It Ralph* and *When Harry Met Sally*—that doubled as a reception for Doc Films alumni; Oriental Institute experts revealed the secrets of mummies, allowing participants to remove organs (“ew!” the official description read), dry and wrap a reproduction, and tour the museum’s examples of the real thing.



You're never fully dressed without a crest: special socks for annual giving contributors bore Maroon athletic logos from throughout the past century.

JEWEL C. STRADFORD LAFONTANT

(1922–97)

A lawyer and public servant who broke many barriers.

BY CARRIE GOLUS, AB'91, AM'93

The day before Richard Nixon was to be nominated for US president at the 1960 Republican National Convention, delegate-at-large Jewel Stradford Lafontant, JD'46, received a surprise request: to give a seconding speech. "It was easy for me to do because I really liked Richard Nixon," Lafontant told oral historian **Timuel Black**, AM'54, in the second volume of his oral history series, *Bridges of Memory* (Northwestern University Press, 2008).

During Nixon's unsuccessful presidential campaign (he lost to John F. Kennedy), Lafontant traveled with Nixon's running mate, Henry Cabot Lodge, as Lodge's civil rights adviser. In 1972, after Nixon was elected to a second term, he appointed Lafontant deputy solicitor general. A third-generation Republican, like her father and grandfather before her, she later served as ambassador-at-large and coordinator of refugee affairs in the George H. W. Bush administration.

Born in 1922, Jewel Stradford was, in Black's description, "a member of one of Chicago's most historically important and prestigious African-American families." Her mother, Aida Carter Stradford, was an artist and homemaker; her father, C. Francis Stradford, was a prominent attorney and cofounder of the National Bar Association.

Her grandfather, J. B. Stradford, had been a lawyer and hotel owner in Tulsa, Oklahoma, until the notorious race riot of 1921. Falsely accused of inciting the riot, he fled to Chicago, where his son's legal work prevented him from being extradited. "That's why I thought that being a lawyer was just the greatest thing that you could possibly do," Lafontant told Black. "Being a lawyer, you could save lives." (In 1996, the family received a public apology from the State of Oklahoma and her grandfather was cleared of any wrongdoing.)

Beginning in grade school, Lafontant held a job in her father's office during the summers; she was his secretary when he worked on the 1940 Supreme Court case *Hansberry v. Lee*, which struck down racially restrictive housing covenants. She attended then-integrated Englewood High

School and went on to study political science at Oberlin College, graduating in 1943. As well as a third-generation Republican, she was a third-generation Oberlin graduate; her father, grandfather, and grandmother had all attended.

Lafontant's parents "had always fought any form of segregation every step of the way, going back to when my grandfather was in Tulsa," she recalled. While a student at the University of Chicago Law School, she worked to integrate restaurants in Chicago: "Often we were spat upon and physically abused," she recalled in a 1991 *Chicago Sun-Times* story. As well as participating in sit-ins, Lafontant brought lawsuits against restaurants, forcing some of them out of business. At Chicago, where she was one of six women in her law school class, she met **John W. Rogers**, a Tuskegee airman attending on the GI Bill. In 1946 Lafontant became the first African American woman to earn a degree from the Law School.

Shortly after Lafontant graduated, she and Rogers married. Despite her qualifications, Lafontant struggled to find employment after graduation. She could not find a white-owned firm that would hire her, and she was not permitted to join the Chicago Bar Association. Eventually Lafontant became a trial attorney for the Chicago Legal Aid Bureau (today the Legal Aid Society), where she handled landlord-tenant disputes. After her husband graduated, the two went into practice together.

In May 1955, on the recommendation of Senator Everett Dirksen, President Eisenhower appointed Lafontant assistant US Attorney for the northern district of Illinois. She handled primarily immigration and deportation matters until she resigned three years later, when her only child, University trustee **John W. Rogers Jr.**, U-High'76, was born.

When John Jr. was three years old, Lafontant and Rogers divorced. She had joined her father's law practice when she later married her second husband, H. Ernest Lafontant, a lawyer who had been born in Haiti. The couple went into practice with her father as Stradford, Lafontant & Lafontant.

In 1963 she argued and won what she considered the most important case in her career: *Lynum v. Illinois*, her first case be-



fore the Supreme Court. Lafontant's client, Beatrice Lynum, had been convicted of selling narcotics. Lafontant argued that Lynum's confession was not legally admissible since the police had threatened to take her children. The 1966 case *Miranda v. Arizona*, which established the "Miranda warnings" so familiar from police dramas, drew on the precedent set in *Lynum*.

Six years later, when Nixon appointed her US deputy solicitor general, Lafontant became the highest-ranking woman in his administration. She served briefly under Solicitor General Erwin Griswold, then under Robert Bork, AB'48, JD'53, until returning to her Chicago law practice in 1975. (Years later, when Ronald Reagan tried to appoint Bork to the Supreme Court, Lafontant was one of the few prominent African Americans to support his nomination.)

Lafontant returned to Washington during the first Bush administration, serving as ambassador-at-large and coordinator of refugee affairs in the State Department. Lafontant's second husband had died in 1976; after moving to Washington in 1989 she married her third husband, Naguib S. Mankarious, an Egyptian businessman.

In addition to her glass ceiling-shattering work in poli-

tics, Lafontant did the same in corporate America, serving on the boards of Jewel Companies, Mobil, Equitable Life Assurance, Trans World Airlines, Revlon, Hanes, and eventually her son's firm, Ariel Capital Management. She enjoyed the work: "You begin to learn from the inside just how these large businesses are actually run," she said, "and business is what has made America great." Lafontant also served on the boards of Oberlin College, Howard University, and Tuskegee Institute.

Lafontant credited her success to her parents, who taught her to think independently and to connect with people of different backgrounds. "Our people are so burdened with the race issue," she told Black. "They reach out only to people that they already know and trust because those people have exactly the same kind of problems that they have. That's why all forms of segregation have to go out the window."

At her funeral—attended by Republicans and Democrats—Jesse Jackson noted, "When you look at the makeup of the crowd today, it says how universal her character was, her reputation was." ♦

FREE FOR ALL

Spring quarter, like any other, offered an encyclopedia of public talks on campus, illuminating topics art historical, zoological, and most everything in between. At 11 of those talks, the Magazine staff were there. Here's what we learned.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY FEDERICO JORDAN

DESSERT COURSE

For a couple of hours in May, novelist Jeffrey Eugenides basked in Hyde Park's version of a celebrity welcome. An eager young crowd filled the Logan Center performance hall for his late afternoon reading. They listened, rapt, and lined up for the author to autograph their copies of his latest book, *The Marriage Plot* (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2011). "You're obviously much better than my students at Princeton who never come out in the afternoon," he said. "Don't put it on Facebook."

The audience also stayed in their comfy orange seats for his Q&A with creative writing instructor and *Booklist* senior editor Donna Seaman. Citing Eugenides's first novel, *The Virgin Suicides* (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1993), she asked, is empathy essential to fiction? "To write about a range of characters, a range of different people, you're going to have to admit to yourself that your own mind and ego are not at the center of the world," he answered. "Writing can make you into a terrible person that no one wants to live with, but one of the things that it can hopefully do is make you a listener attentive to other people's problems."

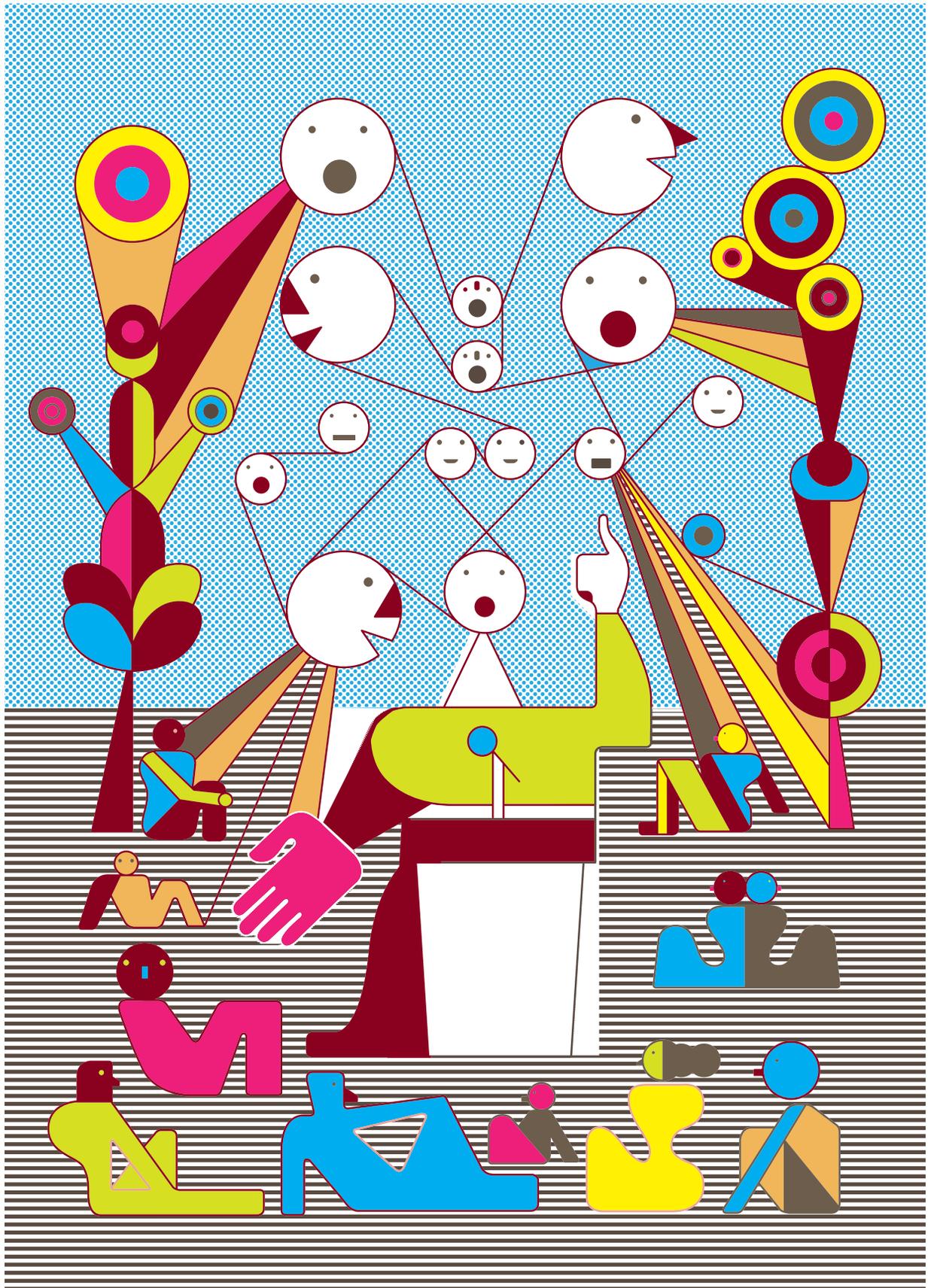
Is the novel of ideas alive and well? Yes, said Eugenides, with a nod to the University. "I tremble with happiness to think of Saul Bellow [X'39] being here. He's one of my favorite writers and a writer of the novel of ideas as well. It sounds so heavy and awful, ... but when you meet a real novel of ideas, there's nothing that really is more exciting and really feels like it's teaching you about life and how to live—but not in a way that's like taking castor oil, but in the opposite way. More like ice cream."—*Elizabeth Station*

GLIMMERS OF GRACE

William F. Schulz, AM'74, the Richard and Ann Pozen visiting professor in human rights, marveled in horror at "the sheer creativity of modern torture."

Brazilian captives were thrown naked into small concrete cells otherwise unoccupied except for a boa constrictor. In Afghanistan, the mujahideen tied living prisoners to corpses, leaving them tethered in the sun to rot. Central American soldiers cut open the wombs of pregnant women, tossed the fetuses into the air, and caught them on their bayonets.

Schulz, a former executive director of Amnesty International USA and now president and CEO of the Unitarian



Universalist Service Committee, described those atrocities during his May 7 lecture, “Is Human Dignity Inherent? What Torture Has Taught Me.” Although an avowed opponent of torture, Schulz’s answer to his title question was no. “My quarrel is not with the concept of dignity,” he said. “It is with the notion that it is inherent.”

He argued that people must learn to act with dignity and assign that characteristic to each other. As Schulz completed his litany of torture methods—the examples went on—he wondered, “What does this mean for the notion that a torturer, too, is a person of inherent worth and dignity?” The implication was that the perpetrators of such barbarism were not.

Denying dignity as an absolute, Schulz acknowledged, exposes human rights to the perpetual reconsideration of public opinion. But a global consensus expressed in treaties, declarations, and conventions, he insisted, provides a stronger legal and moral basis than appealing to an ethereal quality. “The answer to the question of why torture is wrong is because the world community, struggling as it does to describe the nature of a civilized society, says that it’s wrong.”

Schulz concluded with stories of survivors who reclaimed their lives and even reconciled with their torturers. Those “glimmers of grace” assured him that although dignity might not be inherent, it is resilient.

“If even those who endured the most extreme brutality retained their faith in human dignity, then assigning that to others and protecting it whenever it is under threat, that is surely the highest and the noblest calling.”—*Jason Kelly*

FILTHY ROMANS

I can’t say I expected to laugh much during Elizabeth Clark’s lecture “‘Rome’ in the Nineteenth-Century Protestant Imaginary: American Professors, Ancient ‘Pagans,’ and Early Christianity.” I also wasn’t expecting an assessment of the classical world I had never heard before.

About 25 people (including one of the regular bartenders at Jimmy’s Woodlawn Tap) settled into folding chairs in the crimson-carpeted, portrait-lined Common Room at

EVERY MAN BECAME A PARAMOUR AND NEARLY EVERY WOMAN A HARLOT.

Swift Hall to hear Clark, a professor of religion and history at Duke University. Before she began, Clark passed out a written list titled “The Professors,” six early-19th-century academics who taught at places like Princeton and Yale and who took a decidedly dim view of Rome. In the 18th century, she explained, the virtues of Rome were seen as similar to those of the new American republic; later, in the late 19th century, “high-minded classical study” was embraced as “an antidote to the materialism of the gilded age.”

In between come Clark’s professors, who adopted and expanded on the critical tone of Roman authors such as Livy, Tacitus, and Juvenal. For her research, Clark looked at the academics’ published works, their class notes, their students’ notes, memoirs, letters, sermons, and diaries.

Their writings usually included “perfunctory praise” for Roman accomplishments: a common language, roads, jurisprudence, government. After this throat clearing, the professors go on the attack. Clark paraphrased Henry Boynton Smith of Union Theological Seminary: “Woman was everywhere debased. Unnatural lust prevailed. The Romans ... plunged into the fiercest excesses of gluttony and sensuality.”

The audience snickered. Clark quoted Roswell Hitchcock, also of Union, who put it even more sharply: “Every man became a paramour and nearly every woman a harlot.” We snickered some more.

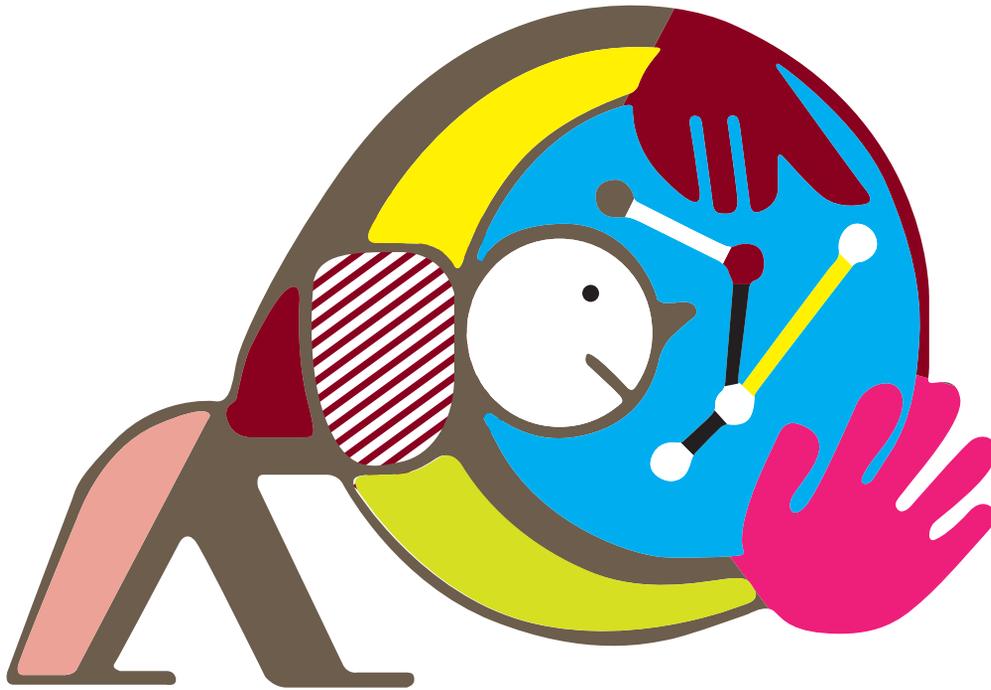
The alleged moral failings of the Romans provided a convenient excuse for the aspects of early Christianity that 19th century Protestants didn’t like, Clark said. Asceticism, for example, was seen as a necessary reaction against Rome’s extreme degradation. Clark invoked Hitchcock again: “The age into which Christianity came was most debauched and slimy, reeking with pollution.”

In contrast to the degenerate Romans were the Germanic tribes who eventually overran the Roman Empire. The Teutons, said Clark, were seen as part of God’s providential plan to “reinvigorate a decaying Christendom.”

Too much illicit sex not only made the Romans degenerate—in Hitchcock’s view, it also made them short and effeminate. The Romans “had been dwarfed and enfeebled by their dissolute civilization,” Clark said. “The Teutons were also better psychologically than the unmanly Greco-Roman civilization.” At this point the echo of later German history became a little uncanny. The audience stopped laughing.—*Carrie Golus, AB’91, AM’93*

THE REAL NORTH KOREA

He was an idealist,” said historian Andrei Lankov of the first North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung. But “as the history of the 20th century has shown us many times, idealists very often kill many more people than cynical,



pragmatic opportunists.” A Soviet puppet when North Korea was established in 1948, Kim swiftly shed that role and built his own hardline model of Leninist socialism, explained Lankov. The professor at Seoul’s Kookmin University spoke at the Seminary Co-op in April to promote his book *The Real North Korea: Life and Politics in the Failed Stalinist Utopia* (Oxford University Press, 2013).

Lankov began studying the nation in the mid-1980s, when he lived there as a Soviet exchange student. To further “the great cause of communism,” Kim created a state where money was essentially useless and the government distributed everything from food to socks. The system was painfully inefficient, but North Korea stayed afloat through deft diplomacy, Lankov said. Kim exploited the rivalry between the Soviet Union and China, promising to remain neutral only in exchange for financial support.

In the early 1990s, however, China curbed its subsidies and Soviet funds disappeared as the USSR dissolved. The North Korean people suffered devastating famine, yet Kim Il Sung and his son and successor, Kim Jong Il, kept the country going by continuing their “brilliant” foreign policy, said Lankov, using nuclear threats to squeeze aid from “mortal enemies” like the United States. At the same time, the subsidy cuts spurred growth of a grassroots market economy that has helped North Korea to putter along.

Nonetheless, Lankov believes the government is likely doomed. Chinese-style economic reform is risky since it would necessitate contact with South Korea, whose prosperity would leave North Korean citizens demanding more dramatic change. Information about South Korea is seeping in now—those who cross the poorly controlled Chinese border bring back stories, and many North Koreans watch illegal but widely available South Korean movies on DVD. Power seems to be slipping away from Kim Jong Un already. In conversations with midlevel government offi-

cial, Lankov has noted expressions of dissatisfaction with and resentment toward the regime—something unheard of in his early days as a researcher.

If resistance comes, it will not be a velvet revolution, Lankov predicted. Kim loyalists will fight the rebellion, afraid to lose everything. “North Korea is a very sad story,” he concluded, “... a story of idealists who wanted to create a paradise, who ended up creating a hell, who don’t know how to get out of this hell.”—*Katherine Muhlenkamp*

DINOSAUR TECHNOLOGY

Thirty minutes after his talk was set to begin, UChicago paleontologist **Paul Sereno** burst through the door at Crerar Library with a jovial apology and a plastic tub full of dinosaur skulls. “PowerPoint problems!” he said, catching his breath. Then, booting up his computer, he launched into a presentation on imaging technology’s revolutionizing effect on the study of dinosaurs. Using CT scans and digital software, researchers can see inside bones, build detailed models with the push of a button, and make long-dead animals stand up and walk.

Medical and industrial scanners allowed Sereno’s lab to create a prototype *Nigersaurus* skull—the original specimen was too fragile to cast and mold by hand—and see how the brain fit inside, tilting at an angle that revealed the animal’s strange posture: head to the ground, flat mouth feeding like a vacuum cleaner: “It was a stunning confirmation that this was a Mesozoic lawnmower.”

He described how his research team used visualization and animation software to examine the joints of an early raptor’s digging claws and to scrutinize the massive jaws of the 40-foot-long SuperCroc. In a video clip, the skeletal mouth snapped open and shut while Sereno explained that its top and bottom teeth “didn’t interact”—they sat an inch

apart—and were therefore made not for fishing but for “grabbing a dinosaur.” Now, he said, he’s working to figure out how the long-legged crocodilian *Araripesuchus*, nicknamed DogCroc, moved when it galloped. In part, Sereno plans to do that by mapping scans of its fossil onto footage of a modern Australian crocodile in full gait, melding them “until you see a crocodilian skeleton of 100 million years ago in a step cycle, running. And you can zoom around and look at the joints and see if they’re reasonable.”

Technology is making it possible, he said, to test theories about how long-dead creatures once stood and walked, how they hunted, and what they ate. “You no longer are going to be safe as a paleontologist making a two-dimensional drawing and saying, ‘I think the animal did this.’”

Technology will also shift the methods for building physical models of dinosaurs as sculpting, casting, and molding by hand give way to scans, fabrication machines, and 3D printers. “You take the file and machine it,” said Sereno, who’s working on a machine-made foam model of a 55-foot dinosaur. “No longer the bone-by-bone molding, casting, degrading molds that have gone into the time-honored method of reconstructing a dinosaur.”—*Lydia Lyle Gibson*

AMERICA, MORE OR LESS

Dean Price, one of the hard-luck strivers who populate George Packer’s new book, predicted the end of the big-box sprawl that had desiccated the North Carolina tobacco country where he grew up. High oil prices and other economic shocks, Price believed, would trigger a return to localized social and financial systems reminiscent of Jefferson’s agrarian ideal. An unwinding.

Packer, a *New Yorker* staff writer, admired the poetry and hope in that idea and named his book *The Unwinding: An Inner History of the New America* (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2013). But he had a different interpretation. “I thought of the unwinding as what Dean has been living through and what we were seeing all around us,” he said during a May 30 conversation with Northwestern University associate professor Peter Slevin at International House. “Which is to say, old structures that supported life for ordinary people, middle class, working class people, were collapsing.”

For Price and his generation, born around 1960, Packer said, the postwar social contract—fulfilled by corporate citizenship, trade unions, public schools, local newspapers—has been unwinding throughout their adult lives. His book explores “what happens when the contract is gone and the deal is off.”

Youngstown, Ohio, a husk of a city orphaned by the steel industry, represented the worst-case scenario. Another of Packer’s subjects, Tammy Thomas, raised a family there—and later tried to raise Youngstown itself—with dogged re-

sistance to the economic and social decay around her.

Packer’s sympathy for Price, Thomas, the underemployed, and the foreclosed contrasted with his contempt for excess from Silicon Valley to Wall Street and Wal-Mart to Washington. He blamed political climate change on what he called the noxious-gas rhetoric of Newt Gingrich: “He was not an institution builder, he was an institution destroyer.” And Robert Rubin, the former Goldman Sachs executive and treasury secretary who cashed in at a crashing Citigroup, symbolized the collusion of money and power: “Here’s a shining star of the establishment who, in the end, represents institutional failure.”

Those failures were like land mines in ordinary people’s lives, but in Packer’s telling, the victims remained confident about the expansion of equal opportunity. He had a different interpretation of that too. “The circle of inclusion is wider, but in reality I’d say no, more people are falling behind,” Packer said. *The Unwinding* chronicles modern America’s obstacles to catching up.—*Jason Kelly*

FREE ZONE

Sociologist Saskia Sassen is said to have invented the term “global city” in her 1991 book of the same name. On May 3 the former UChicago professor returned to campus from Columbia University, where she cochairs the Committee on Global Thought, to kick off “Globalization and Mobilities,” a conference on the theory and methods of human movement.

Before beginning any research project, Sassen says, “I need a zone, a space of a certain kind of flexibility, freedom. ... I call this zone the ‘zone of before method.’” While in the zone, one of her tactics is “to actively destabilize stabilized meanings.” Rather than reject broad, abstract categories such as economy, polity, family, or border, “I accept their power,” she explains, “but I want to know what they hide.”

When Sassen theorizes about immigration, for example, she remains wary of the term. “You say ‘immigration’ and

A LOT OF MINISTERS OF CULTURE MAKE GREAT DECLARATIONS, THEY TALK BIG, BUT NOTHING HAPPENS.

you have evoked geography, history, suffering. ... How can you do the research and theorize this stuff when it's so chock full of all kinds of meanings and realities?" Most debates about remittances assume that immigrant workers export their wages to poor countries: "They come here, they take our jobs, and then they send our money back home." But when Sassen focused on the countries that receive remittances rather than on the senders' countries of origin, she made a surprising discovery. The top ten remittance-receiving countries include five rich countries. "And in fact, something I find absolutely adorable, the United States is in the top 20."—*Elizabeth Station*

ART EMERGENCIES

In an emergency, who is in charge of rescuing a distressed nation's art and culture, and how does that happen? **Richard Kurin**, AM'74, PhD'81, the Smithsonian Institution's under secretary for history, art, and culture, addressed these questions in a May 1 lecture, "Saving Haiti's Heritage: Cultural Recovery after the Earthquake." At the Harris School of Public Policy Studies, over a pizza lunch for about 20 hungry student and faculty guests, Kurin expressed his frustration with red tape and previous Smithsonian higher-ups who took a "not my job" attitude toward saving culture after events like Hurricane Katrina or the Iraq War.

To illustrate the hurdles involved, Kurin discussed the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake in Haiti. More is required than a desire to save art: at-risk artifacts must be triaged, physical work space secured, and funds raised, all of which was done when Smithsonian conservators landed in Haiti. ("You're doing it like it's a PTA bake sale," Kurin joked about the initial \$276,000 raised by the charity Broadway League to help establish a Cultural Recovery Project in Port-au-Prince.) All this needs to be done quickly too. Kurin compared a scene at Haiti's national cathedral to the apocalyptic film *Mad Max*: a church's stained glass rose window survived the quake but scavengers then trashed the glass to claim the lead that held it together.

Kurin called for a version of Doctors Without Borders, but for culture. Then questions like Who is in charge? Who do you call? wouldn't be up in the air following a crisis. In terms of existing solutions, Kurin doesn't feel favorably toward UNESCO, which he called a "talk group, rather than a do group," or toward countries with ministers of culture. "My experience is, a lot of ministers of culture make great declarations, they talk big," but "nothing happens."

Kurin envisions a bigger, better-planned role for the Smithsonian after future earthquakes, floods, and wars,



both international and domestic. One of his anecdotes showed that it helps to have friends in high places. Kurin said he was able to gain speedier access to the country on behalf of the Smithsonian with the help of Haiti's then First Lady Elisabeth Préal, once a student of his at Johns Hopkins; the institution directly asked Michelle Obama (who was in the process of donating her inaugural gown to the museum) for help as it stepped in to assist Haiti; and the actor Ben Stiller was motivated by his work in the 2009 film *Night at the Museum: Battle of the Smithsonian* to donate money to the institution's efforts.—*Claire Zulkey*

UNDEAD LENIN

In a 1989 Communist Party poster, Vladimir Lenin rose from the dead. Alexei Yurchak, an associate professor of anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley, showed the playful image during a May talk in the Logan Center. Walking out of his mausoleum and carrying a bucket of white paint, the revered leader, Yurchak said, had "cheekily covered the word 'Lenin' written on the tomb's façade in economical Soviet font with his famous signature, 'With communist greetings, Vladimir Lenin.'" The poster

was part of the Soviet Union's attempt in its final years to accomplish an "almost surreal" task. "The party called for bringing Lenin back to life so he could speak today, in our contemporary language, about our contemporary problems." Mikhail Gorbachev launched Perestroika in 1985 with the aim of returning to a true understanding of Lenin's thought. But by 1989 or so, combing through archives to achieve that understanding had been declared futile. Party officials, Yurchak said, decided that the theorist's words had been distorted through *all* periods of Soviet history—turned "into a corpus of dead quotes."

The party concluded that "canonized Lenin" had to go, leaving only "the true authentic Lenin; the pure core." It sought to discover a Lenin as yet unknown. Some party theoreticians suggested taking Lenin's original discourse and blending it with the work of other thinkers "whose writings Lenin used in his thinking or would probably use if he had known them"—some as ideologically remote as Locke and Rousseau—to create Lenin's "new living voice." It was, Yurchak said, "an unprecedented move."

At the same time, an obsessive hunt for previously undiscovered aspects of Lenin's life and death began. Party publications ran long articles scrutinizing his final days, searching for clues to his ultimate design for communism. Weeklies began investigating his family history in response to rumors that he wasn't purely Russian (Lenin had identified himself this way but had a German and Swedish grandmother as well as a Jewish grandfather whose ethnicity Stalin learned about after Lenin's death and covered up).

In the end, these investigations produced more questions than answers. The status of Lenin as the holder of "unquestionable truth" had been destroyed. He had become a complex figure who would ultimately remain unknown. Canonized Lenin gave the country legitimacy and coherence. Without him, there was no Soviet Union. "Gorbachev called for a thorough rejuvenation of the Soviet system by means of ridding ourselves of the distortions and

canonizations of Lenin," concluded Yurchak. "In fact, it spelled the beginning of the system's unexpected and spectacular revolution." —*Katherine Muhlenkamp*

NIGHT SIGHTS

If a man sees himself in a dream drinking warm beer, it is bad, for it means suffering will come upon him.

"I pronounce that one every time I go to Britain," joked Oriental Institute professor **Robert Ritner**, PhD'87, during a talk on ancient Egyptian dream interpretation and the dangers Egyptians believed could afflict them while they slept. Warning his Breasted Hall audience that much of his talk would be "X-rated"—"because of the nature of dream interpretation and of dreams themselves," and because the texts were all written by men—Ritner began by explaining that in Egyptian literature, "the dreamer is envisioned as a spectator rather than a participant in the dreams." To dream, he said, "is to be awake during sleep."

The interpretations, laid out in papyri dating as far back as 1700 BC, were often paradoxical or punny and began with a common refrain: "If a man sees himself in a dream ..." Destroying one's clothes meant release from all evil; seeing oneself dead meant a long life. Seeing a large cat meant a large harvest; being shod with white sandals meant roaming the earth. Looking into a deep well meant prison.

Ritner's warning came true too: many of the interpretations concerned dreams about sexual encounters: with sons and sisters, wolves, cattle, goats, lions, a female jerboa. (In a late period text offering interpretations for women's dreams, every single entry was sexual.) And not all those dreams were considered bad; in fact, many of them weren't. A man who saw himself copulating with his mother, for instance, could take it as a good omen. "It means his clansmen will cleave fast to him," Ritner said.

To thwart the effects of bad dreams and ward off nighttime attacks by demons or curses, Egyptian texts offered incantations that a sleeper could recite upon waking. People placed clay lamps shaped like serpents—an important animal in the protection from sleep-borne dangers—in every corner of their bedrooms and lit them before bed. "Basically," Ritner said, "night lights." Magic knives made from hippopotamus ivory were used to trace a perimeter around women's and children's beds. Some of these knives are in the OI's collection, and "you can see the abrasions from being run across a clay dirt floor for many, many years." Egypt's state department produced what were essentially voodoo dolls, Ritner said, to protect the country against wars and slanders from abroad, but also against another enemy: bad dreams. "Every evil dream," he said, reciting the curse carved into one doll, "every evil sleep." —*Lydialyle Gibson* ♦

THE DREAMER IS ENVISIONED AS A SPECTATOR RATHER THAN A PARTICIPANT IN THE DREAMS.

peer review



Tap dancers from the Mirror Revue dramatics society rehearse for their 1935 recital in Mandel Hall. The annual show also featured ballet and theatrical performances. Tickets sold for \$1.10.

The princess and the brain

BY PHOEBE MALTZ BOVY, AB'05

ILLUSTRATION BY TOM TIAN, AB'10

On February 4, at London's British Museum, acclaimed novelist Hilary Mantel gave a speech, "Undressing Anne Boleyn," on a topic generally reserved for less august circumstances: the bodies of British royals. Mantel—author of the 2012 historical novel *Bring Up the Bodies* (Fourth Estate) and many more—offered criticism of these bodies. Not criticism as in, do we detect a hint of cellulite in that countess's bikini photo? but cultural criticism. Mantel's speech jumped from historical figures (Henry VIII and his wives) to modern-day royalty, including Kate née Middleton. Yes, she went there.

The *London Review of Books*, which runs the lecture series, posted a transcript, and soon enough, the Internet exploded with outrage. The lower-brow *Daily Mail* came gallantly or perhaps nationalistically to Middleton's defense. Meanwhile, the higher-brow *Guardian*, as well as the *New Yorker*, stepped in with more sophisticated responses that highlighted Mantel's broader argument. Mantel's snark, they countered, was not directed at Middleton, as the tabloids would have it. It was aimed at a culture that insists Middleton look and act a certain way.

What did Mantel say that was so provocative? She referred to Middleton as "a jointed doll on which

certain rags are hung" and "a shop-window mannequin, with no personality of her own, entirely defined by what she wore." Out of context, Mantel seemed to be calling Middleton an insipid woman. The lowbrow contingent may have ignored the context, but it is not entirely clear that contextualization absolved Mantel of nastiness. These are not kind things to say about anyone, no matter what you think of royalty, or of the life choice that is marrying a prince. Not, of course, that this excuses the implication that Mantel herself is just jealous because she isn't a pretty, pretty princess.

But was Mantel critiquing the demands placed on Middleton, as per the highbrow reading, or Middleton herself? One sentence in particular—"Kate seems to have been selected for her role of princess because she was irreproachable: as painfully thin as anyone could wish, without quirks, without oddities, without the risk of the emergence of character"—suggests the tabloids weren't so far off.

Mantel was making assertions about Middleton's inner life. This is like saying that one would not want to be friends with an actress on account of a dull character she plays on a sitcom. What got to me about the speech—in context—was the way Mantel discussed Middleton as if she were already a historical figure, not a person who no doubt has the intellect needed to get through sentences of highbrow but not all that dense

prose. A public figure, yes, but a still-living one. Mantel seemed to insist that Middleton reveal some quirks, if not some burgeoning feminist qualms about her role. She appeared to want Middleton to be miserable, and dug for evidence of this misery, coming up with the recent (and notoriously unflattering) official portrait of the princess, in which, claimed Mantel, "her eyes are dead and she wears the strained smile of a woman who really wants to tell the painter to bugger off."

I'm not convinced. Middleton could have gone with a private life of relative privilege, but opted for the life she's got. She chose to act in a perma-performance of "princess," artificially grooming herself and monitoring her physique for the role. Or that's just who she is—svelte, shiny haired, and on an especially even keel. Regardless, it doesn't seem

A princess is a woman who is ungrateful to feminist accomplishments that permit her to make her own way in the world, one who instead chooses to live off the men in her life.



necessary to imagine that there's a human-rights lawyer or some such locked inside Kate Middleton, screaming to get out.

I wanted to side with Mantel on this. My professional aspirations are more Mantel than Middleton. And, on a less personal note, Mantel can write. But ... I'm not really (as *New York* magazine put it) "team" anybody here. If you read the speech as a whole, you see that the insults are not quite the ones the *Daily Mail* imagined, but they're there.

"Princess" is, these days, a derogatory word for a woman. A princess is a woman who is ungrateful to feminist accomplishments that permit her to make her own way in the world, one who instead chooses to live off the men in her life—a father, a husband, or a bunch of rich dates. She has

the class privilege to do anything, but lacks the ambition to get further than the nail salon. So a woman who goes and becomes a real princess is, in this day and age, a bit baffling.

But what's to be gained by pointing at Kate Middleton and asking why she isn't more self-actualizing, more audibly opinionated? Do we need to pretend that feminism means all women are professionally ambitious? Are all men? And are we even sure she's not ambitious? Her husband came with a job, and the job is not to serve her husband but to be a royal. And what an odd job it is. She's rich, but not fun rich, which as I imagine it means jetting off to Tokyo on a whim. I really don't think we need to concern ourselves with the possibility that Mantel envies Middleton.

A "princess" may lack agency,

but a princess—a woman who hangs around and persists and then marries a prince—perhaps set out to do so. Middleton was not born a princess, nor do we have any reason to believe she was requested against her will to become one. The ones born into it we may pity, or the ones married into it very young, but Middleton? We don't need to find becoming a princess the noblest (pun intended) of goals; we don't need to say that because she has agency, she's a feminist role model. But we need not pity her, as if she were some random woman plucked by the media for overanalysis, whose womb had been somehow unilaterally demanded by the Windsors. The point here isn't to celebrate Middleton's choice, but to respect that she presumably made one. ♦

Phoebe Maltz Bovy, AB'05, is a writer and a doctoral candidate in French and French studies at New York University. Her work has appeared in the *Atlantic* online, the *Jewish Quarterly*, *Doublethink Magazine*, and other publications. She interned at the University of Chicago *Magazine* as an undergraduate. Her blog, *What Would Phoebe Do* (whatwouldphoebedo.blogspot.com), began as an extension of her *Chicago Maroon* column of the same name. A version of this essay originally appeared on *The Beheld*, a blog run by Autumn Whitefield-Madrano and hosted by the *New Inquiry* (thenewinquiry.com).

NOTES

DISSERTATION DIGGING

In April **Hannah Barker**, AB'05, and **Allison Youatt Schnable**, AM'07, were named 2013 Charlotte W. Newcombe Doctoral Dissertation Fellows. A PhD student in history at Columbia University, Barker is writing her dissertation on the role of religion in the 14th- and 15th-century Italian and Egyptian slave trades. Schnable, a student in Princeton University's sociology program, is researching the growth of the 10,000 international aid organizations started by Americans in the past 20 years. The Newcombe, a fellowship for PhD candidates in the humanities and social sciences whose dissertations address questions of ethical or religious values, was awarded to 22 scholars this year. Barker and Schnable will receive 12-month research awards of \$25,000.

ENERGY PLAYER

Dominic C. Boyer, U-High'88, AM'94, PhD'00, will serve as founding director of Rice University's Center for Energy and Environmental Research in the Human Sciences. The world's first research center focused on understanding the relationship among humans, energy, and the environment, the center is part of Rice's Energy and Environment Initiative (E2I), which brings Rice faculty together with Houston's energy industry on sustainability issues. Boyer, a Rice anthropology professor, has described the center's purpose as twofold: "to help investigate the causes and consequences of the impact of human life on this planet and to discover ways of making the footprint of human society less heavy."

HUMANITARIAN HONORED

In June **Eric Rosenthal**, AB'85, was named the 2013 recipient of the Charles Bronfman Prize, awarded annually to "a young humanitarian whose work is informed by Jewish values and has global impact that changes lives and inspires others." Rosenthal is the founder and executive director of Disability Rights International (DRI), an advocacy organization



COAST TO CLASSROOM

John R. Finnerty, PhD'94, received a Metcalf Award for Excellence in Teaching at Boston University's commencement ceremony this May. Established in 1973, the Metcalf Award is BU's highest faculty honor. Finnerty, an associate biology professor, investigates biodiversity questions by studying coastal marine invertebrates including sea anemones, corals, and jellyfish. He also directs BU's Marine Program, which stresses interdisciplinary research across marine biology, biogeochemistry, physical oceanography, and marine geology.

working to end the segregation and abuse of children and adults with disabilities. Rosenthal has documented human rights conditions in more than two dozen countries, helping to gain United Nations support for adoption of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, now ratified by 130 countries. An article about his efforts on behalf of mentally disabled children in Romania appeared in the Dec/05 issue of the *Magazine*.

SECOND IN COMMAND

In June President Obama appointed **Avril D. Haines**, AB'92, as CIA deputy director, replacing Michael J. Morell, who is retiring in August after 33 years at the agency. Haines, a physics major at UChicago, is the first woman to hold the deputy director post. Since 2010 she has worked as the White House deputy counsel for national security issues and as legal adviser to the National Security Council. In April Obama nominated Haines, a Georgetown University Law Center graduate, to be legal adviser at the State Department, a nomination he withdrew to appoint her to the CIA post.

BOOKS AND MORTAR

On April 11 **Barbara Miller Lane**, AB'53, was named a fellow of the Society of Architectural Historians. Lane, Bryn Mawr College's Andrew W. Mellon professor emeritus of humanities and history, is author of the influential book *Architecture and Politics in Germany, 1918–1945* (Harvard University Press, 1968), which traces the complex historical factors that informed Nazi views on architecture.

CAPTURED ON FILM

Jeffrey C. Laurence, MD'76, appears as an interview subject in the 2013 documentary *The Battle of amfAR*. The film chronicles the development of the Foundation for AIDS Research. Laurence, who has served as the foundation's senior scientific consultant for programs since its founding in 1985, is a professor of medicine in Cornell's hematology-oncology division; an attending physician at New York Presbyterian Hospital; and director of the Laboratory for AIDS Virus Research at both institutions. The film was shown at the Tribeca Film Festival in April and will air on HBO in December.

RELEASES

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

PILGRIMAGE AND POGROM: VIOLENCE, MEMORY, AND VISUAL CULTURE AT THE HOST-MIRACLE SHRINES OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

By Mitchell B. Merback, AM'89, PhD'95; University of Chicago Press, 2013
The late Middle Ages saw the rise of a pernicious idea: that Jews had committed sacrileges against the body of Christ in the Eucharist, causing the host to bleed miraculously. Art historian **Mitchell Merback's** richly illustrated book explores the pilgrimage shrines built on the sites of these alleged desecrations. Focusing on three such churches—Iphofen in Lower Franconia, Passau in Lower Bavaria, and Pulkau in Lower Austria—Merback examines architecture, relics, cult statues, and altarpieces, arguing that the shrines and their contents reflected and actively shaped Christian anti-Judaism in the two centuries before the Reformation.

BAS JAN ADER: DEATH IS ELSEWHERE

By Alexander Dumbadze, AB'96; University of Chicago Press, 2013
Dutch-born conceptual artist Bas Jan Ader achieved mythic status in the art world at 33, when he vanished while attempting to travel solo across the Atlantic for a project called *In Search of the Miraculous*. The wreckage of his 13-foot sailboat was found more than a year later, in 1976. In a reconsideration of Ader's work that is part biography, part theoretical reflection, **Alexander Dumbadze** writes that the artist "searched for ways for art and life to communicate without recourse to mediation."

FIRST SON: THE BIOGRAPHY OF RICHARD M. DALEY

By Keith Koeneman, MBA'94; University of Chicago Press, 2013
In September 2010 Richard M. Daley announced that he would not run for reelection to a sixth term as Chicago mayor. "Simply put," he said, "it's

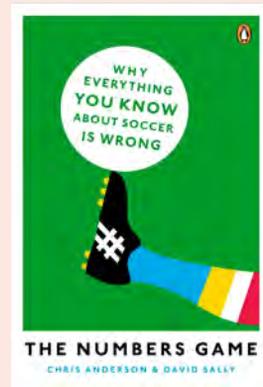
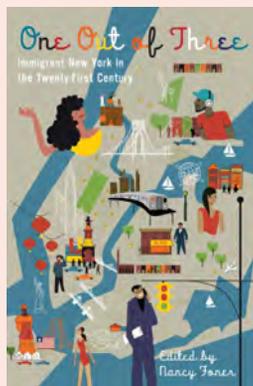
time." **Keith Koeneman's** biography chronicles the era that thus ended, drawing on more than 100 interviews with Daley's political, business, and cultural associates. Beginning with the politician's days as the son of a rising political star and ending with the November 2011 death of his wife, Maggie, *First Son* paints Daley as a complex man whose legacy is still being debated.

MEDIA SMACKDOWN: DECONSTRUCTING THE NEWS AND THE FUTURE OF JOURNALISM

By Abe Aamidor, AB'69; Jim A. Kuypers; and Susan Wiesinger; Peter Lang Publishing, 2013
Once upon a time, writes **Abe Aamidor**, the *Des Moines Register* regularly sold far more copies than the number of people who lived in Des Moines. But such robust circulation figures are a thing of the past, as newspapers across the country face steep declines in readership, finances, and stock value. The rise of the Internet and the 2008 financial crisis dealt a severe blow to the traditional journalism model, but, Aamidor and his coauthors argue, the industry's strongest values and practices—objectivity, fairness, investigative and original reporting—still matter. Analyzing the state of US media, the book also provides a business model for the industry going forward.

ONE OUT OF THREE: IMMIGRANT NEW YORK IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

Edited by Nancy Foner, AM'68, PhD'71; Columbia University Press, 2013
This collection of essays edited by **Nancy Foner** offers a glimpse of 21st-century immigrant life in New York



City. Describing the experiences of seven national origin groups—Chinese, Dominicans, Jamaicans, Koreans, Liberians, Mexicans, and Jews from the former Soviet Union—the contributors examine how immigrants have transformed and been transformed by their adopted city.

THE NUMBERS GAME: WHY EVERYTHING YOU KNOW ABOUT SOCCER IS WRONG

By Chris Anderson and David Sally, PhD'95; Penguin, 2013
Soccer is a game steeped in tradition, often eschewing modern-day statistical sports analysis. Although many insiders believe the sport is too fluid and complicated for numbers to be of any use, behavioral economist **David Sally** and his coauthor, **Chris Anderson**, argue that soccer is in fact ripe for dissection—and that numbers are the key. To that end, the book travels into *Moneyball* territory, offering coaches and players on-field strategies based on mathematical data.

EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOL OF DREAMS: TRAVELOGUES AND EARLY NONFICTION FILMS

By Jennifer Lynn Peterson, AM'93, PhD'99; Duke University Press, 2013
From the lush landscapes of Ceylon to the spectacular springs of Colorado, tourist destinations and exotic locales were the focal point of early 20th-century travelogues. These short films, also known as "scenics," were so popular that they were briefly touted as the future of film. **Jennifer Lynn Peterson** recovers and analyzes this now largely forgotten archive, examining how travelogues expressed and affected American culture, imperialism, and modernity.

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Degrees of honor

The 2013 alumni award recipients—recognized by the University of Chicago Alumni Association in Rockefeller Chapel during Alumni Weekend this June—have left their mark on their University, their field, or their cause.

ALUMNI MEDAL

James Watson Cronin, SM'53, PhD'55 (Physical Sciences) Cronin shared the 1980 Nobel Prize in physics and has led the effort to build the Pierre Auger Observatory in Argentina. The University Professor emeritus calls his time as a graduate student with Enrico Fermi “a great education and the gift of a lifelong passion for physics research.”

ALUMNI SERVICE MEDAL

Eva Fishell Lichtenberg, U-High'49, AB'52, AM'55, PhD'60 (Social Sciences) Lichtenberg endowed a College scholarship, helped organize the emeriti alumni group, and has served on groups such as the University of Chicago Women's Board, the Alumni Board of Governors, and the Visiting Committee to the Department of Music. At the College she “learned how to study, how to question assumptions, and how to think for myself.”

ALUMNI SERVICE AWARD

Nancy Parra, AM'66, PhD'73 (Humanities) A versatile volunteer, Parra has worked with the Alumni Club of Houston, the Alumni Board of Governors, the Visiting Committee to the Division of the Humanities, and the University of Chicago Booth School of Business. She says, “Through this engagement in alumni activities, I made many lasting friendships and gained invaluable experience.”

Reuben Sandler, SM'58, PhD'61

(Physical Sciences) Sandler, chairman and CEO of Intelligent Optical Systems, has helped the Physical Sciences Division raise nearly \$9 million toward its \$10 million goal for the twin Magellan telescopes. Of his current role as chair of the Physical Sciences Visiting Committee, Sandler notes that he is “honored and privileged to again be hanging out with so many people who are much smarter than I am.”

YOUNG ALUMNI SERVICE AWARD

Lauren Henry, AB'05 Henry has acted as president for alumni club boards in both Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, as well as serving as a reader for the Metcalf Internship Program. No matter where she volunteers, she says, “My goal is always the same: to make it possible for alumni and students to find or rediscover their UChicago ‘home.’”

Evan Trent, AB'02, MBA'06 A key force behind the launch of the UChicago Careers in the Arts and UChicago Careers in Business programs, Trent has interviewed Metcalf Internship applicants and, through the Alumni Schools Committee, applicants to the College. He says, “I have always found it very personally rewarding—and therefore perhaps not entirely altruistic—to mentor and work with students.”

PROFESSIONAL ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

Agustin Carstens, AM'83, PhD'85 (Social Sciences) Governor of the Bank of Mexico, Carstens serves on the board of the Bank for International Settlements and the steering committee of the G-20 Financial Stability Board (FSB), chairs the FSB Standing Committee on Assessment of Vulnerabilities, and cochairs the FSB Regional Consultative Group for the Americas. He has spent his career working to understand the roots of financial crisis in emerging and industrialized economies. He says, “In a word, for me, the University was nurturing, both personally and intellectually.”

Alexander Seropian, SB'91 Seropian codeveloped the Halo video game series and went on to become vice president of game development for Disney Interactive Studios before forming Industrial Toys. He calls his education at UChicago “exceptionally practical, notwithstanding its renown for the theoretical.”

Nate Silver, AB'00 A leading statistician in both politics and sports, Silver has been named as one of *Time* magazine's most influential people and *Rolling Stone*'s “100 agents of change.” He runs a political blog, *FiveThirtyEight*, and recently released the *New York Times* best-seller *The Signal and the Noise: Why So Many Predictions Fail—But Some Don't*.



The alumni award recipients gather in Ida Noyes Hall. First row (left to right): Evan Trent, AB'02, MBA'06; Alexander Seropian, SB'91; Nancy Parra, AM'66, PhD'73; Agustín Carstens, AM'83, PhD'85; Paul Yingling, AM'98; Eva Fishell Lichtenberg, U-High'49, AB'52, AM'55, PhD'60. Second row (left to right): Sandeep Ahuja, MPP'06; Reuben Sandler, SM'58, PhD'61; Lauren Henry, AB'05; Nate Silver, AB'00; Marvin Zonis; Harry L. Davis; James Watson Cronin, SM'53, PhD'55. Third row: R. Lawrence (Larry) Liss, AB'63, MAT'65.

PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD

Sandeep Ahuja, MPP'06 Ahuja co-founded Operation ASHA, which addresses the effect of tuberculosis on those at poverty level. OpASHA provides TB treatment and services to 6.1 million people in India and Cambodia. He says that the "University of Chicago gave me the confidence, strength, and skills to turn my dream into a vision."

R. Lawrence (Larry) Liss, AB'63, MAT'65 Liss serves on the board of the Academic Games Leagues of America (AGLOA) and has been involved in every AGLOA national tournament since the first was held in 1966, using his experience as a student-athlete to help students become "thinking kids" by improving their academic and problem-solving skills. He says that the University "was the springboard that allowed me to assist many

young people to develop similar attributes in their lives."

Paul Yingling, AM'98 (Social Sciences) Retired US Army Lieutenant Colonel Yingling was one of the first Army officers to implement a successful counterinsurgency strategy in Iraq, and he is credited with reducing civilian and military casualties. "Educating the citizens of a free society is the greatest and fairest dialogue of all," says Yingling. "I am grateful to the University of Chicago for preparing me to play my part."

NORMAN MACLEAN FACULTY AWARD

Harry L. Davis, Roger L. and Rachel M. Goetz Distinguished Service Professor of Creative Management, Chicago Booth For more than 50 years, Davis has made a lasting impact on students, whether by creating innovative educational

programs, such as Leadership Exploration and Development (LEAD), or opening Chicago Booth's first international campus. He says, "I never imagined that I would end up in *this* special place—a place that has allowed me to experiment, to try things."

Marvin Zonis, Professor Emeritus of Business Administration, Chicago Booth Zonis, former director of the University's Center for Middle Eastern Studies, has taught and inspired generations of students in the College, the Department of Political Science, the Committee on International Relations, the Committee on Human Development, and Chicago Booth. He says, "The University of Chicago, as Edward Levi [U-High'28, PhB'32, JD'35] taught us so emphatically, is a place for the pursuit of excellence in reading, thinking, and writing." ♦

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The University of Chicago's Arts and Public Life initiative builds creative connections with South Side communities through artist residencies, youth apprenticeships, family programs, and artist-led projects and events.
Photo by Tsung Ming Hung



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THE WAY HE WAS

In March 2012, sitting in the *Chicago Maroon*'s dim basement office in Ida Noyes Hall, I came across a gem. It was nearing 5 p.m., and I had spent the day flipping through old bound volumes to research a *Core* article about the newspaper's history. After hours skimming standard stories about orientation activities, sports competitions, and campus elections, I turned to the front page of the Friday, October 9, 1970, *Grey City Journal* supplement and was struck by a shot of Roger Ebert, X'70, then a 28-year-old *Chicago Sun-Times* critic, leaning back in his office chair, surrounded by disheveled piles of paper.

The profile that followed, called "Roger Ebert: Movie Critic as Culture Hero," offered an intriguing glimpse into Ebert's life as a rising star in the film critic world, when that world was still dominated by newspapers—and by New York writers who were far more famous than he. I excitedly e-mailed a colleague and asked her to look up the former *Maroon* reporter; I hoped to interview him for my article. Unfortunately, according to our records, Charles Flynn, AB'71, MBA'77, had died in 2008. I made a copy of the piece anyway and tucked it away.

This April, Roger Ebert died at 70. While preparing his *Magazine* obituary (May–June/13), I remembered Flynn's profile and dug it out of my file drawer. The text isn't available online, but some highlights are excerpted below.

—Katherine Muhlenkamp

What is perhaps most important to Roger about his job is the pure existential experience of sitting in dark theaters fifteen or twenty hours a week. He speaks of watching two horror films in the Oriental Theatre on a Sunday afternoon as an event. A newspaperman at heart, Roger is as much a reporter as a critic: the movies at the Oriental show a rise in audience interest in horror flicks, which are basically Gothic in tradition, which reveals an obsession with death, which reveals ... something about America today. Chicago, as we all know, operates on clout; Roger Ebert has clout. Case in point: this summer, Paul Williams' excellent film *The*



Found in the *Chicago Maroon* archives: a 1970 copy of a *Grey City Journal* article about Roger Ebert.

Revolutionary opened. The distributors had more or less given up on the film after a disappointing run in New York. It had no advance publicity and schlocky newspaper ads. For four or five days it played to an empty house. I saw the film the day after Roger's highly favorable, four-star review. The theater was packed; I had trouble finding a seat. Film criticism in the mass media exists on a peculiar borderline between consumer guidance and aesthetic analysis. Roger is in a continuous process of reconciling the two. He has no real critical or ideological axe to grind. One thing you'll always find in his reviews is an honest, personal response to the film at hand. Roger calls the game that the big-time New York critics—Judith Crist, Rex Reed, Pauline Kael—play "Critical One-Upmanship...."

We all know that there is a "Chicago style" in architecture, politics, and other key areas of human endeavor. There's also a Chicago style in living, and Roger typifies it. He dresses the way he writes. Casual. Eats at \$1.50 steak restaurants. Roger isn't only in Chicago; he's of Chicago, hence his popularity. One of Roger's criticisms of the recent *Time* article on him was that "they try to make everyone in Chicago look like a populist." Now, *Time* had been rather cavalier with its facts (isn't it always?) but there is some truth in that interpretation. Born and raised in Urbana, Illinois, Roger always looked upon Chicago as *the* metropolis. It's certainly the newspaper

metropolis. The city of Ben Hecht, Charles MacArthur, and *The Front Page* became the logical destination for a press association award-winning editor of the *Daily Illini*. Walking through the *Sun-Times* building once, Roger made a special point of taking me past the presses so we could smell the ink, see the rolls of newsprint....

Any discussion of Roger must eventually come round to O'Rourke's pub, where he spends many of his leisure hours. O'Rourke's is a real saloon, at 319 West North Avenue. Young newspapermen and other members of Chicago's literati drink there. This is a free plug for O'Rourke's, but that's okay. I like O'Rourke's. The owner and his wife are nice. The customers are nice. Even the bouncer is nice. Roger usually arrives around 9 or 10; most of the people at the bar know him. "Roger, I'd buy you a drink, but I'm broke," a young writer friend offers. He then asks Roger how long it took to write the script for *Beyond the Valley of the Dolls*, the Russ Meyer movie. The answer is six weeks. "You wrote it in an afternoon and you know it," the writer shoots back. Roger laughs....

Earlier this year, Roger and I were having dinner with Viennese producer-director extraordinaire Otto Preminger, and the conversation turned to *BVD*. Roger related how his mother had called him from Urbana shortly after the film opened and said, "Son don't you worry about those nasty film critics." Roger's reply, "But Mom, I am a film critic!" ♦

DEATHS

FACULTY AND STAFF

Pastora San Juan Cafferty, professor emerita in the School of Social Service Administration, died April 16 in Chicago. She was 72. Cafferty, a scholar of race and ethnicity specializing in the Hispanic community, joined the faculty in 1971. A research associate and senior study director with NORC at UChicago, she also was a founding member of the Irving B. Harris Graduate School of Public Policy. Active in civic life, Cafferty served on the founding board of directors of the Regional Transportation Authority and was a governmental adviser, serving on President Carter's Commission for a National Agenda for the Eighties and on the US Federal Advisory Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. When she retired from UChicago in 2005, a lecture series on race and ethnicity in American life was established in her name. Her second husband, Henry P. Russe, MD'57, died in 1991. Survivors include a brother.

Joseph J. Ceithaml, SB'37, PhD'41, of Chicago, dean of students emeritus of the Pritzker School of Medicine and the Biological Sciences Division, died May 11. He was 96. In 1950, shortly after joining the BSD faculty, Ceithaml, a biochemist, won the University's Llewellyn John and Harriet Manchester Quantrell Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching. The following year he became dean, a role he held for 35 years. During that time, he worked to develop financial aid systems, growing the medical school loan fund program from \$25,000 to \$6 million. In 1999 a group of alumni created the Joseph J. Ceithaml Scholarship Fund in his honor. The recipient of the 1973 Distinguished Service Award and the 1982 Gold Key Award from the Medical and Biological Sciences Alumni Association, Ceithaml also received a 1996 Alumni Service Award from the UChicago Alumni Association. He is survived by his wife, Mildred; a daughter; a son; a stepson; three grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

Andrew M. Greeley, AM'61, PhD'62, a research associate at the Center for the Study of Politics and Society at NORC, died in Chicago on May 29. He was 85. Ordained as a priest in 1954, Greeley became an assistant pastor at Christ the King parish in Chicago's Beverly neighborhood. While continuing to work as a pastor, Greeley began doctoral studies at the University, graduating in 1962 and becoming NORC's senior study director the same year. Unassigned to a parish after 1963, Greeley studied the details of religious experience, especially the Catholic experience in the United States. He also taught sociology courses at the U of C and the University of Arizona. Greeley wrote more than 100

nonfiction books, including *The American Catholic* (Basic Books, 1977) and *The Catholic Myth* (Scribner, 1990). He also published 50 novels, including *The Cardinal Sins* (Warner Books, 1981), which was translated into a dozen other languages. His fiction was known for its steamy content, often depicting married couples rediscovering passion after estrangement. For 40 years Greeley wrote a syndicated column that appeared in dozens of newspapers. Greeley is survived by his sister, **Mary (Greeley) Durkin**, AM'72, DMN'74.

Farouk Mustafa, the Ibn Rushd professorial lecturer in modern Arabic language and associate director of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, died in Chicago on April 3. He was 70. Born in Tanta, Egypt, Mustafa studied and taught English literature at the University of Cairo before moving to the United States in 1968, when he enrolled in a comparative literature doctoral program at the University of Minnesota. A scholar of Arabic literature, Mustafa joined the University faculty in 1975. Under his pen name, Farouk Abdel Wahab, Mustafa translated into English many novels by Egyptian writers. His final translation, Hala El Badry's *Rain over Baghdad*, will be published later this year. In addition, he translated into Arabic Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure* and Luigi Pirandello's *Henry IV*. In 2007 Mustafa was awarded the Banipal Prize for Arabic Literary Translation. He is survived by his wife, UChicago Arabic lecturer **Kay Heikkinen**; two stepdaughters; a stepson, **Alaa Attia El-Bendary**, AB'85; a brother; and a sister.

1930s

Alberta Annon Carten, X'37, died April 18 in Alexandria, VA. She was 97. After moving to Alexandria with her family in 1943, Carten was active in the community, serving as a special correspondent (under the pen name Ann Robinson) for the *Alexandria Gazette* in the 1960s and '70s, covering social activities. Survivors include two daughters, a son, eight grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Paul L. Kiser, AB'38, of Glen Ellyn, IL, died April 15. He was 98. Kiser taught at his alma mater, Morton High School in Cicero, IL, for more than three decades, retiring in 1977. Survivors include his wife, Faye; a son; a brother; five grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren.

Eleanor Stein Rusnak, U-High'32, AM'38, of Highland Park, IL, died March 28. She was 97. Rusnak volunteered at Highland Park Hospital for more than 20 years and served as president of the Mount Sinai Hospital Women's Board. Her husband, Raymond L. Rusnak, JD'36, died in 1992. She is survived by a daughter, **Lucile R. Krasnow**, AM'71; two sons; six grandchildren,

including **Katharine Rusnak**, U-High'93, and **Claire Rusnak**, U-High'96; and seven great-grandchildren.

Joseph Rosenstein, AB'39, AM'41, PhD'50, of Dallas, died May 3. He was 93. An Army veteran, Rosenstein was an executive at Pollock Paper Company (later St. Regis and Champion) before becoming a tenured management professor at the University of Texas at Arlington, retiring as professor emeritus in 1992. A founding member of the University of Chicago Dallas alumni club and a member of the Alumni Schools Committee, Rosenstein received a 1989 Alumni Service Award from the UChicago Alumni Association. Survivors include a daughter, four grandchildren, and four great-granddaughters.

1940s

Emily Shield Barrett, SB'41, of Hartford, CT, died January 3. She was 93. Raising her family in Scarsdale, NY, Barrett later became a New York City elementary school teacher, retiring in 1986. She is survived by four daughters, a son, 14 grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

Ruth (Clayman) Meyer, AB'41, AM'44, died May 6, 2011, in Chicago. She was 90. A civic leader in Chicago, Meyer was named North Sider of the Year in 1955 for her work on the constitutional amendment for Illinois legislative reapportionment; she also served as president of the Chicago League of Women Voters. In the 1960s Meyer managed the American Fund for Psychiatry and served as executive director of the National Association of Social Workers. She then joined the University of Illinois's Jane Addams College of Social Work as director of admissions, later becoming a professor. Meyer retired in 1990. Survivors include four sons, two stepdaughters, a brother, and 17 grandchildren.

David Graham Wylie, X'41, died January 20 in Racine, WI. He was 94. An Army veteran, Wylie was a commercial artist, writer, and photographer who designed Kellogg's Special K box, the Easter Seals bunnies, and an award-winning ad for Blatz Beer. With his second wife, Joanne, Wylie wrote and illustrated several children's books. His first wife, June (Cover) Wylie, U-High'35, SB'40, died in 2003. Survivors include his son.

Joseph A. Parks, MD'43, died February 6 in Santa Rosa, CA. He was 94. A WW II Army veteran, Parks practiced radiology at hospitals across the country, retiring in 1988. He also volunteered as a member of Project Hope, caring for needy patients and teaching medical professionals in Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Colombia, and Nicaragua. He is survived by six daughters, two sons, 15 grandchildren, and 11 great-grandchildren. **Barbara Kawin (Deutsch) Eckhouse**, U-High'40, X'44, died April 30 in Lake Forest, IL. She was 89. Active in local politics, Eckhouse served on the Glencoe (IL) Human Relations Committee and

was a Democratic precinct captain. Survivors include four daughters, a son, and ten grandchildren.

Margaret Kiess Krogdahl, PhD'44, died April 10 in Lexington, KY. She was 92. Krogdahl was a student of Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar and held a three-year astronomy fellowship at Yerkes Observatory, during which she published several articles in the *Astrophysical Journal*. She married a fellow student at Yerkes, Wasley S. Krogdahl, SB'39, PhD'42. Moving with her family to Lexington in 1960, Krogdahl helped proofread Wasley's writings in astronomy. Her husband died in 2009. Survivors include a daughter, a son, a brother, and a grandchild.

Leon A. Carrow, SB'45, MD'47, died April 10 in Evanston, IL. He was 89. An Air Force veteran, in 1953 Carrow joined the obstetrics and gynecology faculty at Northwestern Memorial Hospital, where he taught and practiced until his 1991 retirement. He was a life board member of Northwestern Memorial Corporation and served as a consultant to the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago for more than three decades. Survivors include his wife, Joan; a daughter; two stepdaughters; five grandchildren; and a great-grandson.

Edna (Sherbin) Hirsohn, AB'45, AM'48, died September 9, 2012, in Walnut Creek, CA. She was 87. In 1948, she married Sidney Hirsohn, AM'46 (who died in 2005), and they raised three sons in Foxboro, MA. She had a private psychology practice until her 1991 retirement. Survivors include her sons and four grandchildren.

Gloria (Lantz) Gerecht, PhD'46, died February 11 in Silver Spring, MD. She was 87. After working as an elementary school teacher, Gerecht served for almost 30 years as the vice president of CD Publications, a Silver Spring newsletter firm founded by her husband, **Asher Gerecht**, AM'50. The chair of several environmental committees of the League of Women Voters of Montgomery County, in 1973 she received an award from the Maryland Environmental Trust. Gerecht also cofounded the Gerecht Family Institute for Outreach at Hebrew Union College and the National Center to Encourage Judaism. She is survived by her husband, a daughter, two sons, a brother, and six grandchildren.

Sophia Jean "Cissie" (Liebshutz) Peltz, AB'46, of Milwaukee, died April 3. She was 85. A pioneering female cartoonist, Peltz published her social satires for four decades in publications including the *New York Times*, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Milwaukee Journal*, and this magazine. In 1989 Peltz opened an art gallery in Milwaukee, holding annual shows dedicated to the work of women artists. A month before her death, Peltz was honored by Southern Graphics Council International for being a champion of printmaking. Her husband, Richard W. Peltz, AB'46, AM'49, PhD'53, died in 1975. Survivors include a son and three grandchildren.

Arthur S. Golab, PhD'47, of Chicago, died March 26. He was 88. A WW II Army veteran, Golab was a truck dispatcher before retiring at age 57. Living in Oak Park, IL, Golab was active in history discussion groups. Survivors include three daughters, two sons, and three grandchildren.

Gene Conrad Robinson, PhD'47, SM'49, of Baton Rouge, LA, died April 24. He was 84. A chemist, Robinson spent 43 years working in research and development for Ethyl Corporation. He retired in 1997 having developed more than 30 patents. In retirement, he served as a consultant to companies in the chemical industry. Survivors include his wife, Elaine; a daughter; a son; a brother, **Theodore R. Robinson**, AB'55; and four grandsons.

Donald G. Thompson, PhD'47, AM'50, of Skokie, IL, died February 26. He was 85. A member of the US Olympic fencing team during the 1948 London Olympics and a 1953 US épée champion, Thompson was a professor in and former chair of the English department at Wilbur Wright College. Survivors include his wife, Marguerite; three sons; and four grandchildren.

John J. Dolan, PhD'48, of Waukesha, WI, died April 13. He was 83. Dolan's career took him to Allen-Bradley, General Electric, and Dresser Industries. In the 1960s he was also involved in the music publishing and recording industry. Survivors include three daughters, a son, a brother, nine grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Mildred (Diamond) Mailick, AM'48, died April 3 in New York. She was 85. A social work professor at the Hunter College Silberman School of Social Work for 23 years, Mailick also taught social work at Mount Sinai Hospital and the New York Academy of Medicine. She was also the associate editor of *Social Work in Health Care* for a decade. Her husband, Sidney Mailick, AM'48, PhD'55, died in 2003. Survivors include a daughter; a son, **Daniel Mailick**, AB'75; and four grandchildren.

Nicholas Melas, PhD'46, SB'48, MBA'50, longtime president of the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District (MWRD) of Greater Chicago, died March 15 in Chicago. He was 89. An Army veteran, Melas was elected as a water district commissioner to the MWRD (then called the Metropolitan Sanitary District) in 1962. MWRD's president for 18 years, Melas oversaw the Tunnel and Reservoir Plan (known as the Deep Tunnel), and near the end of his tenure Chicago's Centennial Fountain was named for him. Leaving the water district in 1992, in 1998 Melas served on the Illinois Pollution Control Board for ten years. In 2006 he received a Public Service Award from the UChicago Alumni Association. Survivors include his wife, Irene; two daughters; three grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

Ralph J. Wood Jr., AB'48, a financial adviser, died March 17 in Urbana, IL. He was 89. A WW II Navy veteran, Wood joined

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada in 1950, leaving nine years later to create his own company, Gerwood Inc. The former president—and the only white member—of the South Side Life Underwriters Association, Wood helped the group integrate the Chicago Association of Life Underwriters. He was also appointed by President Reagan to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation Advisory Committee, serving for more than nine years. Survivors include his wife, Trudi; three daughters; two sons, including **R. Jennings Wood III**, PhD'87; a brother, **Stephen B. Wood**, PhD'48, AM'54, PhD'64; a sister; and six grandchildren, including **Thomas J. Wood**, '16.

1950s

Martin Balaban, AB'50, PhD'59, died October 14 in Okemos, MI. He was 82. A Korean War veteran, Balaban joined the zoology faculty of Michigan State University in 1964, where he taught for 35 years. One of his early studies on the motility cycles of chick embryos is widely cited in zoology textbooks. Survivors include his wife, Corinne; a daughter; two sons, including **Carey Balaban**, PhD'79; seven grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren.

Stanley William Hier, MBA'51, of New York, died January 21. He was 93. After serving as corporate vice president at Wilson Labs in Chicago, Hier moved to New York City as co-owner of VGF Corp. He retired in 1975. Survivors include a daughter, two sons, and four grandchildren.

Sybil Marie Jones Dedmond, JD'50, of Pensacola, FL, died March 24. She was 91. In 1951 Dedmond became the first black woman to earn tenure in an American law school (North Carolina Central University), teaching criminal and real estate property law. Active in the black law community, she joined pre-oral arguments for landmark civil rights cases including *Brown v. Board of Education*. In 1964 Dedmond moved to Pensacola, where she worked in a private practice with her husband and served as a county government administrator. Later, Dedmond became a professor at Pensacola Junior College, where she taught until her 1994 retirement. Survivors include a son.

Peter Small, PhD'48, SB'50, of Coconut Creek, FL, and Williston, VT, died April 2. He was 86. A WW II veteran, Small managed his own mail order business for 40 years. He organized many Friends of Music chamber music concerts in northern Westchester (NY) and played in a string quartet. Survivors include his wife, Beatrice; a daughter; a son; two sisters; and two grandsons.

W. Gale High, MBA'52, died October 1 in Delphos, OH. He was 90. A WW II veteran, High joined the First National Bank of Chicago in 1952 as an audit clerk, rising to vice president and chief comptroller before his 1977 retirement. Survivors include a daughter; two sons; ten grandchildren,

including **Michelle High**, AB'11, **Melissa High**, '14, and **Megan High**, '17; and one great-grandchild.

J. Kirk Dickens, SM'56, died April 29 in Goshen, IN. He was 81. Dickens spent his career as a physicist at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, retiring in 1995. He also researched nine generations of his family and published a related book in 1986. He is survived by his wife, Marcy; four sons; a sister; and two grandsons.

1960s

H. Gene Blocker, AB'60, of Cleveland Heights, OH, died April 12. He was 75. A philosophy professor, Blocker joined the faculty of Ohio University in Athens in 1972, serving as department chair in the 1980s. His many articles and books include *The Metaphysics of Absurdity* (University Press of America, 1979) and *Fundamentals of Philosophy* (Pearson), now in its eighth edition. He retired from Ohio as professor emeritus in 1998. The founder of the Athens Dixieland Jazz Band, Blocker played the cornet. He is survived by his wife, Jennifer Jeffers; a daughter; two sons; a brother; a sister; and a grandchild.

Brian Hindley, AB'61, PhD'67, of London, a leading expert on the economics of commercial policy, died May 11, 2012. He was 76. Hindley spent the majority of his career at the London School of Economics (LSE), joining the school in 1967, becoming a senior lecturer in 1981 and a reader in 1995. He was also a counselor for studies at the Trade Policy Research Centre in London and worked on trade policy for organizations including the World Bank, the World Trade Organization, and the Centre for Policy Studies. In 1989 Hindley became a founding member of the Bruges Group, which created a forum for British citizens concerned about the costs of the United Kingdom entering the European Union. Hindley retired from LSE in 2000. His first marriage, to **Judith (Phelps) Hindley**, AB'64, ended in divorce. Survivors include a daughter and a son from his first marriage; his wife, Anne Green; two daughters from his second marriage; and a granddaughter.

Aristide R. Zolberg, PhD'61, a political scientist, died April 12 in New York. He was 81. After fleeing the Nazis in Belgium, Zolberg served in the US Army before earning his PhD. He taught at the University of Wisconsin and the University of Chicago and then joined the New School in 1983 as a distinguished professor of political science. The founding director of the school's International Center for Migration, Ethnicity, and Citizenship, he served on the *International Migration Review* editorial board for two decades, held visiting professorships at several French institutions, and received the Ordre des Palmes Académiques from the French government for his contributions to French higher education. The author of several publications, including *A Nation By*

Design: Immigration Policy in the Fashioning of America (Harvard University Press, 2006), he received the 2008 Distinguished Scholar Award from the International Studies Association's ethnicity, nationalism, and migration studies section. Zolberg is survived by his wife, **Vera Lenchener Zolberg**, PhD'74; a daughter, **Erica W. Zolberg**, U-High'78; a son; and three grandchildren.

Barbara Gaul Steward, AM'63, died November 4 in Dover, DE. She was 73. An assistant professor of English at Delaware State University for many years, Steward and her husband, Dwight Steward, AM'61, wrote several mystery novels. *The Acupuncture Murders* (Harper & Row, 1973) was nominated for an Edgar Award as best new novel. Predeceased by her husband, she is survived by a brother and a stepbrother.

Richard Gordon, AB'67, died of pancreatic cancer October 6 in Berkeley, CA. He was 67. A photographer, Gordon published several books under his own publishing company, Chimaera Press, including *American Surveillance: Someone to Watch Over Me* (2009). His work appears in the collections of the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, the New York Public Library, and the Corcoran Gallery of American Art. Gordon is survived by his wife, Meredith Miller; a son; and a sister, **Rose Ann (Gordon) Cope**, AB'63.

Robert E. Evenson, PhD'68, of New Haven, CT, a development economist, died February 2. He was 78. Joining Yale's economics department in 1977, Evenson served as director of the university's Economic Growth Center and of the international development economics program. Working with agricultural economist Vittorio Santaniello, in 1998 Evenson organized a conference in Rome on the economics of biotechnology and biodiversity, which led to the creation of the International Consortium of Agricultural Biotechnology Research. He retired from Yale in 2007. Survivors include his wife, Judy; three daughters; a son; two brothers; two sisters; and seven grandchildren.

Shirley R. (Green) Simeon, AM'69, of Chicago, died February 21. She was 89. A writer, educator, and psychology consultant, Simeon had a varied career that included jobs at the Chicago Public Schools, the Chicago Committee of Urban Opportunity, the Illinois Department of Corrections, and Harold Washington College. She is survived by a son, a sister, four grandchildren, and one great-grandson.

1970s

Joseph Patrick McBride, MBA'71, a land development engineer, died April 1 in Crystal Lake, IL. He was 82. In 1968 McBride founded McBride Engineering. Survivors include four daughters, four sons, a brother, 23 grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Ian D. H. Cuthill, MBA'77, of Manlius, NY,

died April 21. He was 83. After working in research and development for food companies, including Borden Inc. in Syracuse, NY, Cuthill founded a consulting firm and was the US editor for trade magazine *International Food Marketing & Technology*. In 2001 he started teaching at several central New York universities, retiring at age 80. Survivors include his wife, Jean; two daughters; two sons; and nine grandchildren.

1980s

Deborah G. Heilizer, AB'80, died of pancreatic cancer April 7 in Washington, DC. She was 54. After serving as deputy assistant director of the Securities and Exchange Commission's enforcement division, Heilizer became director and senior counsel at the investment bank Deutsche Bank Alex. Brown. In 2005 she joined Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan's securities litigation group as a partner. She is survived by her husband, **Keith Weissman**, AB'76, AM'78, PhD'90; a daughter; two sons; her parents; four brothers; and three sisters.

Teresa Marie Seipel, MBA'82, died April 27 in Palatine, IL. She was 58. Seipel's most recent position was as a market manager for GATX Corporation. She served on the board of the University of Chicago Women in Business Group, organizing the Women's Summit in 2005. Survivors include her husband, Robert Ehrhardt; her parents; two brothers; and five sisters.

2000s

John D. Hunter, PhD'01, died August 28 of cancer in Chicago. He was 44. A neurobiologist and computer programmer, Hunter created Matplotlib, a scientific-graphing program that employs the Python open-source computer language. His innovation was used during the 2004 Rover landing on Mars. A founding board member of the nonprofit NumFOCUS Foundation, Hunter spent the past six years working for the investment firm Tradelink. He is survived by his wife, Miriam; three daughters; his mother; his stepfather; his grandmother; and several sisters and stepsisters.

2010s

Catherine C. Ye, AB'11, died April 22 after an accident in Chicago's West Loop. She was 24. An economics major, Ye was a consultant at the IRI Group and had recently received a job offer to work for Amazon. Survivors include her parents and a sister.

Austin Hudson-LaPore, '14, of Albuquerque, NM, died in June in Chicago. The rising fourth-year accidentally drowned in Lake Michigan. A biochemistry major, Hudson-LaPore belonged to the Outdoor Adventure Club, was an avid hiker, enjoyed classical music, and had planned to spend the summer working in a University science lab. Survivors include his parents and a sister.

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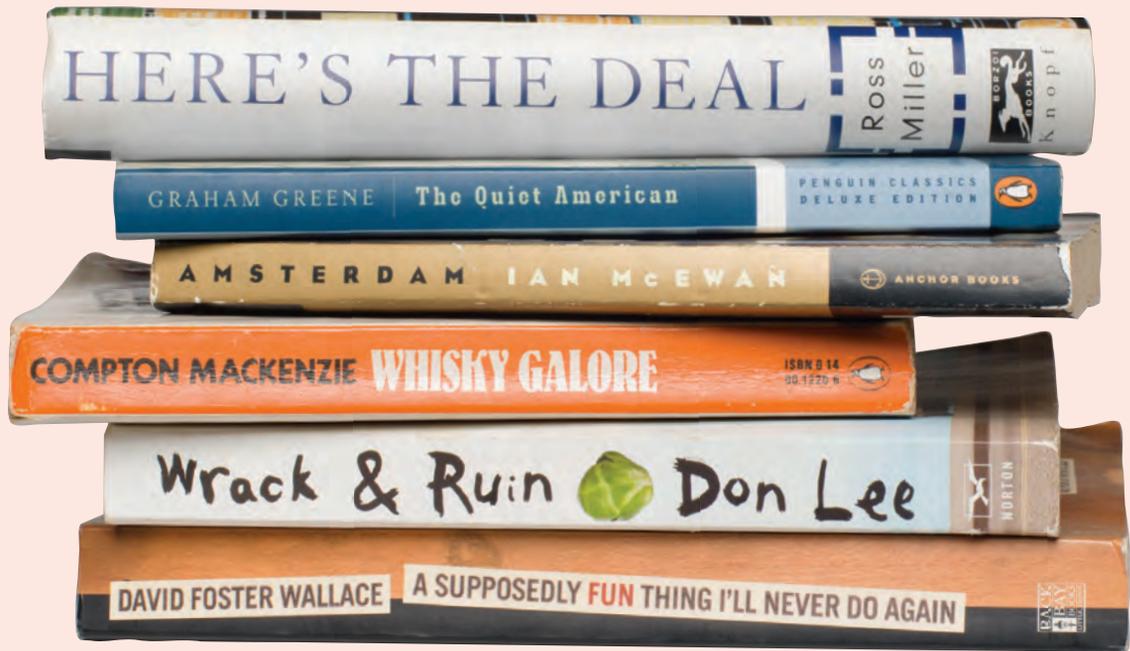
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Title fight



How will your spine story stack up?

A picture may be worth a thousand words, but can a few words make a telling picture? Inspired by artist Nina Katchadourian's Sorted Books project, the *Magazine* is challenging readers to head to their bookshelves and find out.

Here's how the contest works: comb through your books and select a group of titles that, when arranged in a stack and the spines read from top to bottom, tell their own mini story. (See the example above created by senior development writer Jeanie Chung.)

Send a photo of your story to the *Magazine*. It's that quick. Or not—the staffers who test-drove the contest spent hours buried in books. Either way, it's a lot of fun.

—Katherine Muhlenkamp

CONTEST BASICS

Winning stories will appear in the Sept–Oct/13 *University of Chicago Magazine*; all entries will be featured on the *Magazine*'s Facebook page.

The prizes, courtesy of the University of Chicago Press: \$200 in

book credits for the winner; \$100 for the runner-up; and a *Chicago Manual of Style* tote bag for honorable mention(s).

E-mail a high-resolution JPEG photo of your finished story to uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu, with "Title fight" in the subject line. All entries must arrive by midnight Sunday, August 4—no excuses, no extensions. Remember to include your name; degree and degree year (if applicable); contact information (phone and e-mail); and a brief description of your story.



Before you point and shoot, check out a list of practical suggestions from photographer Dan Dry at mag.uchicago.edu/phototips.

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