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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MAGAZINE

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VOLUME 106, NUMBER 3



Athletics are both extracurricular activity and multibillion-dollar business. Four alumni in pro sports are aiming high and hitting the mark. See “Game Changers,” page 38. Photo courtesy UChicago Photographic Archive.

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As winter weather brought autumn quarter to a close, Cobb Gate's gargoyles seemed to welcome the snow with a smile. International House resident head Tom Ancona, AB'07, AM'12, captured the scene.





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In the mix

BY LAURA DEMANSKI, AM'94

From the *Magazine's* new offices, you can practically see your food. For the past seven years and change, we've reported for duty in downtown Chicago, where Michigan Avenue crosses the river and starts to turn into the Mag Mile. But in December, the *Magazine* staff, along with several other groups in alumni relations and development, packed our pencils and papers, our plants and cute animal calendars, and headed south to a new glass-skinned University office building at 53rd Street and Harper Court (see "Building Momentum," page 11).

The move puts us steps from, yes, Valois and other mainstays of Hyde Park's commercial corridor like Rajun Cajun, Ribs 'n' Bibs, and Harold's (the lesson seems to be that guilty pleasures endure). We're just as close to newcomers like Kilwins chocolate shop, the Harper Theater, a Chipotle, a Hyatt Place, and a smattering of restaurant debuts. A 20-minute walk or a quicker shuttle puts us on campus, where we'll relish spending more time sitting in on classes, attending lectures, and just talking to students and faculty about what they're up to.

We will when they all get back, anyway. Our moving day fell when exam week was dwindling and campus emptying, and during a short respite between the first two significant snowfalls of the season; there was white stuff on the ground and more expected. The new snow floated down for hours yesterday, layering over the old and retouching the tree limbs.

With most students decamped until winter quarter and most residents taking a day of urban hibernation, the streets near my Hyde Park apartment took on a hushed, cloistered feel.

It was a change of pace from a packed autumn quarter that had me looping back, more than anywhere else, to the open-armed Logan Center at the opposite corner of Hyde Park. I trekked there for a conference on classic English novels, a panel on UChicago projects using big data for social good, and a documentary about Benjamin Britten, whose 100th birthday was cause for a UChicago Presents festival.

Heading out after the Britten film, screened on a Friday night, my friend and I passed the Logan café, which was giving off heat as a band headed by blues vocalist Dee Alexander performed. Jammed with a mix of scruffy students and polished locals, the concert was part of the opening reception for an exhibition across the hall, *Diasporal Rhythms*, about artists of African descent and Chicagoans, including many South Siders, who collect their work.

Right place, right time. The joyful crowd, which included some of the collectors with art in the show, absorbed us for the last song or two, then released us with blues and Britten happily jumbled in our heads. Most of the events I went to this fall, I planned for carefully; this one reached out and grabbed me.

For now, the placidness of week 12 is lovely. But when the noise and surprises and new connections of a fresh quarter start up again from end to end of Hyde Park, we'll be glad to be in the middle of it full time. ♦

LETTERS

man's note to Dean Mitchell, visit mag.uchicago.edu/1402-letters.—Ed.].

Kate Spelman, AB'06
PHILADELPHIA

Thanks given

Thank you so much for the article on Jeremy Dupertuis Bangs, X'67, in the Nov–Dec/13 issue (“Going Dutch”). I have enjoyed Bangs’s articles for years in the various Mayflower Descendants publications. I had even purchased *Strangers and Pilgrims* without realizing that Bangs was a member of the same freshman class as I was. I especially appreciated the biography explaining how he became interested in the Pilgrims without being a Pilgrim descendant himself. I

Bangs was a member of the same freshman class as I was.

also appreciate author Lydialyle Gibson’s explanation of the contribution of the Dutch to the concepts of civil marriage and separation of church and state, which are so important to American culture.

Naomi Goring, AB'66 (Class of 1967)
SNEADS FERRY, NORTH CAROLINA

Pride of place

“Quadrangles to Crossroads” (Nov–Dec/13) was interesting and a helpful guide for our 50th reunion next year. But I would like to have seen a simple map showing the locations of the new buildings and simplified site plans to suggest how buildings and their open spaces relate to their surroundings. No surprise that the piece was done by an architect rather than a city planner.

John L. Gann Jr., AB'64
MADISON, WISCONSIN

For a map locating the projects discussed in the story, please visit mag.uchicago.edu/crossroads.—Ed.

I really enjoyed the article on campus architecture. Every time I return to the University neighborhood, I notice new buildings and have felt alienated because my beloved campus was changing. I always wondered about the rhyme and reason, and your article laid it out plainly. Thanks so much.

Aaron Rourke, AB'84
SPRINGBORO, OHIO

Faith and rigor

It was only fitting that I read “Chapter and Verse” (Nov–Dec/13) on Margaret Mitchell, AM'82, PhD'89, on the 50th anniversary of C. S. Lewis’s death, another leading proponent of bringing religious discussion into the public space again. Lewis stated, “You

must translate every bit of your theology into the vernacular. ... I have come to the conviction that if you cannot translate your thoughts into uneducated language, then your thoughts were confused. Power to translate is the test of having really understood one’s own meaning.” Mitchell’s encouragement to argue and stand ground of one’s convictions through public conversations comes at a time when religion and faith are avoided in the name of political correctness. It was refreshing to see the *Magazine* highlight the possibility of merging intellectual rigor with faith.

Ana-Maria Sinitean, AB'07
WASHINGTON, DC

Thank you for the portrait of Dean Margaret Mitchell and the Divinity School. Its arrival in my mailbox dovetailed nicely with my little project for the season of Advent, during which I am writing one thank-you note a day to a woman who has been an influence or a role model. [To read *Spel-*

Felicitous encounter

Thank you for Mary Ruth Yoe’s note about Felicia Antonelli (or Anthenelli, as she spelled it when I knew her) Holton, AB'50 (Editor’s Notes, Nov–Dec/13). I remember her from her first stint as editor, when, in 1955–56, I had the good fortune to work as her associate editor. At the time she drove a sporty MG around Hyde Park. (If you have easy access to past yearbooks, please see the photo of her—though not the car—on page 85 of the 1955 volume.)

Two things I remember are her fondness for photo spreads and her admiration for the *Johns Hopkins* magazine, edited by Corbin Gwaltney, who later founded the *Chronicle of Higher Education*. His magazine had managed to drop alumni news—a move as popular with most alumni as dropping intercollegiate football. Nonetheless, Felicia proposed the change to Howard Mort, X'32, executive secretary of the Alumni Association at the time. Was she hoping for the change or preparing him for some other request? I never knew.

On a personal note, an article about wrestling I wrote for the *Maroon* (January 7, 1955), which appeared with an illustration by Kent V. Flannery, AB'54, AM'61, PhD'64, was reprinted in the *Magazine* by Felicia in March 1955 with some additional text and other illustrations by Kent, and reappeared almost 60 years later in the Sept–Oct/13 issue, page 73. Perhaps they will come around again in 2071.

Palmer Pinney, AB'54
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

Overbalanced

Page ten of the Nov–Dec/13 alumni magazine opened with a letter from President Zimmer, patting alumni on



BLAST FROM THE PAST

Do you mean to sit there and tell me that you actually had a photographer named [Dan] Dry collaborate with [associate editor Kimberly] Sweet on the wine article (“The Fruit of His Labor,” October/97)? Couldn’t you just as well have had “Chicagophile” cartoonist Jessica Abel, AB'91, illustrate that story on Cain Vineyard?

—Paul E. Grayson, SB'38, December 1997

the back for what we already know (Chicago is a smart place), and ended with a mention of how much money the University raised last fiscal year. OK, beating the fundraising drum is what presidents do. But it gets worse. Flip to page 17 and the William Rainey Harper's Index parrots the presidential message with more fundraising wonders. If that is not enough, turn the page: the reader is assaulted with four articles on multimillion-dollar gifts.

When did the alumni magazine become the Trojan horse for the University's fundraising office?

Robert J. Mitchell, MFA'91
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

A Nobelist before the Nobel

I took Eugene Fama's [MBA'63, PhD'64] courses Business 332 and 333 in 1972–73 ("Market Impact," *UChicago Journal*, Nov–Dec/13). He required his students to take both together with him, because he spent 1.5 quarters on the investments course, Business 332, and 0.5 quarters on the corporate finance course, Business 333. There was only one final exam. He told us that corporate finance bored him to tears. He pointed out that most corporate finance textbooks showed you "a pickcher of a bawnd." He was one of the three or four greatest teachers I had, and I spent eight years in college and graduate school. One of the others was Brian Berry in the geography department.

I'm in the real estate industry. Real estate is about location. Finance has nothing to say about the economics of location. But I use the concepts Fama taught us about correlation and covariance. If real estate investment is essentially a bet on whether a region will prosper sufficiently to keep your building(s) full, why wouldn't you take care to invest in regions whose economies have a low correlation with one another (not many do, actually) so that one region will counterbalance negative events in another? This notion never seems to enter discussions in this part of the world.

He was one of the three or four greatest teachers I had, and I spent eight years in college and graduate school.

But here's another question. It is now established beyond any doubt that a strategy of buying and holding a diversified portfolio yields higher net returns than "active management" (or is it "active mismanagement"?). Why do so many people still work as churning brokers? How is it that they are able to keep their following? Is their siren song really that strong? The economic interests in maintaining the industry have performed their rear-guard action quite admirably, one would have to say. How much longer will they last?

McKim Barnes, MBA'73
CHICAGO

As the University and the *Magazine* celebrate the award to Eugene Fama of the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel, it should be of interest to consider his famous "efficient market hypothesis."

Fama's doctoral dissertation concerned work by the mathematician Benoit Mandelbrot, who wrote in *The Fractalist: Memoir of a Scientific Maverick* (Pantheon Books, 2012): "Fama ... in 1964, submitted a thesis subtitled 'A Test of Mandelbrot's Stable Paretian Hypothesis.' He believed that successive price changes were statistically independent. I had to convince him that I had never claimed independence and that he was in fact testing a much weaker hypothesis—the one that was first expounded in Louis Bachelier's 1900 PhD thesis and had become known as the martingale hypothesis. Fama conceded, corrected his earlier assertions, replaced the mysterious label 'martingale' with 'efficient market,' and built his career on becoming its champion. The hypothesis is convenient indeed, and it is, on occasion, useful as a first approximation or illustration. But on more careful examination, it failed to be verified—and for being its herald, Fama should receive neither blame nor credit."

Robert Michaelson, SB'66, AM'73
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Belles lettres

Compliments to the *Magazine* for publishing multiple views in your letters section. Many magazines have reduced or eliminated this section. I appreciated Dean Boyer's [AM'69, PhD'75] booklet on periods of leadership at Chicago that are less well known than Robert M. Hutchins's days. I was impressed with the effort of Frank Goebels, MBA'79,

to review the presence or actual absence of the role of UChicago graduates during our economic fiasco (Letters, Nov–Dec/13). The time he spent preparing his comments was impressive. What came to mind was the presence of University of Chicago political science graduates who formulated neoconservative American foreign policy and its consequence of long wars. You can't be perfect.

Leonard R. Friedman, AB'56
MIDDLETON, MASSACHUSETTS

Sit-in stands

Having recently read the comments of Class of '65 members about the football "sit-in" of '63 (*Alumni News*, Nov–Dec/13), with the concluding request for "other memories," I would like to offer my own commentary on that "trivial luxury." Not a vague memory, but a word-for-word repetition of what I said about those self-styled heroes who "knew how to mimic civil rights activists." I wrote a letter to the *Chicago Maroon*, printed in full on November 22, 1963, in which I set their junior high prank in the perspective of the realities outside their ivory tower. The only reply I received was from my German professor, who that morning agreed with me completely. If you will note the date, you may understand that the assassination of the president that same afternoon put the whole matter into another perspective—its infinite insignificance. How pathetic that some of the mimics still think it worth a giggle, or can still refer to it as a "cause."

I'm not going to copy that letter here: it's rather long, and my arthritic hands resent even this typing. Nor do I have a computer to whiz it through cyberspace to you. If *Maroon* archives exist, either in reality or cyberspace, you could look it up.

Richard D. Gowen, DB'62, AM'67,
PhD'72

CHEROKEE, IOWA

I read the extended class notes for '65 about the 1963 "sit-in on the 50-yard line" with interest. At the time I was director of housing, general adviser to freshmen, and lecturer in the social sciences and had no involvement with the athletics department. I heard about the upcoming demonstration from, if my memory serves me accurately, Steve Kindred, X'66, whom I knew well. I

LETTERS

immediately went to dean of students Warner Wick, PhD'41. (I do not recall whether he had already received some warning of what was coming up.) In any case, I told him I was confident I could calm the waters simply by passing on to Steve or whoever else was a mover that the decision was final that the new library was to be built on Stagg Field. I was sure that would dispel any worries that "big-time football" was a threat. Warner demurred and said I could not leak the decision. Stagg was over 100 and on his deathbed, and no word was to become public about the end of Stagg Field while he was alive. I complied with the injunction and did not go to witness the contest. (I got an overdose of demonstrations later in the decade.)

James W. Vice, X'52, AM'54
WABASH, INDIANA

I enjoyed immensely reading the reminiscences of the 1963 football sit-in. I was lunching peacefully in the Reynolds Club when I was handed the flyer used to rally the militant [see above right]. Now, I was and am a huge fan of intercollegiate football *in its proper place* (Go, Buckeyes!), but that place is *not* Chicago. So I participated in the sit-in but left before the police arrived, feeling that our point had been made.

Franz Schneider, SM'58
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Weighty matters

"Eye of the Tiger" (Alumni News, Sept–Oct/13) struck a chord with me. At age 23 I was heavily involved in working toward my doctorate, and had stopped weightlifting. My caloric intake, however, remained the same. One day, at a pick-up basketball game, a member of an opposing team told another to "take out the fat guy." I looked to my right. I looked to my left. He meant me. Since that was dissonant with my self-image, I went on a crash diet, as follows. Breakfast was vitamins and a glass of skim milk. After a workout I went to the 67th Street Beach, taking only my books. Not even a dime, to avoid temptation to get anything. Dinner was a salad with lemon juice—no heavy dressing, no bread. That went on for two weeks,



Prelude to a demonstration.

at the end of which time I had lost 40 pounds, going from 215 to 175 pounds. I have never broken 200 since then, maintaining my weight at about 180.

Twenty-seven years later, in training to bench-press 300 pounds at age 50, I got my weight up to 198, and successfully hit my goal, and then some. Please see my article "A Novel Approach," published in the Jan–Feb/10 *Magazine*.

When I went out for the wrestling team, by the way, the coach didn't talk about "small beards and short crew cuts." Rather, he told us to brush our teeth before a match so as not to be offensive to our opponent.

A. M. Charlens, SB'58, PhD'63
SAN DIEGO

Essay question questions

I began today's laudatory *New York Times* article ("Robots or Aliens as Parents? Colleges Gauge Applicants' Creativity," November 2, 2013) about questions on the UChicago application with a smile on my face, as I dimly remember finding the questions a pleasant break in my own admissions routine. But my pleasure quickly turned to dismay as I read the current iterations of those questions, every one of them too clever by half.

Though the article mentions that overseas students may find the questions impenetrable, it neglects to point out that the same cultural barrier applies to working-class kids, those from rural

school districts, inner-city kids, those who are the first in their families to go to college, and black and Latino kids. And Dean John Boyer's quoted comment that Chicago seeks "more than a little imagination" and "pushing-the-boundary" reveals the same blindness.

Questions like these are a practice sport, and the young people who've had practice at them have gained it at upper- and upper-middle-class dinner tables, sparring with parents already able to give them every advantage. So to the burden of measuring up to competitors who've had fancy internships and expensive overseas experiences, the College has added what purports to be a search for

creativity but in fact is a preference for privilege. Students come to the U of C to learn the connections between Play-Doh and Plato: why should knowing them in advance be a prerequisite for admission?

I urge the dean, the faculty, and the Admissions Office to consider how exclusionary these "quirky" questions can be, and how much they may contribute to an unintended practice of institutional racism and class discrimination in the admissions policies of the College.

Kelly Kleiman, AB'75, JD'79
CHICAGO

Department of corrections

In "Going Dutch" (Nov–Dec/13), we mischaracterized the Pilgrims' association with the Pieterskerk in Leiden, the Netherlands. Although they did record their births and deaths there, their worship services took place elsewhere. Also, Jeremy Bangs has spent 20 years transcribing Plymouth Colony's records, not one. We regret the errors.

The University of Chicago Magazine welcomes letters about its contents or about the life of the University. Letters for publication must be signed and may be edited for space, clarity, and civility. To provide a range of views and voices, we encourage letter writers to limit themselves to 300 words or fewer. Write: Editor, The University of Chicago Magazine, 5235 South Harper Court, Chicago, IL 60615. Or e-mail: uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu.

Strengthening ties

BY DEREK R. B. DOUGLAS, VICE PRESIDENT FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

One morning last fall, about 200 people gathered in a large loft-like space on the second floor of a University-owned building on 53rd Street to take part in the announcement of the Chicago Innovation Exchange.

There were neighbors, local elected officials, city officials, and Mayor Rahm Emanuel. There were corporate executives, well-known entrepreneurs, investors, nonprofit leaders, and noted business scholars. There were materials scientists, medical researchers, and students from the University. There were University officials, Argonne National Laboratory officials, and members of both their governing boards.

It was an impressive cross section of the kinds of people who might benefit from the Chicago Innovation Exchange—a new center to help scholars and entrepreneurs translate their ideas into start-up businesses and products. That enthusiastic crowd also testified to the University's commitment to bringing together many different parts of our community and catalyzing projects that are greater than any single entity could undertake on its own.

The Office of Civic Engagement was created a little more than five years ago, and I joined the office two years ago. At a basic level, our goal is to provide infrastructure and leadership for the many ways in which the University engages with and has an impact on its neighbors, the city, the region, and the nation. In the process, we hope to create an example of how a great city and a great university can work together to their mutual benefit.

To that end, the University approaches civic engagement from its four main roles: as an anchor, an educator, a researcher, and an innovator.



Before joining the University in 2012, Douglas was President Obama's senior adviser on urban policy.

For instance, we leverage our role as an educator to advance educational initiatives that impact the surrounding community and the city. Our work in schools involves educating 1,800 students through the Urban Education Institute's four charter school campuses; developing rich scholarship and tools for school reform through the Consortium on Chicago School Research and UChicago Impact; advising students, families, and school counselors about the college admissions process through our Offices of College Admissions and Financial Aid; offering enrichment courses to more than 900 middle and high school students through a variety of programs, some of them part of the Office of Civic Engagement; and much more across the institution. Even our students play an important role in our relationship with Chicago schools, providing more than 35,000 volunteer hours last year at more than 50 partner sites.

Some of that work goes on almost invisibly to anybody not directly involved, and it is important work. But one of the more satisfying kinds of civic engagement that the University undertakes is when the initiatives we

take on inspire others and catalyze new projects that might not have taken place. That is one of the express goals of the Chicago Innovation Exchange, and already the announcement of the Exchange has prompted new leasing interest on 53rd Street as well as interest in potential partnerships from corporations and organizations around the country.

Another great example of the catalytic power of the University's civic partnerships can be seen up and down 53rd Street in Hyde Park. In 2008, at the request of the City of Chicago, the University of Chicago purchased the old Harper Court and, as an anchor institution on the South Side of Chicago, agreed to work with the community, leading a public-private partnership that would bring new retail activity and new economic opportunity to the neighborhood. The result, achieved in the face of a global financial crisis that put a halt to projects in Chicago and across the nation, is the new mixed-use Harper Court, which includes a hotel, restaurants, shops, parking, and University offices.

The benefits of Harper Court quickly spread. Popular stores such as the Chicago-based fashion outlet Akira chose to open in Hyde Park because of the promise of a new critical mass of businesses and shoppers. Entrepreneurs such as Hyde Parker Jackie Jackson, the owner of Kilwins chocolate, fudge, and ice cream shop, decided to invest here. Newcomers such as the operator of the Harper Theater and existing concerns such as Chant restaurant report booming business as the entire neighborhood becomes a new kind of destination.

Immediately after the announcement of the Chicago Innovation Exchange last fall, everybody in attendance was invited downstairs to meet another new neighbor of the center, Michelin-rated chef Matthias Merges, who hosted a reception at his brand-new restaurant A10. For Merges, it was a chance to introduce a whole new audience to his work. For the guests, it was a surprise opportunity to top off some good news with samples from one of the hottest chefs around. From a civic engagement standpoint, it was one more example of the unexpected benefits of having a great university deeply involved in the life of a great city. ♦

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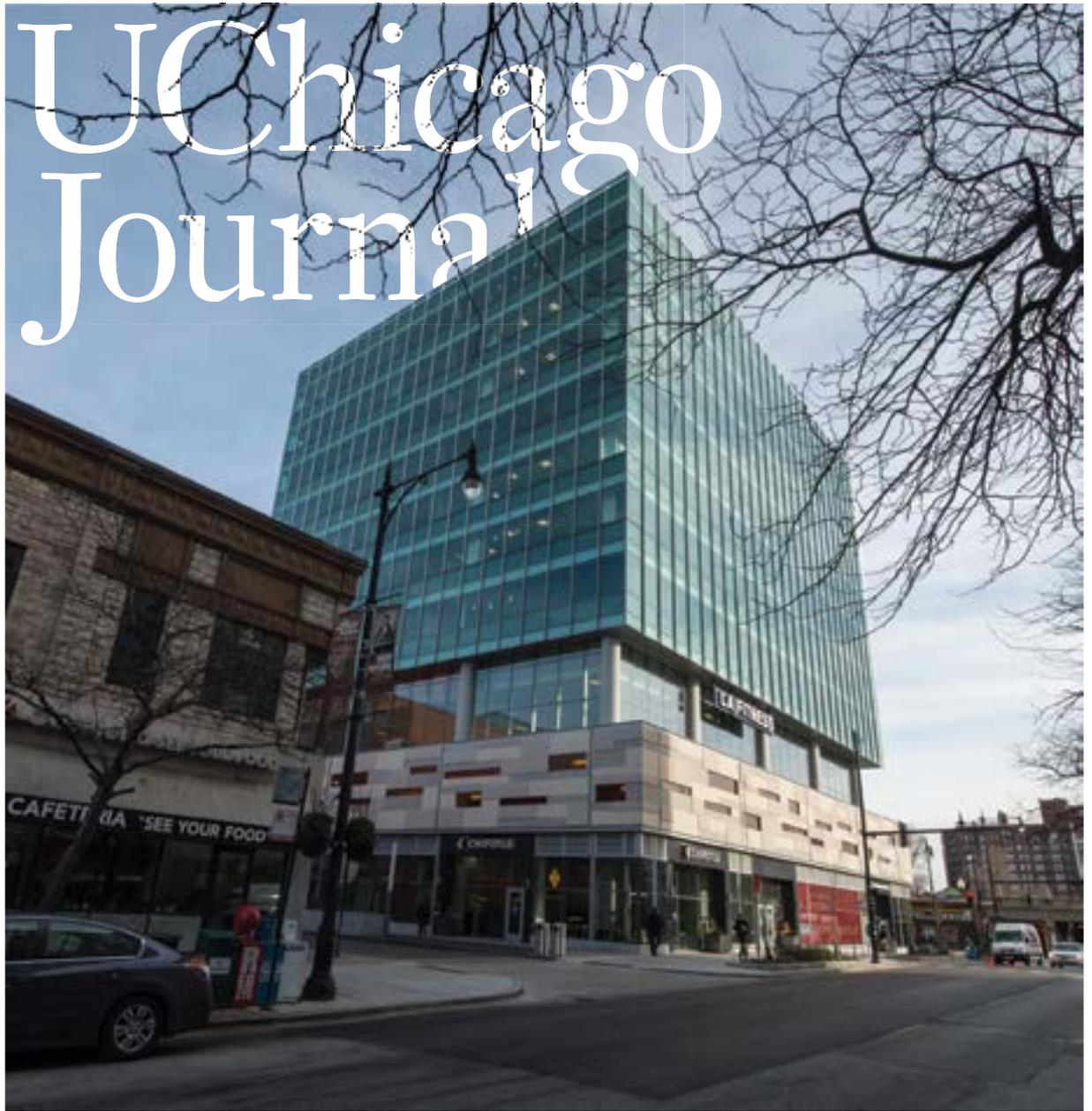
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UCHICAGO ALUMNI



HYDE PARK

Building momentum

The new Harper Court opens with fanfare, reshaping the 53rd Street commercial corridor.

A 12-story glass office tower at the corner of 53rd Street and Harper Avenue heralds the change. The office building, now home to more than 500 UChicago employees, anchors the new Harper Court development.

After more than a decade of planning among University, city, and community leaders, Harper Court opened with a November 8 ribbon cutting, marking “a new era for Hyde Park,” said President **Robert J. Zimmer**.

Amenities in the \$138 million 518,000-square-foot project include Hyde Park’s first new hotel in 50 years, along with restaurants, shops, and a fitness center, spurring growth in the surrounding area. More than two dozen businesses have opened or signed leases over the past two years. Local and national retailers and restaurants have invested, said 4th ward alderman **Will Burns**, AB’95, AM’98, “because they believe in this project.” ♦

Indie cred

The critical success of the drama *Fruitvale Station* gives an aspiring producer's career a boost.

A year ago, the gritty indie film *Fruitvale Station* won drama awards from the Sundance Film Festival's jury and audience—only the fourth film in 29 years to pick up both. In May it received a standing ovation at Cannes on its way to receiving an award at that festival.

Fruitvale Station tells the true story of how Oscar Grant III spent New Year's Eve 2008, an otherwise normal day except that it ended with a bullet in his back. Unarmed, he was shot and killed by a police officer in the eponymous Oakland, California, train station in the early morning of January 1, 2009, in what was later ruled involuntary manslaughter—the officer claimed he meant to use his Taser on Grant.

Haroula Rose Spyropoulos, AB'02, MAT'02, was one of two associate producers on the project. Reviews noted the movie's strong performances and deft handling of the incident's racial dynamics. But the soulful English major is quick to point out that the cast and crew didn't think about accolades during the shoot; they were losing sleep over dramatizing a conflict that went deeper than showing good guys and bad. "The thing that carried everyone through," Spyropoulos says, "because you don't have a ton of resources, you're not spoiled, it's not a big-budget Hollywood movie, was that you always knew you were doing something important and that mattered, and I swear to God that was such a light inside of everyone. It was like a sacred thing."

Spyropoulos's work on the movie included helping director Ryan Coogler and the production team in casting, securing financing, scouting locations, and giving feedback on the script and editing. She assisted in communicating with Grant's friends and family, for instance se-



Telling Oscar Grant III's story was "a sacred thing," Spyropoulos says.

curing releases, and pieced together the film's soundtrack with recommendations from Coogler.

There's still a bullet hole in the platform at Fruitvale Station, she says. Before the camera rolled on the climactic gunshot scene, Coogler had Michael B. Jordan, the actor who played Grant, lie on top of it to bring real-life emotion to the scene. "Those were nights where beforehand we would all get into a circle and hold hands and basically say a prayer," Spyropoulos says. "It was pretty scary on some level to reenact something that has happened so recently."

Spyropoulos says that Coogler and producers Forest Whitaker and Nina Yang Bongiovi didn't want to give Grant's story the ripped-from-the-headlines treatment that plays on stereotypes and sensationalism. "It was a nice opportunity to give someone's life a kind of honor that was taken away," she says. She thinks that *Fruitvale's* intimacy is what made it connect with so many people: "The more personal and specific you get, the more universal you become." The cast and crew were hopeful that Oscar nominations, announced in mid-January, would recognize the film, though Spyropoulos says she likely wouldn't get a seat at the award show.

Spyropoulos is also a singer-songwriter, and shooting *Fruitvale* meant a long break from recording and performing. Now the Chicago native, who gives off a gypsy-June Carter vibe, is readying a new album. Her lonesome, jangly songs have aired on TV shows including *How I Met Your Mother* and *American Horror Story*.

Spyropoulos may never get back to another long tour, though. *Fruitvale's* success is opening doors for her in the movie business. She's again working with Coogler, her former film school classmate at the University of Southern California, this time as a cowriter and coproducer on an HBO pilot that will also draw from real Oakland

lives. She can't say much more about it, but she can talk about optioning a book by another artistic alumna, **Bonnie Jo Campbell**, AB'84.

Campbell, who loved *Fruitvale Station*, says the movie's success convinced her agent that they should sign a deal with Spyropoulos, who came calling in January 2012 to inquire about an adaptation of Campbell's novel *Once Upon a River* (W. W. Norton, 2012). "We just thought, let's just wait a while and make sure," Campbell says. "It was nothing against Haroula, she always seemed like the real deal. It's such a big chance to work with somebody brand-new who doesn't have experience. And then she was getting experience in the meanwhile, so it was perfect." They signed the deal in October 2013, giving Spyropoulos first dibs on the rights to the novel and Campbell her first book option.

"A year goes by and everything's changed because nobody knew this movie was going to be such a success," Spyropoulos says of *Fruitvale*. It's left her with lots of irons in the fire. "I don't know what's going to happen," she says. "You've just got to keep doing your thing and doing the stuff that you resonate with and that feels authentic."

—Asher Klein, AB'11

After the disaster

Five years later, economic and political leaders assess the fallout from the 2008 financial crisis.

In some ways, the response to the financial crisis of 2008 was “a triumph of bipartisan cooperation,” said **David Axelrod**, AB’76, Institute of Politics director. Standing next to the former Obama adviser was **Henry Paulson**, who was treasury secretary in the Bush administration and now chairs the Paulson Institute, an independent think tank housed at the University. “When I take a five-year look back at the crisis,” Paulson agreed, “one of the things I’m most grateful for is that Republicans and Democrats came together to avert disaster.”

The two were introducing a day-long symposium they had organized to probe the causes and lessons of the crisis five years on. Held at the Spertus Institute in downtown Chicago and broadcast on C-SPAN, the October event brought together 18 political and financial leaders for five discussions moderated by prominent business journalists. About 250 people attended.

The symposium’s collegial welcome soon gave way to disagreement about the underlying economics of the crisis, much as bipartisan support for massive government intervention in 2008 devolved into fierce arguments over the bank bailout. In the first session Lawrence Summers, who directed the National Economic Council under President Obama, and Phillip Swagel, assistant secretary for economic policy at the Treasury Department under George W. Bush, clashed over whether regulators should have acted more aggressively to address systemic risks in the months leading up to the Lehman Brothers collapse.

“There are lots of things that I think many people in retrospect wish could have been done during that period,” Swagel said, but it wasn’t until after

the crisis that Congress granted regulators the authority to wind down failing firms. Continued Summers, “Nobody had to go up to the Hill to tap institutions on the shoulder and say that their regulators were gravely concerned about their situation.” Swagel insisted that the message was delivered regularly leading up to the crisis. At the end of the session, neither had changed the other’s view about whether the warnings were delivered with sufficient force.

The opening panel also looked at postcrisis fiscal and monetary policy decisions, with **Austan Goolsbee**, the Chicago Booth economics professor who chaired the Council of Economic Advisers under Obama, and Edward Lazear, that council’s chair under Bush, taking opposing views. Goolsbee defended President Obama’s stimulus program as appropriately targeted given the political constraints. Lazear called it “a stop-gap policy at best,” arguing that tax, regulatory, and trade reforms would have been more effective at restoring long-term growth. The pair also jostled over the Federal Reserve’s ongoing attempt to stimulate the economy by purchasing long-term assets. Goolsbee contended that economic conditions still call for such quantitative easing, against Lazear’s diagnosis that while it was “very effective” at first, “we’ve reached rapidly diminishing returns on this.”

Despite the furious wave of partisanship that surged across the country following the bank bailout, Democratic and Republican members on a panel discussing the postcri-

sis response agreed on the economic impact of the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) vote. Former Massachusetts Democratic representative Barney Frank, coauthor of the landmark Dodd-Frank financial reform bill that emerged from the crisis, said, “TARP will go down in history as the most highly successful, wildly unpopular thing the federal government has ever done.” Neel Kashkari, a Republican and former assistant treasury secretary for financial stability, agreed that the bailout was essential to save the economy but added that injecting billions of dollars of taxpayers’ money to save firms and individuals who had taken irresponsible risks violated a fundamental American belief in fairness. “The fact that Congress is so polarized today, I think, is actually a result of the actions we had to take in 2008,” he said.

Fewer than half of the financial reforms articulated in the Dodd-Frank bill have been implemented. But “getting it right is more important than getting it quick,” as the bill’s co-author, former Connecticut Democratic senator Chris Dodd, pointed out with regard to the long-delayed Volcker Rule, which prohibits banks from trading for profit. Other regulatory changes—including transparency in the derivatives market and establishment of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau—are already having an effect. More enforcement and stiffer penalties are “driving the industry to a much more deeply embedded focus on risk management,” said Mary Schapiro, who chaired the Securities and Exchange



A bipartisan response to the 2008 crisis did not reconcile partisan disputes.

Commission from 2009 to 2012.

The country remains vulnerable to serious risks, a panel of financial experts agreed. Morgan Stanley CFO Ruth Porat said the public/private student loan industry “looks frighteningly like it could be the next Fannie/Freddie.” BlackRock Investments chair and CEO Laurence Fink cited worrisome technological glitches and lack of oversight in the exchanges on which investors are increasingly relying. And Frederick Waddell, chair and CEO of Northern Trust, described underfunded public pension funds as “a ticking time bomb.”

“None of us ever want to have our nation go through another crisis like the 2008 crisis,” Paulson said at the symposium’s outset. Unfortunately the prospects for bipartisan cooperation have significantly dimmed over the past five years. The day’s discussions suggested that competing views on the economics and politics surrounding the crisis have not been reconciled. If anything, they look even more entrenched.

—*Mark Sorkin*



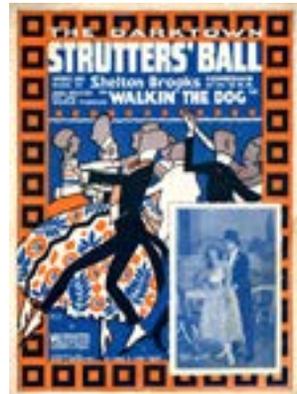
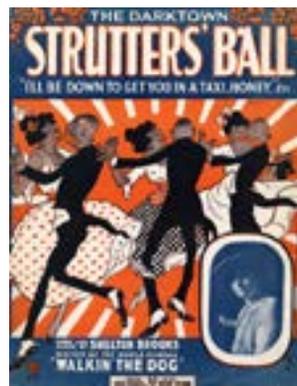
Sochi, once home to Soviet sanatoriums, has remade itself for the Olympics.

ORIGINAL SOURCE SLOW DANCE

The contrast is so striking because everything else is so much the same. Two sheet music covers for the ragtime number “The Darktown Strutters’ Ball” show a dance floor thronged with African American couples. The colors are almost identical. But while one image is neutral, with figures that are little more than silhouettes, the other portrays the dancers in stark racist caricatures. Both covers were printed in the same year, 1917, and they represent, says history PhD student Christopher Dingwall, AM’06, “a certain messiness” in the evolution of racial imagery during the early 20th century. From decade to decade, things got better: mass culture’s depiction of African Americans became less racist—and blacks gained more control over how they were portrayed—but that change was halting and slow.

Dingwall’s dissertation, which he calls “Selling Slavery,” focuses on why and how images of slavery lived on in everything from literature and cinema to commercial art and children’s toys during the decades after abolition. “Why were Americans so interested in seeing images of slavery, an eradicated past, in the very heart of the new modern culture?” Dingwall asks. “What did the juxtaposition mean for them; how was it translated into economic and cultural value?” Dingwall’s research concentrates on the period from 1876 and 1920. He came across the sheet music covers, along with jazz and ragtime album covers spanning the 20th century, while organizing an exhibit that ran late last year at the library’s Special Collections Research Center. “The presentation of black music is a good index,” he says, “for seeing a larger transformation of racial imagery in commercial art.”

—*Lydialyle Gibson*



Vision of health

Once a favored Soviet leisure spot, Sochi tries to transform itself for the Olympics.

In September, just a little over four months before the 2014 Winter Olympians would descend, the Russian resort city of Sochi was a mess.

William Nickell, assistant professor in Slavic languages and literatures, visits Sochi annually to research a city that once represented, he says, the highest ideals of Soviet health. During his fall visit, construction was “ubiquitous,” with an Olympic village, a new train system, and luxury high-rises for visitors being built. He felt surrounded by the jackhammers’ pounding, and dodged treacherous holes in the sidewalks.

The disarray stood in stark contrast to the “new Russia” the country’s leaders insist the world will see during the Olympics—and to the Sochi of the Soviet era. The new Sochi is being built on top of a city that Stalin conceived in the 1930s. Created as a public works project, it was one of many towns in the Caucasus region along the Black Sea where Soviet workers would go for three to four weeks every year to vacation, improve their health, and learn to be better citizens.

With sanatoriums inspired by Western European spas, Sochi was the country’s most famous resort city, and Stalin’s favorite. Top architects designed ornate neoclassical buildings with an air of luxury. “That was the idea: ‘We’re building palaces of rest for our workers,’” says Nickell, who is writing a book about Sochi’s role in the Soviet health care system.

A lot of money, he says, was invested to make the city resemble one big park, “with fountains, statues, and flower-lined paths and roads,” Nickell wrote in a 2010 virtual exhibit. Its subtropical climate meant that people could vacation there year-round. Plants with medicinal proper-

ties were chosen for Sochi’s gardens, and its many mineral springs were thought to have healing powers.

Sochi’s sanatoriums were large resort campuses where workers received holistic care. To keep the workforce strong and maximize the productivity of each individual, Stalin wrote into the USSR’s 1936 constitution that every worker had the right to “rest and leisure,” including an annual vacation. But vacation wasn’t just meant for sightseeing or bronzing on the beach: “rest,” Nickell says, was a complicated term in the Soviet Union. A certain amount “was supposed to be relaxing yet edifying.” The constitution called for sanatoriums and rest homes to serve that purpose.

Each sanatorium was affiliated with a trade union or political organization, and its visitors would receive services according to the stresses of their jobs. Mine workers, for example, were treated for lung ailments and respiratory issues with oxygen therapy. In addition to medical treatments, prescribed diets and exercise, and a concentrated focus on hygiene, visitors would take in cultural programming, for instance attending lectures or the theater or visiting Sochi’s art museum.

The Soviets were attempting to build an ideal society, and Sochi was a very deliberate piece of that. “It was supposed to be kind of a model city.”

Nickell’s book in progress examines what the health care system revealed about the country’s political and cultural values. It’s a simple story, he says: “The Soviets care for their workers and guarantee them the right to rest every year. ... The holistic health treatment gives workers the opportunity to become a new Soviet man or woman, a new Soviet person, with all of the social and political and philosophical values that that includes.”

He also looks at how citizens understood this story, touring sanatoriums and talking to city residents. “I always ask them what they think of the ‘new Sochi,’” he says. This year, people expressed disgust: “They kept saying, ‘They’ve ruined the city’”—“*the* city,” he noticed, instead of “*our* city.” In the past, Sochi “was a city for the workers that had been built by workers,” he says. “There was

WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER'S INDEX OVERDUE NOTICE

Number of University of Chicago Library facilities:

6

Print volume capacity, in millions:

11

Volumes circulated in 2012–13:

306,445

Linear feet of archives and manuscripts:

51,760

Miles of shelving:

205

Average retrieval time, in minutes, for a book by Mansueto’s robotic cranes:

3

Visits by researchers unaffiliated with the University in 2012–13:

31,813

this tradition of having residents of the city go out and work in the parks, planting trees and flowers and laying out the gardens.” Many residents no longer feel that sense of ownership.

Not long before Nickell first traveled there in 1989 as part of a student group, Sochi was a thriving city with about 50 sanitoriums. When he returned 20 years later, he found a very different place. The Soviet government had budgeted significant resources to support the sanatorium system, but without investment from the weakened trade unions, much of the city was deteriorating. Nickell estimates that almost half the sanitoriums are now in decline. The government-owned buildings—those owned by the army, for example, or the security department—tend to be well maintained, but many others are

just skeletons. Inside one Nickell saw chandeliers hanging above beautiful wood floors, but signs on the walls announced periodic electricity and hot water shutdowns.

Nickell, who earned his PhD at Berkeley and taught at the University of California, Santa Cruz, before joining UChicago in 2011, wants to share his research not only with academics but also with the public. It could be useful, he says, for Americans to understand Sochi’s socialist health care system and its emphasis on holistic treatments and preventive care, ideas that are gaining currency here. Americans, he says, “are really at a critical point, thinking about health care in this country.” The Sochi Olympics offered Nickell an opportunity to bring his work to a wider audience. In late January,

an exhibit on Soviet-era Sochi and its parallels to Michigan’s Battle Creek Sanitarium, which thrived in the first decades of the 20th century, opens at the Loop’s National Museum of Health and Medicine Chicago, just in time for the opening ceremonies.

The Olympics construction made the “new Sochi” feel more harmful than healthy to Nickell. Walking around, he’d pass cars sitting in traffic, pumping out smoke, and was conscious of breathing dirty air. “It’s just making you run-down,” he says. But he’s certain the future will be better—at least better than in September. “Sochi used to be a place where people went to have fun and relax,” Nickell says. “I suppose it will one day kind of be that place again.”

—Ruth E. Kott, *AM*’07

FIG. 1 ANTISOCIAL MEDIA

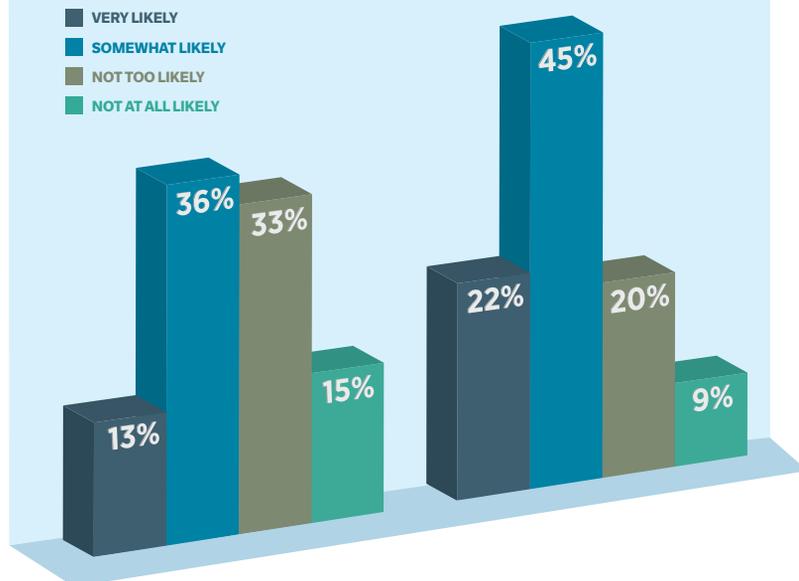
In response to widening concern about cyberbullying and other forms of digital abuse—and aiming to contribute solid data to recent public and private initiatives to combat that abuse—the Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Research conducted a survey of young people this past fall. Working with MTV (whose anticiberbullying campaign is called *A Thin Line*), AP-NORC researchers found that nearly half of 14- to 24-year-olds say they’ve been harassed electronically. That number is down, from 56 percent in 2011 to 49 percent in 2013.

Defining digital abuse as everything from looking at text messages without permission to online gossiping and impersonation, the researchers also noted that young people are changing the way they respond: more are telling parents or siblings or calling help lines when they are harassed, and a significantly

Percentage of 14–17-year-olds likely to intervene

If you saw someone being mean on a social networking site, how likely would you be to ask them to stop?

If you heard someone being mean in person, how likely would you be to ask them to stop?



higher percentage report that taking those steps made the situation better. Only 29 percent of those who retaliated against

their harasser reported that it improved the situation, down from 47 percent in 2011.

—Derek Tsang, ’15

GRAPHIC COURTESY JUN YANG, DORIAN ABBOT, AND NICOLAS COWAN; ADAPTED BY JOY OLIVIA MILLER

FOR THE RECORD

EARLY AND OFTEN

Applications to the College for early action increased 6.7 percent from last year with a total of 11,143 students applying. Applications came from every state and a record 79 foreign countries, led by China, India, Canada, and Singapore. The number of African American and Latino applicants also increased from the previous year.



ISAACS APPOINTED PROVOST

Physicist **Eric D. Isaacs**, director of Argonne National Laboratory since 2009, has been named University of Chicago provost. Isaacs, who begins his new role March 31, succeeds **Thomas F. Rosenbaum**, who becomes president of Caltech on July 1. Isaacs, with the University and Argonne since 2003, also has appointments in the physics department, the James Franck Institute, and the College. As Argonne director, he oversaw a 50 percent increase in research funding and helped to establish the Institute for Molecular Engineering and to expand the Computation Institute. In 2012 Isaacs led a team that won a \$120 million grant from the US Department of Energy for research on battery technology and energy storage.

HIRE VOLTAGE

Michael Greenstone, U-High'87, a member of MIT's environmental economics faculty since 2006, has been appointed director of the Energy Policy Institute at Chicago (EPIC), effective July 1. A joint project of Chicago Booth, the economics department, and Chicago

Harris, EPIC studies the economic and social impact of energy policy. Chief economist for the Obama administration's Council of Economic Advisers from 2009 to 2010, Greenstone has also been a member of the EPA science advisory board's Environmental Economics Advisory Committee and an economic consultant to governments around the world.

DELHI DEBUT

In March the University will open its Center in Delhi, a home for research and education for faculty, graduate students, and undergraduates. The center, which will not grant degrees, will focus on scholarship in three broad areas: business, economics, law, and policy; science, energy, medicine, and public health; and culture, society, religion, and the arts. Located in Connaught Place, a cultural and commercial district, the 17,000-square-foot center will also host seminars and conferences. Sanskrit scholar **Gary Tubb** will serve as faculty director.



LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

Samuel Greene, '14, is one of 32 American students to receive a Rhodes Scholarship to study at Oxford University next fall. A chemistry major, Greene will focus on environmental research. As an undergraduate he has studied the feasibility of converting organic material to biofuel. Greene tracked methane emissions in Alaska lakes last summer and is writing a master's thesis on his findings.

MATERIALS, ADVANCING

The University of Chicago is part of a consortium awarded \$25 million over five years from the National Institute of Standards and Technology

to establish a new center of excellence for advanced materials research. Led by Northwestern University and codirected by UChicago's **Juan de Pablo**, the Liew Family professor in molecular engineering, the Center for Hierarchical Materials Design will focus on developing computational tools, databases, and experimental techniques to make possible the design of novel materials. The work will encompass both "hard" (inorganic) and "soft" (organic) advanced materials as diverse as self-assembled biomaterials, smart materials for self-assembled circuit designs, organic photovoltaic materials, advanced ceramics, and metal alloys.

EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH

Cornelia Grumman, an education policy advocate, has been named the Urban Education Institute's director of policy and strategic communications. Previously the executive director of the First Five Years Fund, Grumman will lead UEI's national outreach to policy makers and educators. A 2003 Pulitzer Prize winner for a series of *Chicago Tribune* editorials that spurred reform in Illinois's criminal justice system, Grumman's advocacy at the First Five Years Fund helped lead to a nearly \$1 billion increase in federal investment in support for at-risk students in early childhood.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT

President **Robert J. Zimmer** received unanimous support to become the next chair of the Marine Biological Laboratory's board of trustees, beginning in April 2014. The University formed an affiliation with the private nonprofit laboratory this past July, reestablishing historic ties that date to the Woods Hole, Massachusetts, institution's founding in 1888. Zimmer, who appointed University vice president and secretary **David Fithian** as secretary of the MBL Corporation, succeeds Jack Rowe, chair since 2006.



PRECIOUS MEDAL

At the Chicago Convenes event in November, **Joseph Neubauer**, MBA'65, and Jeanette Lerman-Neubauer received the University of Chicago Medal, becoming the 19th and 20th recipients in the medal's 37-year history. Established by President John T. Wilson in 1976, the award recognizes "distinguished service of the highest order to the University." Neubauer, a University trustee since 1992, and his family endowed the first chaired professorship in entrepreneurship, created the Neubauer Faculty Fellows program, and, most recently, established the Neubauer Family Collegium for Culture and Society, which fosters collaborative research in the humanities and social sciences.

JOY OF TEACHING

Educator and pedagogy scholar **William Rando** has been named director of the University's expanded and renamed Center for Teaching Excellence, which will support graduate students, fellows, and faculty in their work as teachers. Rando, who begins his tenure in March, led Yale's McDougal Graduate Teaching Center for 14 years and in 2012 founded the Yale Teaching Center. At UChicago Rando will work with faculty to develop best practices and new techniques for effectively teaching students. He views the Center for Teaching Excellence (previously the Center for Teaching and Learning) as a laboratory, he says, where "teaching and learning become the objects of inquiry and praxis, approached with rigor, commitments, patience, and joy."

Held to account

A Divinity School alumnus keeps ethical conduct front and center at his company.

Can corporations hold themselves to high ethical standards and still make a profit? **Tom Tropp** thinks so. Tropp, AM'07, is vice president for corporate ethics and sustainability at Arthur J. Gallagher & Co., an insurance brokerage and risk management firm based in the Chicago suburb of Itasca. Ethics have been a growing concern for American corporations since the 1960s. A powerful impetus came in the 1980s, when fraud and mismanagement of Pentagon contracts led to new federal sentencing guidelines for corporate crime. These offered leniency to companies that could demonstrate a commitment to ethical standards, and today most Fortune 500 companies have codes of conduct and employ executives to promote ethics. Many business schools, including Chicago Booth, offer courses in business ethics.

Still, a 2012 Gallup poll found that the American public ranked business executives low in honesty and ethical standards—higher than members of Congress but far below nurses and lower even than journalists and bankers. Experts on business ethics say that whether companies really take ethics seriously depends on the commitment of senior executives. “It’s very easy to create a code of conduct,” says Patricia Harned, president of the Ethics Resource Center in Arlington, Virginia. “It’s very difficult to create an environment where people accept it and live by it and not assume it’s just a PR effort by the company.”

Tropp’s job is to help his company live up to its principles. Gallagher—started in 1927 and run today by the founder’s grandson—has had a code of conduct since 1984, when the company went public and then-CEO Robert Gallagher drew up a list of 25 principles he called “The Gallagher Way.” Meant to regulate one’s professional conduct,

they are displayed in every Gallagher office and accompany all important communications. Some are little more than business cheerleading, like “We’re a very competitive and aggressive Company,” but others are more surprising, such as “Empathy for the other person is not a weakness.”

Tropp also oversees Gallagher’s charitable giving, but the core of his job is the more than 100 annual visits he makes to promote the Gallagher Way to the company’s 13,000-plus employees around the world. On the visits, he discusses the company’s values and tells stories from the field—often uplifting ones like how one Gallagher worker donated a kidney to a worker in a different state. Then he starts an open discussion by asking “What are we doing well?” and “What are we doing poorly?” He usually lingers afterward to speak with employees who want to discuss their concerns privately. No subject is off limits.

Most employee concerns have little to do with ethics—one of the most frequent is “Why didn’t I get a raise?”—but some do. Tropp could not discuss many of them for reasons of confidentiality, but one common issue that arises is what to do when local cultural values conflict with the company’s values. For example, Gallagher forbids “accommodation payments” in exchange for favorable treatment. Employees in countries where the practice is pervasive (such as Brazil, where new antibribery legislation takes effect this year) complain that they are “not a on a level playing field

with the competition,” Tropp says. His quick response is, “Stick to your values.” But employees want to know, how do we do business? “Our answer,” Tropp says, “is that the benefits of being with a highly ethical company will outweigh the disadvantages in the long run.” It’s a question of faith.

Tropp grew up in Chicago and attended Catholic schools. After graduating from Loras, a Catholic college in Iowa, he taught speech, English, and drama at Chicago’s Mother McAuley High School. With three children, he needed a better-paying job and began selling insurance. By 2002 his son Daniel was practically running Tropp’s business. Tropp, in his mid-50s and looking for a change, decided to study theology.

While in school at UChicago he became fascinated by ethics; he could see all sorts of applications to business. One of his teachers, Shailer Mathews distinguished service professor emeritus **Franklin Gamwell**, AM’70, PhD’73, observed that he kept the practical world of business in his “peripheral vision.” In 2007 Tropp graduated and sold his business, with its 12 employees, to Gallagher. Within six months he began his site visits, and two years after that he became the company’s ethics officer.

Tropp says the philosopher John Rawls in particular has shaped his thinking about business ethics. When Rawls writes about how members of a pluralistic society search for mutually agreeable rules to live by, Tropp thinks of a company. Ethical companies work better internally, he says.



“It is a struggle to find commitments to values” in business, Tropp says.

They are quicker to acknowledge mistakes and make adjustments, better organized, and more transparent.

John Paul Rollert, AM'09, an adjunct professor at Chicago Booth and an expert on business ethics, says people not only prefer to do business with ethical companies, they also want to work at them. For the young business students in his classes, he says, ethical conduct means not just treating employees well but showing concern for the company's effect in the world. Adding to the trend, modern information technology is making it much harder for companies to hide misbehavior.

Yet, Tropp says, "It is a struggle to find commitments to values." Most companies offer only vague assurances, and most have lawyers, who lean heavily toward legal compliance, instead of ethics officers. In fact, he often meets with skepticism when he talks to other business people about ethics. The stress on empathy, a key part of the Gallagher Way, troubles them most. To many, empathy in business is a weakness, not a strength. "People say, 'Yes, but this is business, so the rules are different,'" Tropp says. "Wrong. The rules should be the same."—*Richard Mertens*

MEDICINE

Words to live by

Dana Suskind leads an initiative to improve parental communication, a key factor in a child's success.

As early as age 3, kids born into poverty face a major disadvantage simply because those in more affluent homes have heard more words—on average, 30 million more—in their young lives. **Dana Suskind** could not tolerate this obstacle to the long-term potential of poor children. "We have this lack of school readiness, these kids who don't even have a chance," she says. "These kids we can look at right now, at the age of 2 ... and already know what their life course is."

To help change that course, Suskind, a pediatric cochlear-implant surgeon, founded the University of



Don't just do it, talk them through it, is a Thirty Million Words mantra.

Chicago Medicine's Thirty Million Words Initiative in 2009 with the goal of teaching parents and other early-childhood caregivers how to nurture brain development through frequent, high-quality communication.

The Thirty Million Words Initiative tracks language development and provides feedback to families on their progress. It encourages parents to talk with their kids rather than to them. "The goal is to add more language and interactions to things they're already doing, rather than adding more things to their already busy lives," says **Beth Suskind**, Dana's sister-in-law and the project's codirector and director of innovation and social marketing.

Using the mantra don't just do it, talk them through it, Thirty Million Words offers strategies to incorporate conversation into routine activities. While dressing, feeding, or bathing children, parents are instructed to discuss the activities—which arm goes first while putting on a shirt, for example, or why hot weather makes shorts a good choice.

In a randomized control trial with 40 families, the experimental group received eight weeks of lessons on topics including book sharing, numbers, and strategies for integrating more words into daily life. They wore a special recording device that tracked their interactions and words exchanged. At weekly home visits, Thirty Million Words team members reviewed fami-

lies' word totals to gauge progress and set new goals. During the intervention, in addition to speaking more with their kids, parents in the experimental group significantly increased back-and-forth conversation.

A mother from one family said, "I made a lot of connections in my baby's brain today," Beth Suskind remembers. "This was the way she had internalized it. I get goose bumps when I think of that one."

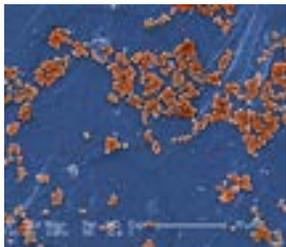
Dana Suskind's colleagues describe her as a "dynamo," "a force," and "a tiny little person" with an infectious drive and a constant flow of ideas. "She never stops," Beth Suskind says. "She actually runs to the restroom because she doesn't want to miss the work time."

Lately she's been running everywhere. Suskind was invited in September to join the advisory council for Too Small to Fail, a Clinton Foundation and Next Generation initiative that promotes learning, health, and well-being for kids up to age 5. In October she participated in a White House event focused on closing the early language gap, and days later she presented, along with other speakers including secretary of education **Arne Duncan**, U-High'82, at NBC's Education Nation Summit. "There's been this tremendous amount of momentum that, I swear, I think my husband is orchestrating this from above, because there's no way that everything is happening at one time," Suskind says.

CITATIONS

DIVIDE AND CONQUER

The *Staphylococcus aureus* bacterium irritates on scales both small and large, causing everything from boils to potentially fatal MRSA. The secret to its success, UChicago microbiologists **Olaf Schneewind, Vilasack Thammavongsa, and Dominique Missiakas** discovered, is the way *S. aureus* pits the immune system against itself. Isolating two mutations of the bacteria that rendered them unable to survive attack by macrophages, a type of white blood cell, the researchers added neutrophil extracellular traps (NETs), networks of fibers produced by white blood cells that capture invaders into the immune system. The researchers found that *S. aureus* fought



***S. aureus* turns the immune system against itself.**

off the attack by converting NETs into molecules toxic to macrophages. Their study was published November 15 in *Science*.

DISORDERED DIFFERENTLY

Obsessive-compulsive disorder and Tourette's syndrome are often associated, but new genetic analysis in the October *PLOS Genetics* reveals that the illnesses are passed from generation to generation in very different ways. Following up on two 2012 studies, a research team of dozens, including UChicago geneticist **Nancy J. Cox** and postdocs **Patrick Evans, PhD '07, and Lea K. Davis**, searched for genetic variations associated with each disease. Comparing variations simultaneously across the entire genome, they found that 21 percent of genetic risk for Tourette's comes from rare variants, while susceptibility to OCD arose solely from common variants. The research team calculated Tourette's to be more heritable than OCD, at 58 percent compared to 37 percent, confirming previous results from studies on twins and families.

LABOR FORCED OUT

Since the 1980s, labor has constituted a smaller and smaller part of the global economy, according to a June working paper by Chicago Booth economists **Loukas Karabarbounis and Brent Neiman** for the National Bureau of Economic Research. Analyzing 59 countries, they found that workers' share of GDP has declined by about five percentage points, and that this pattern holds in the world's four largest economies—the United States, Japan, China, and Germany—and in a majority of industries. By way of explanation, Karabarbounis and Neiman compared trends in labor share and price of investment in national economies and found that the two go hand in hand. Roughly half of the decline in labor, they calculate, can be attributed to lower prices for investment goods like machinery and other technology, inducing companies to shift away from live workers.

GENDER PANIC

For the past several decades Americans have generally supported autonomy and equality when it comes to which gender people

identify as. But acceptance of transgender people often hinges on the question of place, says UChicago sociologist **Kristen Schilt**. In the October *Gender and Society*, Schilt and coauthor Laurel Westbrook examined the concept of "gender panic," a deep cultural fear sometimes set off when the "naturalness" of the male-female binary divide is challenged. In "non-sexual" spaces like the workplace, transgender people generally find acceptance, regardless of whether their genitalia match the gender identity they claim. But in women-only spaces, such as women's bathrooms, that acceptance ends. Asserting a gender identity is insufficient; to be accepted, it must be accompanied by anatomical change. "We found that what calms down the panic is having a very clear policy about who's in your bathroom, and that policy relates very distinctly to genitalia," Schilt says. The same panic rarely applies to men-only spaces. Schilt and Westbrook attributed that difference to deep-seated social beliefs about the vulnerability of women compared to men.

—Derek Tsang, '15, and Lydialyle Gibson

In August 2012 her husband, Donald Liu, who was section chief of pediatric surgery at University of Chicago Medicine's Comer Children's Hospital, drowned in Lake Michigan while attempting to aid two boys struggling in rough waters.

Suskind and Liu came to the University of Chicago in 2001. She helped start the pediatric cochlear implant program at the University of Chicago Medicine five years later. The implants enable deaf and severely hearing-impaired children to hear electronically by capturing sound, translating it into digital signals and then electrical energy, and transmitting it to the auditory nerve. Through this work Suskind began noticing that her patients of lower socioeconomic status were experiencing less success with reading

and speaking postimplant than those of higher status. Questioning why this disparity existed, she turned to social science experts, who directed her to a 1995 study by researchers Betty Hart and Todd Risley. The study found that poorer kids heard 30 million fewer words than wealthier kids by the time they reached age 3, leaving them less prepared for school and compromising their long-term potential.

Moved by Hart and Risley's study, Suskind created Project ASPIRE, an educational program for parents of children with hearing loss. Then she expanded the scope in an effort to teach all families the critical role talk plays in determining kids' future success.

Suskind and her team are now planning a long-term study tracking kids' language development from birth un-

til well into their school years. They recently received a grant from the Milgrom Foundation at the University to incorporate into the Universal Newborn Hearing Screen lessons for parents about the importance of language from the moment their baby is born. And they want to roll out Thirty Million Words Chicago, which would move beyond family homes to pediatricians' offices, day care centers, schools, churches, and libraries.

Suskind's ideas drive and fuel the growth, but she's quick to point out the array of expertise necessary to tackle such a complex issue. "I have incredible collaborators who I work with and an incredible team," Suskind says. "I always say, God forbid it's a surgeon who's doing all of this. We'd only use a scalpel."—Emily Dagostino

Child support

A new leader brings policy-world experience to Chapin Hall's vital research on families' well-being.

This September **Bryan Samuels**, AM'93, became executive director of Chapin Hall. With 50 experts on staff, the University-affiliated center conducts research designed to inform US policy affecting children and families, including the foster care system, early through secondary education, community development, and juvenile justice. Chapin Hall takes a special interest in the most vulnerable populations.

Samuels was previously commissioner of the Administration on Children, Youth, and Families at the US Department of Health and Human Services; chief of staff at Chicago Public Schools; and director of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. The move brought him home full time; during his five years in the capital, he commuted from Chicago, where his wife, **Gina Samuels**, is an associate professor at the School of Social Service Administration studying transracial adoption and foster care. The *Magazine's* interview with him is condensed and edited below.—*Laura Demanski, AM'94*

Chicago to Washington

When I was at CPS from 2007 to 2009, about 550 current students were shot or killed. We wanted to provide more evidence-based interventions related to trauma and violence in the schools that were most impacted. But we didn't have ongoing funding to support those programs. A whole host of studies demonstrate that being exposed to ongoing or chronic interpersonal violence changes the physiologic, biologic, and neurologic systems in young people as they develop. So one of the goals of going to DC was to see whether we could influence Medicaid policies in ways that would allow states to use it as a vehicle for addressing the trauma-related issues that many poor students face.



Sea change

After a lot of hard work with the Department of Health and Human Services, they wrote a [federal policy guidance] memo last July that went to every state Medicaid officer, state mental health agency executive, and child welfare director in the country. The memo said that based on the science, the federal government believes that child trauma that comes from abuse and neglect or from exposure to violence meets the standard of medical necessity. Therefore states can use federal Medicaid dollars to address trauma-related issues. It was really unusual for them to be willing to make this statement. But I think we convinced them with lots of data.

Imperfect information

The four years I was child services director for the State of Illinois, it was the worst job I ever had but the most rewarding. As much as people would like to believe that child welfare should know all of the right things to do, it's probably wrongheaded for folks to think it is by definition an evidence-based intervention. Child welfare does what it does because there are really vulnerable children and families that need protecting. But it's not like you could go to the library and read about all the important issues and know how to make a child welfare system better.

Next-generation research

Chapin Hall's **Fred Wulczyn**, PhD'86, who's mainly focused on child welfare, is doing important work using large databases to knit together the stories of what policies are working and not working. He's quite literally in the position to simulate, if you changed this particular child welfare policy, what would be the ripple effect across the rest of the system? If we can build that kind of work across other public systems, it would be transformative in helping states make the right decisions about how to use really limited dollars.

Perspective shift

Working here is one step removed from the policy-making process. I won't have the day-to-day decision making that goes into spending money and making sure it's being spent in the right way; this job gives me the chance to step back from that process and figure out how as a research institute we help leaders do a better job of making decisions. Having been a consumer of Chapin Hall's products, I'm in a good position to help shape the way our people approach each project to make the most useful product for the client. That's the perspective that I bring, hopefully one that will help our clients make hard decisions but make the right decisions.

LITERATURE

Spine thrilling

BY KATHERINE MUHLENKAMP

Caught in eternal chase, a mummified cat and rat inhabit a corner of Dublin's Christ Church Cathedral. In the 1850s, according to legend, the cat followed the rat into a pipe organ and both got trapped. Their bodies were preserved by the dry air and today are encased in glass.

The incident, according to **Malynne Sternstein**, associate professor of Slavic studies, was "a failure of that cat's haptic sensibility"—of the whiskers that reach into space as guides, sensitive to tiny vibrations in the air. Teaching a class on *Lolita* to around 60 students in Harper 140, Sternstein, AB'87, AM'90, PhD'96, used the cat to explain what Vladimir Nabokov meant when he urged budding literary critics to rely on their own whiskers, or "the sudden erection of your small dorsal hairs."

In other words, literature is an affair of the nerves, so, as the author further advised, "do not drag in Freud." On that October afternoon, Sternstein warned her students against searching *Lolita* for social commentary on pedophilia as a perversion or disease. Nabokov, who vehemently dismissed psychoanalysis, asserted in the same interview: "Remember that mediocrity thrives on 'ideas.' Beware of the modish message." What's important is attending to the manner in which the novel is crafted, said Sternstein, who always starts the course by telling students that reading *Lolita*'s prose should induce a tingle in the nervous system. For her, the book turns not on plot but on language—its power to cast spells and play games, its limitations and failures.

Nabokov's narrator, Humbert Humbert—a man in his late 30s who is rap-

ping a 12-year-old girl—seeks to make the reader complicit in his actions, said Sternstein, who called Humbert's ornamented style a "rhetoric of entrapment." After students opened their copies of the novel, a 1991 edition annotated by Alfred Appel Jr., she guided the class through close readings of several opening scenes, zeroing in on this attempt to manipulate and the textual layers underneath.

"OK, straight on in," she said, flipping through her own copy of the novel. "What page are we on? Page 9—we've come so far," she remarked as the class laughed; it was the fourth class meeting. Sternstein and her students spent much of the next hour on the second and third chapters, where Humbert outlines his childhood.

A female student pointed out the oddly familiar tone of Humbert's reference to his grandfather: "Jerome Dunn, the alpinist." "I was curious

about that," she said, "because I can't say I know many alpinists" (according to the dictionary, a climber of high mountains, especially in the Alps).

"Very good question," answered Sternstein. "Why this assumption that we know?"

"I think it's an example of a kind of presumed intimacy with the reader," said a male student in a gray button-down shirt. "Which sort of forces you into a certain kind of relationship?"

"Precisely," said Sternstein, noting that the reader may "gloss over and say, 'Oh yes, Jerome Dunn, the alpinist. I don't know, but I'm supposed to.'" But, she continued, Dunn was Nabokov's concoction, and there's something underneath. The word *dun* refers to a subadult mayfly, often used as fishing bait, and Jerome means "holy name," harking back to Humbert's request a few lines earlier to "look at this tangle of thorns." Nabokov, said Sternstein, is throwing his readers bait—an invitation to follow him through the novel "from the tangle of thorns." Does he expect the reader to have knowledge of these semiotic details? "No," said Sternstein. "But he expects us to be curious."

She then asked the class to consider this line: "My very photogenic mother died in a freak accident (picnic, lightning) when I was three, and, save for a pocket of warmth in the darkest past, nothing of her subsists within the hollows and dells of memory, over which, if you can still stand my style (I am writing under observation), the sun of my infancy had set."

"Why," asked Sternstein, "is it necessary to talk about how photogenic she is?"

"The way I read it," replied a male student, "that's all he knew about her. She died before he knew her."

"He was not old enough to appreciate her as a mother, to actually have a mother," said Sternstein. "But don't fall into the trap. We could easily fall into a Freudian trap here and say, 'Oh, this is why he does this. He's motherless; he's looking for a substitute there' and so on and so forth because he's leading us there too, into a sense of 'Oh, this is so pathetic. This poor man had no mother; he only knew her through photographs.'"

The class ran through Humbert's other references to photographs and



Humbert Humbert as a narrator keeps you at bay. He has a lot of power over you.

ILLUSTRATION BY ALLAN BURCH



PHOTOGRAPHY BY TOM TIAN, AB'10

images—picture postcards of the luxurious hotel on the Riviera where he grew up; a romantic yet shallow linguistic portrait of his adolescent love affair with a honey-skinned girl named Annabel; photographs of “pearl and umbra, with infinitely soft partings, in Pichon’s sumptuous *La Beauté Humaine*.” A female student with a brown bob said, “It’s like trying to entice you into the moment without actually giving you the moment.”

Sternstein agreed: “Humbert Humbert as a narrator keeps you at bay. He has a lot of power over you. He offers just enough to make you feel you are familiar, that he’s giving you a lot, that he’s being very generous.” She noted other examples of Humbert’s manipulative language, including his presentation of an idyllic childhood, with all the drama of that life rendered in mere parentheses—“(picnic, lightning)” —and his apparent self-consciousness and deference to the reader in statements like “if you can still stand my style.”

A red-haired young woman wasn’t buying it: “Humbert Humbert’s Riviera isn’t the Riviera you see—it’s the Riviera you see in postcards, like the advertisements he is constantly flipping through and referring to. It’s a fake memory.”

“It is a fake memory,” nodded Sternstein, who urged students to look at the passages not only as manipulation

but also as a parody of photography or of a snapshots-of-life writing style requiring little imagination. Nabokov was suspicious of the lazy memory photographs afford, she said, as were theorists like Roland Barthes and Susan Sontag, AB’51, who, Sternstein continued, thought “that the photograph actually serves to allow us to forget rather than to allow our memory to thrive.”

The class ended with chapter 5, where Humbert offers a definition of what he calls a “nymphet”: a girl between the ages of 9 and 14 who possesses “certain mysterious characteristics,” “fey grace,” and “insidious charm.” A student read the lines, “There must be a gap of several years, never less than ten I should say, generally thirty or forty, and as many as ninety in a few known cases, between maiden and man to enable the latter to come under the nymphet’s spell.”

“So there you go again,” Sternstein chimed in, referencing the narrator’s endless endeavor to excuse and persuade. “It’s the nymphet spell that works itself on the man.” Continuing with the same section during the next class, Sternstein read Humbert’s

declaration of helplessness in resisting nymphets, ending with the line, “My little cup brims with tiddles.”

“What is a tiddle cup?” she asked the class.

Students pointed out that it evokes nursery rhymes, which often use words like “fiddle” and “diddle,” as well as the game tiddleywinks. Tiddle also means to fondle, noted Sternstein, and *tiddle cup* is a now-obsolete term for a container into which banquet goers would urinate, allowing for uninterrupted indulgence. So, she said, it speaks to “overindulgence in petting or fondling.”

Sternstein then connected tiddles to the lines following: “A shipwreck. An atoll. Alone with a drowned passenger’s shivering child. Darling, this is only a game!” Who is the darling? “It’s multivalent,” said Sternstein. It could be the drowned passenger, the shivering child—or the author speaking to his readers, prompting them to indulge in fondling textual details. Parody is a game, one that can evoke a childlike curiosity and thrill the spine. For Nabokov, “that’s what novels should do—they should play games through words.” ♦

SYLLABUS

Sternstein uses the annotated version of *Lolita*, first published in 1970, because editor Alfred Appel Jr. “dogged” his former professor Nabokov for answers to the elusive 1955 novel. “Sometimes Nabokov’s annoyance shows in the notes,” says Sternstein, “and sometimes there are insights from Nabokov that are nowhere else to be found.” Many of the notes define obscure or foreign words scattered throughout the text (*bemazed* means bewildered; *petit rat* is a young ballet student at the Paris Opera). Others are more detailed, offering insight

into the work’s literary allusions and Nabokov’s point of view. For example, Appel points to the phrase “a breeze from wonderland” as one of several references to *Alice in Wonderland* (1865). He then quotes Nabokov as saying, “I always call him Lewis Carroll because he was the first Humbert Humbert.” Was the novel’s photography theme inspired by Carroll’s hobby of photographing young girls? “Not consciously,” Nabokov told Appel.

Reading Nabokov is hard, but that’s what Sternstein relishes about it. She has a longtime

interest in writers who “take an axe to the frozen sea inside us,” in Kafka’s words, and began reading Nabokov at 14, starting with his first novel, *Mashen’ka* (1926), and then working her way through chronologically. Joining the University faculty in 1996, Sternstein took “a little while to offer a course on him because he intimidated me so.”

After teaching the class five or so times now, she’s “come to understand that the anxiety a writer like Nabokov creates is a very productive and seductive one.” —K. M.

anthropology

ONLY HUMAN

In his new book, anthropologist Russell Tuttle synthesizes decades of research to identify the characteristics that set our species apart.

BY JASON KELLY

Studying the 3.6-million-year-old footprints in Laetoli, Tanzania, Tuttle followed his own path, reaching a conclusion that challenged what researchers had come to believe about the origin of the tracks.

GETTY IMAGES / KENNETH GARRETT





PHOTOGRAPHY BY DREW REYNOLDS

Protecting other species is a human imperative “not because they’re like us,” Tuttle says, but “because we are what we are.”

Russell H. Tuttle figures he worked on his new book, in one way or another, for 30 years. *Apes and Human Evolution*, due out February 17, reflects decades of research and teaching that have left a deep imprint on anthropology.

Tuttle has studied the famous 3.6-million-year-old humanlike footprints in Laetoli, Tanzania, and he has measured the soles of living human subjects in the Amazon. For more than two decades he edited the *International Journal of Primatology*, and in the classroom, he has shaped the critical faculties of contemporary leaders in multiple branches of anthropology.

A “four-field trained” anthropologist—biological, cultural, linguistic, and archaeological, something of a rarity today—Tuttle has never felt comfortable within confining disciplinary and ideological boundaries. “I’m supposed to be just a functional morphologist and sometime paleoanthropologist, dealing with physical stuff, but in fact I’ve always been interested in who and what we are,” he says. “That’s why I’m an anthropologist.”

In his book, as he has throughout his career, Tuttle extracts data from fragmentary remnants in the fossil record and competing scientific interpretations to address a big question: “What makes us human?” He sums up his answer with an illustration intended to be the last word—literally—in *Apes and Human Evolution*. But a Harvard University

HUMANS ARE “THE ONLY EXTANT BEINGS CAPABLE OF MORAL AND IMMORAL ACTS,” WHICH CARRIES A RESPONSIBILITY TO RESPECT AND PROTECT OTHER SPECIES ON THE PLANET.

Press policy against ending a book with artwork required the image to be set on the next-to-last page.

Figure 13.4, titled “In Conclusion,” shows a bonobo on the left and a human on the right. A bubble above the bonobo reads, “We feel, fear, and think.” Above the person: “We feel, fear, think, and believe.”

“That’s the whole conclusion of the book,” says Tuttle, who rejects a commonly held notion in evolutionary biology that equates humans and apes. The symbolic language unique to *Homo sapiens*, he writes, makes it possible “to convey information and to share ideas and beliefs”—the basis of human culture. Morality and ideology emerge from that cultural framework, shaping political, spiritual, moral, and social notions, which make up the belief systems that define human life. By contrast, Tuttle adds, “no one has shown that chimpanzees in nature have pervasive shared symbolically mediated ideas, beliefs, and values.”

He doesn’t dispute the genetic relationship between apes and humans as evolutionary biology and anthropology understand it—“I’m very comfortable,” he says, “with coming out of whatever animal background there might be”—but he laments the use to which the common lineage has been put. Tuttle takes particular exception to the assertion as an argument for the protection of apes because it elevates them above other species he deems worthy of the same consideration. Activists, he says, are “trying to emphasize the fact that [apes] have rights just like we do, that they shouldn’t be mistreated.” Tuttle shares the objective of preventing mistreatment, describing human actions toward apes as an “ongoing holocaust,” just not the underlying reasoning. “It’s not because they’re like us; it’s because we are what we are.”

We are, Tuttle writes, “the only extant beings capable of moral and immoral acts,” a distinction that carries a responsibility to respect and protect all species on the planet, not a select few based on genetic similarities. Apes are amoral and therefore blameless for discarding behavior that might appear selfless or cooperative in the interest of individual survival. “The minute the situation changes,” Tuttle says, “they’re out to realize their own breeding potential or their own just subsistence potential.”

The belief systems that define human life, Tuttle adds, are “luxuries” of an existence not based, like that of the apes, primarily on survival. Humans have culturally prescribed limits on behavior and the cognitive capacity to recognize the effects of their actions on others.

Tuttle writes approvingly of New Zealand psychologist Michael C. Corballis’s idea that recursion—the ability to perceive not only our own inner lives but those of others—is a key characteristic separating *Homo sapiens* from all other species. The author of *The Recursive Mind: The Origins*

of *Human Language, Thought, and Civilization* (Princeton University Press, 2011), Corballis argues that many species have a “zero-order theory of mind”—that is, the ability to think, know, perceive, or feel. Only humans have the recursive “first-order theory of mind,” which Tuttle describes as “thinking, knowing, perceiving, or feeling what others are thinking, knowing, perceiving, or feeling.”

To illustrate the unique human level of recursion, he quotes Prince Geoffrey from James Goldman’s 1966 play *The Lion in Winter*, discussing with Queen Eleanor the actions of King Henry II toward his sons. “I know. You know I know. I know you know I know. We know Henry knows, and Henry knows we know it. We’re a knowledgeable family.”

Often Tuttle finds himself in the breach between what we know and what we think we know. After the 1978 discovery of the Laetoli footprints, for example, many scientists believed that they were made by an *Australopithecus afarensis*, a chimp-like hominid known for the partial skeleton Lucy, found four years earlier by a group including paleoanthropologist **Donald Johanson**, AM’70, PhD’74. The similarities—of age (about 3.6 million years old) and East African location—were tantalizing, suggesting an evolutionary connection between Lucy, believed to walk upright, and later humans. “People were desperate to link Lucy to the Laetoli footprints,” says Dartmouth anthropologist Nathaniel Dominy, who worked with Tuttle a decade ago as a UChicago postdoc.

Tuttle studied the prints at the request of the late Mary Leakey, who led the team that discovered and excavated them. He deemed the Laetoli footprints incompatible with Lucy’s species, a finding “inconceivable to many researchers” at the time, Dominy says.

Tuttle determined that they were from a humanlike foot of another, indeterminate species. “What that creature was above the ankles, God knows. In fact, I don’t think it would look very much like a modern human, but [its humanlike footprint] makes perfect sense,” Tuttle says. “We know this from animals in general. The first thing that selection is going to act intensively upon are the things in contact with the substrate”—the surface that they walk on. “They have to fit the substrate. You’ve got to be able to be mechanically adapted.”

If not for their age—orders of magnitude older than the previously oldest known footprints of human ancestors—“we would readily conclude that they were made by a member of our genus, *Homo*,” Tuttle wrote in a 1990 *Natural History* paper. Associating the prints with the likes of Lucy was a “loose assumption” that should be discarded.

“Rather than caving in to what was popular,” Dominy says, “he staked out a position based on where the evidence took him.” Conflicting interpretations about the source of

the Laetoli footprints persist, but support for Tuttle’s position has increased—“more right than wrong,” is his self-assessment. “He stirs the pot,” Dominy says, “and that’s good.”

On a darkening late afternoon in November, as Hyde Park’s first snowfall of the season coats parked cars and piles of fallen leaves, Tuttle sits at home in front of a fire, warming up.

He mentions that he’s 74 and describes some of the ailments that accompany his age. In April he will receive the Charles R. Darwin Lifetime Achievement Award from the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, recognizing 50 years of accomplishments in what Dominy calls “very understated” career.

Offering wine and cheese, Tuttle is gentle and welcoming, but there’s nothing retiring about him—in any sense of the term. He unspools provocative opinions about disparate topics that surface, submerge, and bob up again, cohering into a broad social and scientific critique. Discussing *Apes and Human Evolution*, he offers a glimpse into the breadth of his thought, from God and race to kinship and love.

Race, he insists, does not exist, an assertion he details in the book. “Anthropologists and human biologists have failed dismally in their attempts to subdivide *Homo sapiens* into subspecies (called races),” Tuttle writes, “largely because of the prehistoric and historical global admixture among the great variety of people who grace the planet and the disagreements on which features should be used to classify them.”

He has similar problems with religion, specifically what he derides as “politicized spirituality,” yet he’s a churchgoer, even singing in the choir. “I’m a practicing Christian

**WHAT THAT CREATURE
WAS ABOVE THE
ANKLES, GOD KNOWS.
IN FACT, I DON’T THINK
IT WOULD LOOK VERY
MUCH LIKE A MODERN
HUMAN.**



Cooperative behavior between chimpanzees is circumstantial not emotional, Tuttle says. “Only we have these really long-lasting love relationships.”

in my own way, but I would never have survived with my views,” Tuttle says. “I don’t believe in heaven and hell, I don’t believe in any of it. I just find that communion is helpful to connect with souls past, present, and future.”

In his own field, when research lapses into what he calls the search for superlatives—the biggest, the earliest, the most recent—he trains a particularly skeptical eye. And as editor in chief of the *International Journal of Primatology* from 1988 to 2010, Tuttle stood at the barricades, trying to prevent misused language and exaggerated interpretations from inflating facts. When colleagues claim to “reconstruct” species from incomplete bits of fossils, for example, he bristles. Fragmentary information almost never supports such a claim. “You’re not reconstructing,” Tuttle says, “you’re modeling it, at best.”

In *Apes and Human Evolution*, Tuttle raises these ideas and more, presenting detailed evidence and challenging received wisdom. Into his synthesis of research and theory, weighty with data, he also flashes an occasional light touch, like the quote from *The Lion in Winter* or a reference to the “fruity faux pas” in the Garden of Eden.

A nod to pop culture can reinforce a point. Tuttle’s identification of human beings as a unique species, for example, is not meant to assert superiority over others. But human actions, to his disappointment, often reflect such hubris. “Sadly, over the past millennium, Earth has become the Planet of People,” he writes, “where far too many individuals and societies behave like the omnipotent beings in Pierre Boule’s *Planet of the Apes*.”

Discursive references like those, combined with the scholarship and skepticism at its heart, make reading Tuttle’s book feel like sitting in on a class. “It very much reminded me of his lectures,” Dominy says. “I could almost hear him read those words.”

For all the influence of his half century of fieldwork and research, Tuttle considers teaching his true calling. “It’s not my whole life,” he says, “but it is my life.”

During what he describes as a “challenging childhood” in rural Ohio, Tuttle found role models in his teachers. He considered himself better suited to work with older students, so he decided he should become a college professor.

After completing a master’s degree at Ohio State and a PhD from Berkeley in 1965, he came to Chicago, where his intuition about teaching has proven true. A winner of the McGraw Hill

Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching from the American Anthropological Association in 2003 and of the University’s Quantrell Award in 2006, he has long been a sought-after professor.

Whatever the specific subject matter, Tuttle teaches “a sense of criticism. Don’t accept anything.” Anthropology provides a perfect crucible in which to forge that lesson. “Questions of human evolution and our place among organisms are excellent challenges to one’s ability to think critically,” he writes in *Apes and Human Evolution*, “and to assist students who wish to learn how to think critically instead of merely being titillated and told what to think.”

Tuttle might not titillate his students, but he knows how to entertain them. **Vivek Venkataraman**, AB’07, was a physics major and philosophy minor who wanted to study something different in his final months before graduating. “I was writing up a bachelor’s thesis in physics, and I wanted to take a course that was just totally outside my zone of familiarity,” Venkataraman says, “and Russ’s classes are legendary.”

He signed up for Tuttle’s celebrity science course, an introduction to doubt, to the responsibility to value and evaluate evidence above all. Students puzzle over the work of famous anthropologists, many of whom Tuttle has known. At the end of the quarter, they receive a list of names with the question, “Is this person more of a celebrity or more of a scientist?”

“He wanted us to decide based on what we’ve read in the course,” Venkataraman says. “I think that’s such an important critical-thinking skill to develop in this day and age when we’re faced with so much information. How do you separate the good from the bad?”

That’s a perpetually open question, but Tuttle’s course gave Venkataraman an unambiguous answer to a different question. He realized he wanted to be an anthropologist. Now a PhD student at Dartmouth, he credits Tuttle for

both his initial interest in the field and his ability to advance in it. “Russ was really instrumental to me personally in helping me follow that career path that I didn’t really have any formal training in,” Venkataraman says.

Tuttle relishes the opportunity to help his students. In his office one November afternoon, he chatted over a pick-me-up cup of coffee, occasionally glancing at his computer to check e-mail. When a message came informing him that a fourth-year he had recommended had received a Gates Cambridge Scholarship, he beamed, the lingering fatigue he’d mentioned moments earlier gone in a mouse click.

A few days later, on a Saturday afternoon, Tuttle’s doorbell rang. Outside stood a former student who had gone into the Navy. He came to thank his old professor for helping him save a lower limb, and maybe the life, of a fellow sailor. “Because when I taught him the anatomy, chimp anatomy, I apparently had dissected a chimp in front of them,” Tuttle says, “and, just as an aside, showed where you would apply pressure, the femoral artery.”

In the ambitions and accomplishments of his students, Tuttle finds nothing less than hope for humanity. “I can be very negative,” he says, recalling slights in his academic career and dispiriting public acts—he mentions drones more than once. But optimism about human potential peeks through when he talks about the inherent fairness and reciprocity seen in babies, and especially the way those qualities flourish in so many young adults he teaches. “It’s astounding, absolutely astounding what our undergrads, many of them, do,” he says. “These quiet people, they’re

working in labs, they have wonderful aspirations—reasonable aspirations and they’re critical of them—they do community service in sometimes what I would call very dangerous situations.” And, he notes, many come from circumstances that are, if not dangerous, at least disadvantaged. “I don’t know how they deal with it.”

Students he taught decades ago are equally effusive about Tuttle’s influence on them. His legacy spans disciplines and generations. “Because he was an integrative researcher in the 1960s, he has produced many of the major players,” Dominy says. “In a family tree of the discipline, his position would be a large central node with many descendants,” including Boston University’s **Matt Cartmill**, AM’66, PhD’70; Duke University’s **Ken Glander**, AM’71, PhD’75; and the University of Calgary’s **Benedikt Hallgrímsson**, AM’90, PhD’95.

Tuttle wanted to make an impact across cultural borders as well. Establishing an undergraduate program in Tanzania in the late 1990s through the Associated Colleges of the Midwest, he broadened the educational experience for American students and also created opportunities for locals. “I wanted to have an indigenous African paleoanthropology,” he says. “Instead of people going in there from Britain and the United States and taking out the intellectual heritage, have them in charge of it.”

The impulse came from a “missionary spirit,” Tuttle says, a disposition that could apply to his approach to his teaching in general. Dominy once stumbled across an essay collection in the Seminary Co-op on the mechanisms

In the classroom, Tuttle is in his element. Teaching is “not my whole life,” he says, “but it is my life.”



PHOTOGRAPHY BY DREW REYNOLDS

IN HIS RELATIONSHIPS WITH STUDENTS, TUTTLE EXEMPLIFIES WHAT HE CONSIDERS ANOTHER ESSENTIAL FACET OF HUMANITY: KINSHIP.

of learning, which made a distinction between education and instruction. Instruction, “to put into the structure,” is about input, a utilitarian transfer of information. Education—derived from the Latin *educare*, meaning “from within”—requires students to be active participants. Educators encourage them to process and integrate facts to develop an independent understanding. “Nobody,” Dominy says, “exemplified that principle better than Russ Tuttle.”

In his relationships with students, Tuttle exemplifies what he considers another essential facet of humanity: kinship. Kinship that goes beyond genetic or geographic links to include numerous categories of our own devising, groups that Tuttle’s UChicago colleague **Marshall Sahlins** describes as “persons who participate intrinsically in each other’s existence; they are members of one another.”

They might be family only in a figurative sense, but the connections often run deeper than blood. “Sports teams; military units; firefighters; police squads; gangs; religious groups; gay, lesbian, and transgendered couples; and communities and other affiliatively bonded people commonly employ kinship terms to refer to one another,” Tuttle writes.

Love, in its various forms, helps hold the groups together. “I have a piece in there, ‘What’s Love Got to Do with It?’” he says. “And I come right up front and say, a great deal,” including a great deal of the difference he identifies between humans and other species.

As intimate as chimpanzees can appear to be, for example, Tuttle says they are bound more by circumstance than emotion—and in the wild the circumstances can change

suddenly and violently. “It’s remarkable how you see these chimpanzee males, how they’re all buddy-buddy, when something happens they hug each other, they hold each other’s penises, of all things. You talk about trust and reassurance and that kind of thing,” he says. “But no, no, if one gets injured, the alpha male, look out, the minute he shows weakness, he’s in for quite a trial.”

Comparable behavior can be observed among females. “They can look like they’re very close kin, they groom each other, this, that, and the other, but really it’s not the same thing as humans,” he adds. “It’s just what you’re used to. They’re used to one another and the relationships develop, but I don’t think there’s love involved. There’s very little love to spare there if it becomes competitive.”

Conflict arises among humans, of course, often resulting in emotional or physical damage, but the phenomena of kinship and love can preserve or repair bonds in a way that doesn’t happen with animals. “Only we have these really long-lasting love relationships,” Tuttle says, that “prevail over all kinds of awful things that families do to each other.”

Human morality, another distinguishing characteristic in Tuttle’s estimation, acts as a behavioral restraint. Respect can transcend opposing priorities and opinions, for example, with the recursive order of mind unique to humans fostering understanding across divisions.

Perhaps even more daunting than the question of what makes us human is the unsolved mystery of when *Homo sapiens* emerged. “That’s a real tough one,” Tuttle says, noting that many humanlike species failed to survive. Small and relatively defenseless creatures—“they certainly weren’t out there at the top of the food chain, believe me, for a long, long time”—early humans needed to become cooperative. “I think the real break was when it was found useful, for survival, to be able to somehow accept nongenetic kin into the group. To really start a kind of bonding, a give and take, that’s not based totally on teeth and jaws or clubs and stuff like that.”

Based, instead, on what we might recognize as a human belief system, on something more like love. “Isn’t that the bottom line?” Tuttle says. “Isn’t that the thing that makes us quite different?”

Tuttle’s answer goes unsaid, but it’s fitting that he phrased the issue in the form of a question. As his career has illustrated, another defining human characteristic is the quest to understand the mysteries of existence. “We should consider ourselves most fortunate to have faculties that allow us to investigate other natural phenomena and ourselves,” he writes. “Collectively and individually, we not only possess great stores of knowledge but also relentless curiosity about many worldly and spiritual puzzles that invite boundless exploration.” ♦



Kenneth Clarke, president of the Pritzker Military Library, holds a 2007 logbook kept by US soldiers in Iraq. Beside him is the Sennacherib Prism, detailing the wars of an Assyrian king in ancient Iraq.

An exhibit at the Oriental Institute Museum pairs modern workers with the ancient tools of their trades.

art

WORKING OVER TIME

BY LYDIALYLE GIBSON
PHOTOGRAPHY BY JASON REBLANDO

n one photograph, a crisply uniformed Chicago police officer, brass buttons gleaming, gazes from under the brim of his cap as he stands beside a 3,000-year-old figurine of a police chief from western Thebes, whose own official robes are folded carefully over his granite knees. In another photo, a clockmaker in a grimy work apron and optic visor poses with an ancient Egyptian water clock. A cowboy with his lariat and hat leans up next to a 2,500-year-old horse bit from the ancient Iranian city of Persepolis. A makeup artist sits with her canisters of brushes and a Nubian cosmetic palette that was used 5,000 years ago to grind malachite into green eye shadow. A poet with a tablet from the *Epic of Gilgamesh*, a farmer with a clay sickle from southern Mesopotamia, a funeral director with an ossuary—a “bone box”—from the West Bank.

In all, there are 24 of these images, pairing contemporary professionals with the ancient tools of their trades, in the Oriental Institute’s current exhibit *Our Work: Modern Jobs—Ancient Origins*. Standing amid them in the museum’s front gallery, it’s hard not to feel moved. The past persists in such small and ordinary ways; a simple workday spent baking bread or driving a cab can contain eons of human history. “One thread through this is the dignity of work,” says OI Egyptologist **Emily Teeter**, PhD ’90, who co-organized the exhibit with OI chief curator **Jack Green**. “These jobs have been around forever.” Many date almost to the beginning of civilization, an idea that’s accentuated by the exhibit’s use of tintype photography. “So for somebody like Mario Silva, who’s a baker at the Medici,” Teeter says, “for him to think about the fact that he’s part of thousands and thousands of years of people doing that same job—that’s really something.”

Teeter and Green compiled a list of jobs whose ancient roots could be concretely illustrated with an artifact from the museum’s collection. Then they recruited professionals—most from around Chicago, with the exception of **Patrick Conway**, AM ’78, co-owner of Cleveland’s Great Lakes Brewing Company—to come in and sit for a photograph and talk a bit about the connection they felt to the artifact beside them. For many, it was the first time they’d thought



OI founder James Henry Breasted shows off artifacts in 1934’s *The Human Adventure*. Without “common-places” inherited from the ancients, he had mused earlier, “modern life could not go on for a single hour.”

about the historical scope of their livelihoods; for others, that perspective was already familiar. “There is a constancy here,” Illinois appellate court justice John B. Simon told OI interviewer Matthew Cunningham as he stood, arms crossed in his black robes, beside a towering cast of the law code of Hammurabi, “a linkage of past and present through the immutable, tangible expression graven in this stele.”

Perhaps the most affecting photograph is one

THE PAST PERSISTS IN SUCH SMALL AND ORDINARY WAYS; A SIMPLE WORKDAY ... CAN CONTAIN EONS OF HUMAN HISTORY.

whose subject isn’t immediately clear. It shows Kenneth Clarke, president and CEO of the Pritzker Military Library, which collects books, artifacts, letters, diaries, and logbooks from soldiers. In the photo, he stands beside the Sennacherib Prism from ancient Iraq, a six-sided clay artifact from 689 BC, documenting, in tightly scripted cuneiform, the military campaigns of Assyrian king Sennacherib. In his hands, Clarke holds a logbook from 2007 that belonged to US soldiers fighting al-Qaeda insurgents in Iraq. The book is a moment-by-moment record of everything the soldiers did and saw: orders and actions, battles and casualties.

Over the years, Clarke said in his OI interview, he has returned to the museum many times to visit the Sennacherib Prism, one of the earliest histories of its kind. “You are dealing with one of the first times when human beings were documenting their exploits and battles, so to speak, or what happened.” Two millennia later, that’s the work Clarke does every day. ♦

Our Work runs through February 23. Some artifacts are on display with the photographs; a map leads visitors to the others, in galleries throughout the museum.

“They had so many raw materials,” says Patrick Conway, AM’78, co-owner of Great Lakes Brewing Company, imagining the fruits and honey that might have flavored the beer in a 5,000-year-old Egyptian jar, whose age coincides with a rise in large-scale brewing.



Real estate broker Margie Smigel, owner of Margie Smigel Group, stands with the “Chicago Stone,” one of the oldest known land-sale records from Mesopotamia. Written in 2600 BC, it records the sale of several fields to a single buyer.

Manicurist Gloria Margarita Tovar with a relief of an elite Egyptian manicurist from 2430 BC; images of men giving manicures and pedicures appear in many tombs.



University president—and mathematics professor—Robert J. Zimmer sits with a Babylonian clay cylinder from 2000–1600 BC inscribed with multiplication tables.

Below: Kofi Nii, a native of Ghana and a former merchant seaman, has been a taxi driver in Chicago since 1989. These spoked wheels, made from iron and bronze and dating from 705 BC, were found in Khorsabad, in ancient Iraq, and probably came from a ceremonial cart or wheeled stand that did not survive its burial.



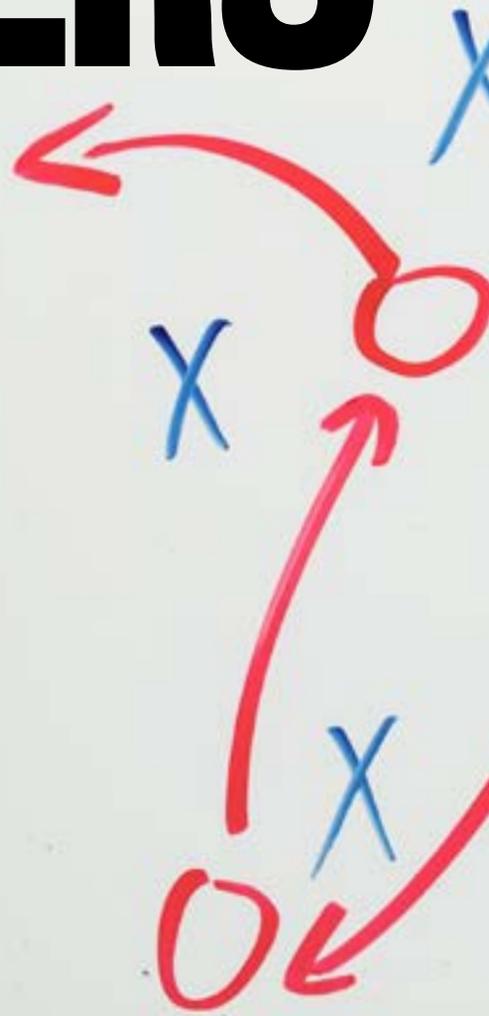
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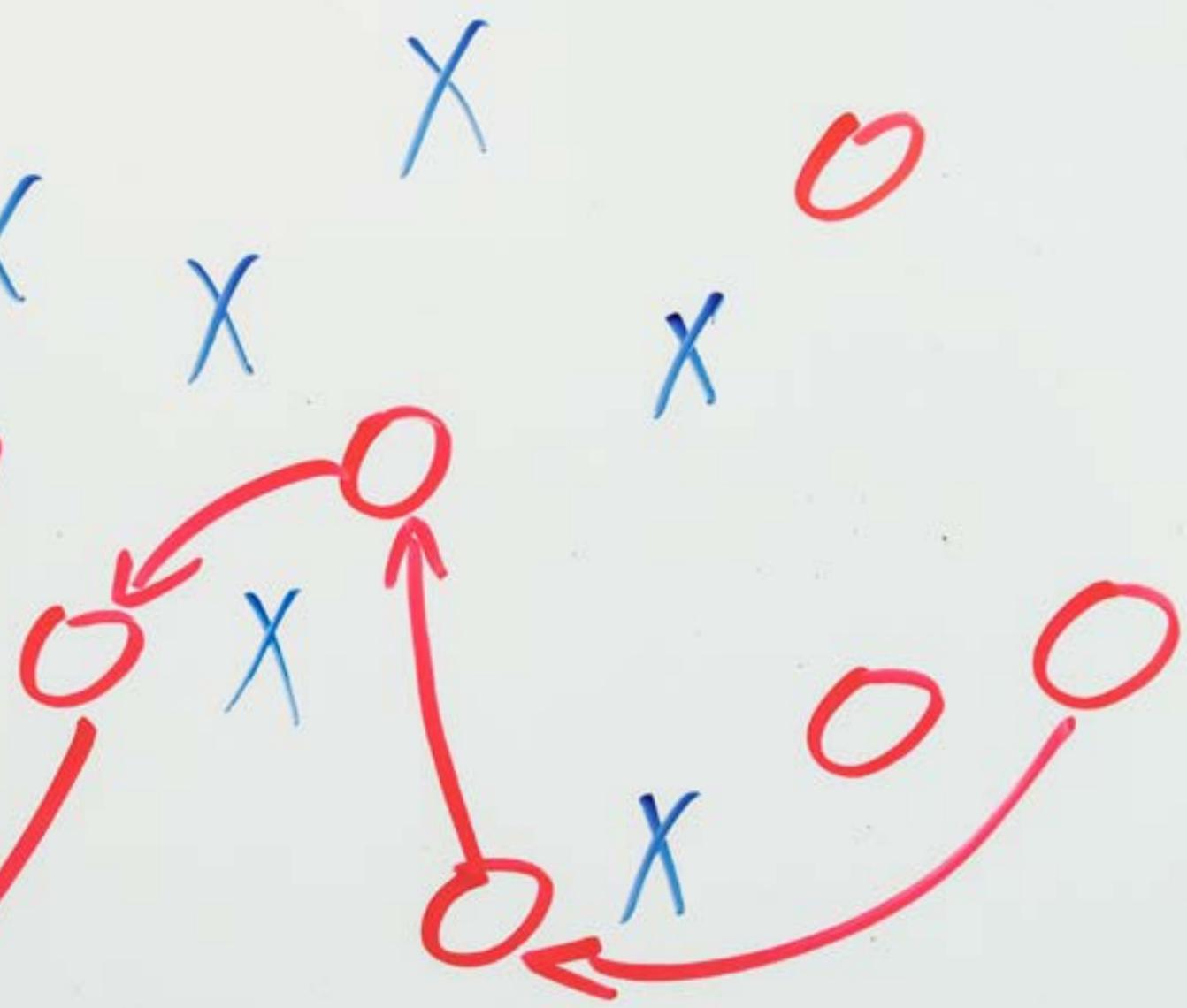
GAME CHANGERS

From Major League Baseball and the NBA to Italian soccer and the NFL's foothold in China, the sports world's executive suites have a Maroon tint.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY BILL SANDERSON

PHOTOGRAPH BY TON TIAN, AB '10





A LEAGUE OF HIS OWN

With the gentle clink of a knife on a glass, attention turns to Adam Silver, JD'88, successor to the gavel-wielding David Stern as NBA commissioner.

BY JON GREENBERG, AM'07



By and large, professional sports commissioners are about as popular as a labor dispute. The National Hockey League's Gary Bettman gets booed everywhere he goes. Bud Selig has been mocked by Major League Baseball fans and reporters for his entire tenure. Players and fans routinely hammer the National Football League's authoritarian Roger Goodell. As for David Stern, he's largely seen as the unwavering despot of the National Basketball Association.

That fate may eventually befall **Adam Silver**, JD'88, Stern's successor in waiting, but a different impression precedes him into the job. "He is probably always going to be the nicest person in the room," says Chicago Bulls president and chief operating officer Michael Reinsdorf.

"Very open-minded," combustible Dallas Mavericks owner Mark Cuban wrote in an e-mail.

"Everybody loves Adam," says **Michael Schill**, the dean of the University of Chicago Law School.

"He's a nice guy, a good guy," Stern recently told reporters.

This isn't normal, is it? "It's probably not that typical," says Reinsdorf. "He's obviously one of the great guys in sports."

When the NBA Board of Governors learned at its October 2012 meeting that Stern was retiring, the debate about his successor wouldn't have resulted in a three-second violation. About a dozen owners spoke, Reinsdorf says, but there was no argument. The clear choice was Silver, 51, the deputy commissioner since 2006. He starts his new job on February 1, 30 years to the day after Stern took over for Larry O'Brien.

The transition should be seamless. Silver has been Stern's right-hand man for a very successful two decades. He's been the driving force in taking the NBA global, renegotiating lucrative cable deals, and helping launch the

**IF HE MEETS YOU
HE'S GOING TO TALK
TO YOU. HE'LL LOOK
YOU IN THE EYE.
HE'S NOT LOOKING
TO GET OUT OF THE
CONVERSATION.**

league's TV channel and website. "We knew Adam had turned down probably some pretty good opportunities elsewhere outside of the NBA," Reinsdorf says. "We knew we had a gem and were not going to let that one slip through our hands."

Stern has given Silver a major voice in league operations, and the two have made a strong team. They are known in league circles for their "good cop, bad cop" routine. Stern is the one who tells everyone what to do, and Silver is the one who works with owners to find amenable solutions.

"I'm taking the gavel with me so that Adam will be a gentler NBA [commissioner]," Stern said to reporters after a recent Board of Governors meeting. "He's just going to hit the glass with a knife and that will quiet everyone down."

While Silver typically turns down interview requests—he declined through an NBA public relations representative to be interviewed for this story—he's known in NBA circles as a quick wit. But it is his cautious, gracious professionalism that has won over league owners. "He treats everyone the same," Reinsdorf says. "If he meets you he's going to talk to you. He'll look you in the eye. He's not looking to get out of the conversation."

Bulls chairman Jerry Reinsdorf has largely ceded control of the Bulls to his son. Last spring, the elder Reinsdorf told *Sports Business Journal* that he didn't enjoy owning a team because "you go to NBA meetings and David Stern tells you what to do."

Michael Reinsdorf expects this style of leadership to change under Silver. "Adam really wants to be inclusive," he says. "One thing you'll see with him as commissioner is him involving all the owners with the process."

Even Cuban likes him. The Dallas owner wrote that he and Silver get along well and "we swap ideas all the time."

Despite a hectic schedule in New York, Silver recently completed a turn as the head of the Law School's annual fund and sits on its visiting committee. Fellow Law alum **Michael Alter**, JD'87, who now owns the WNBA's Chicago Sky, says Silver stood out in law school "in the sense he wasn't trying to stand out." Silver was "very secure in who he is."

Now Alter gets to see Silver work, like when he helped renegotiate the WNBA's broadcast deal with ESPN in 2013. "What Adam's great at doing is a win-win deal, not one of those arm-knuckle push and push to get you what you want kind of deals," Alter says. "He's a relationship guy. He understands and values long-term relationships."

Silver grew up outside of New York City, the son of a prominent attorney, and graduated from Duke University in 1984. After law school, he clerked for a federal judge and worked as a litigation associate at a New York law firm.

In 1992 Silver approached a former associate of his father's at Proskauer Rose—David Stern—to ask for career advice and he wound up with a job.

Silver was Stern's assistant and then the league's chief of staff before joining NBA Entertainment as a vice president. He spent several years as the COO of NBA Entertainment.

With a new labor deal in place, Silver's primary concern when he begins his tenure as commissioner will be negotiating a new TV deal. The league's pact with ABC/ESPN, worth \$930 million per year, ends after the 2015–16 season.

Cuban believes that Silver's "biggest challenge is guessing the direction of the entertainment business." As for the on-

court issues, such as rule changes and play-off formats, Cuban adds, "basketball is the easiest part of the job to learn."

Content to operate behind the scenes for so long, Silver will soon become one of the most high-profile sports executives in the country—with his name literally imprinted on the game. Spalding is replacing Stern's signature with Silver's on its official basketballs on February 1. Then it really will be Silver's league. ♦

UTILITY PLAYER

Professional baseball executive Kim Ng, AB'90, had the right skills at the right time to rise through the ranks.

BY JEFF CARROLL, JD'12

In Michael Lewis's 2003 blockbuster *Moneyball*, the Chicago White Sox organization receives an unflattering portrayal. While the book's primary subject, Oakland Athletics general manager Billy Beane, uses cutting-edge data gathering and mining to shape his team's roster, his Chicago counterpart seems stuck in a time warp, undervaluing his own assets. It's good theater, but it's also not the organization **Kim Ng**, AB'90, remembers from her time there a few years prior.

Ng began her groundbreaking career in professional baseball as an intern with the White Sox more than two decades ago. "I was running the numbers 20-plus years ago," says Ng, now Major League Baseball's senior vice president for baseball operations. "The White Sox were ahead of the curve—in the top three" in supplementing traditional scouting methods and evaluating talent based on sophisticated statistical analyses. Ng says her work "complemented," rather than replaced, traditional "advance" scouting, as the evaluation of upcoming opponents is known in baseball.

Today Ng's primary responsibility involves creating the infrastructure for a potential international draft. Although not a part of the 2011 collective bargaining agreement, such a system, like those held in the National Basketball Association and the National Hockey League, could have a significant effect on the way baseball secures international talent.

Ng took the job with Major League Baseball in the spring

I REMEMBER THE FIRST TIME I SHOWED MY BOSS A REGRESSION ANALYSIS GRAPH, HE DIDN'T KNOW WHICH WAY TO HOLD IT.



of 2011 after spending nearly a decade in the Los Angeles Dodgers organization, where she served as assistant general manager and interviewed for the general manager position—typically the overseer of a franchise’s baseball operations—in 2005. She later interviewed for the same job with the San Diego Padres and Seattle Mariners, again falling short in her ambition to become the first female general manager in a major American team sport.

Becoming a GM, Ng says, remains her ultimate goal. Meanwhile, she’s making the most of her experience in MLB’s front office. Working for the league, she says, has given her a break from the constant crisis management that often becomes the crux of working for a team. “Your shortstop goes down or your pitcher gets hurt—and you have to react,” she says. “It’s challenging. It’s engaging. But you’re completely engaged in those 25 guys [on the major league roster].”

Her current position offers a perspective that’s “much more 10,000 feet up.” For example, Ng’s job includes running Major League Baseball’s scouting bureau, which oversees the developmental Arizona Fall League as well as international talent scouting and development. Ng travels about once every six weeks to survey the game’s international infrastructure, visiting baseball hot spots like the Dominican Republic and Venezuela, as well as burgeoning talent pools like Colombia. In her role, Ng is not performing on-the-ground scouting of international players but rather coordinating the processes by which such talent is nurtured and procured—as well as projecting future challenges related to international talent development. “You’re able to have more of a vision,” Ng says. “You feel yourself accomplishing short-term goals and being able to tie them to that long-term vision. It’s been fun to think in a different way.”

Ng started as an economics major at UChicago before settling into public policy. At the time, although a member of the University’s softball team, she was not dead set on forging a career in sports. She considered consulting and law school, among other possibilities. Public policy studies gave Ng a background and comfort level with data and statistics just as they emerged as useful tools among sometimes resistant sports executives. Those skills helped Ng overcome any disadvantage her gender might have created in that culture. She had the tools, to borrow a baseball scouting term, that the game would increasingly covet.

“I was ahead of the curve,” Ng says. “I remember the first time I showed my boss a regression analysis graph, he didn’t know which way to hold it. It’s been fun for me to see how it’s developed. That was one of the reasons I was able to get into baseball—my analytic skills. It just wasn’t prevalent at the time.”

Ng jokes that her international role, which can frequently include discussions with the US and foreign governments over various public policy matters—such as work visas for international players—“finally” gives her the opportunity to use her degree. But in fact, she acknowledges, she’s been using it all along, contributing to a change in the way talent is evaluated and teams are built. ♦

FORWARD PROGRESS

Richard Young, MBA’02, tackles the daunting challenge of importing American football to China.

BY ANDREW CLARK

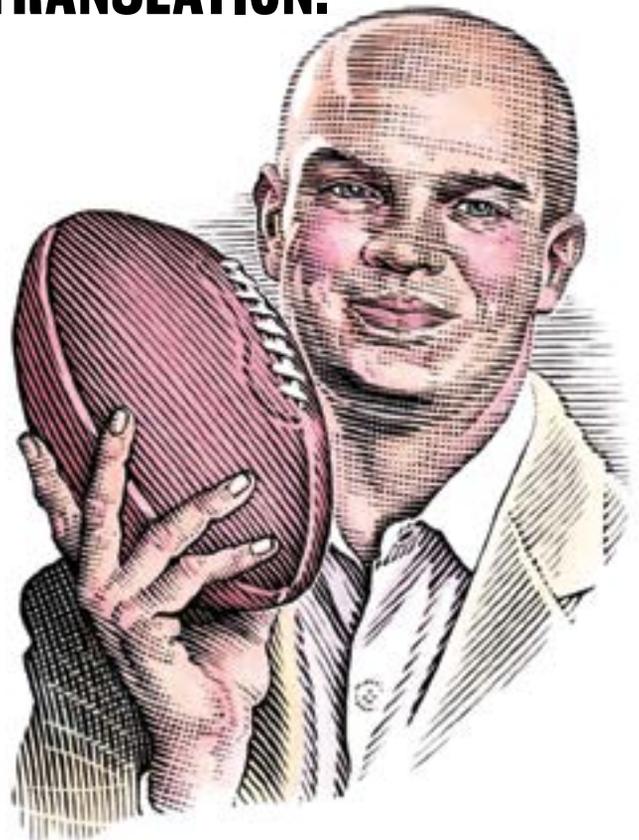
Richard Young, MBA’02, was sitting in a café in China two decades ago, watching one of his pals warily drink a cup of coffee. “My friend kind of choked this black liquid down,” Young recalls, adding that few places in the country even served it at the time. At the end of their meeting, Young’s friend told him that Chinese people were never going to drink coffee.

Even though it’s hardly become a beverage staple, today there are around 1,000 Starbucks stores in China. That figure resonates with Young as he tries to increase the popularity of another nonnative product: American football.

Since 2010 Young has been managing director of NFL China, overseeing the league’s business operations. Young, who studied in Beijing in 1990 as a Boston University undergraduate, previously served for eight years as vice president of event management and programming development for ESPN STAR Sports. On a given day, he may be working on sponsorship or marketing deals, or hammering out an event like the league’s annual inter-college flag football tournament.

It has been a challenge to attract a Chinese audience to the sport. There is no history with football, so the rules and nuances can be lost in translation. Even the time difference complicates Young’s efforts. “*Monday Night Football* is Tuesday morning, *Sunday Night Football* is Monday morning, Sunday afternoon football is super early Monday morning,” he says. And unlike sports such as baseball and

IT HAS BEEN A CHALLENGE TO ATTRACT A CHINESE AUDIENCE TO THE SPORT. THERE IS NO HISTORY WITH FOOTBALL, SO THE RULES AND NUANCES CAN BE LOST IN TRANSLATION.



basketball, there aren't organizations based in the country to aid in expanding interest. "There is no Chinese American Football Association or Asian American Football Association," Young says, adding that "we don't have that luxury, so we kind of have to do it all ourselves."

NFL China does work with the International Federation of American Football to promote the game among Chinese youth, instilling an understanding that they hope will translate into a lifelong interest. There are also appeals to national pride. The first NFL player of full Chinese descent, offensive tackle Ed Wang, played for the Philadelphia Eagles before being released in 2013.

These glimmers of potential give Young confidence that, like Starbucks, the NFL can establish a successful presence. Already, he notes, the country has about three million "true NFL fans"—defined as those who said in a survey that they were "very" or "extremely" interested in football. Last year's Super Bowl attracted 15.7 million viewers in China. Nearly 1,000 people attended Beijing and Shanghai hotel viewing parties, where the game was broadcast live at 7:30 on a Monday morning.

The growth of football goes beyond viewership. For instance, Young points out that NFL China's University Flag Football League has expanded in five years to include more than 1,000 players on 36 teams throughout the country. The 2012 championship game attracted 1,200 spectators.

Another sign of progress: fully equipped tackle football teams, unaffiliated with the NFL, have begun to emerge. Two years ago, there were none.

Young, whose work history in China includes consulting for sports leagues and a media partnership that launched the country's first HD sports channel, believes in such targeted, grassroots growth as the path to lasting popularity, as opposed to a blanket effort to carve off a portion of the population. "A lot of people come to China and they kind of say, 'Oh wow, 1.38 billion people, if we just get 1 percent we're all good,'" he says. "That's just not a solid theory by any measure, or a solid plan."

Young wants to build deliberately. Based on survey data from 19 "tier one" Chinese cities, he estimates that there are 22 to 25 million people with some interest in the NFL. They are typically well educated and relatively affluent urban dwellers who have some kind of connection to North America.

But because the percentage remains so small, NFL China identifies one of its primary obstacles as the lack of peer pressure to be a fan. Using social media, the organization amplifies conversations already occurring—the virtual equivalent of a discussion over a cup of coffee. "We've got to make sure," Young says, "that it's a person-to-person building of the fan base." ♦

WIN IN ROME

Italo Zanzi, AB'96, the unlikely CEO of a proud Italian soccer franchise, breathes new life into the brand.

BY JAY PRIDMORE

When it appeared two years ago that the famous Italian soccer club AS Roma would be sold, there was hand-wringing in Rome, and even political posturing, about the prospect of foreign owners. But it wasn't long before Romans welcomed the Boston investors who purchased the underachieving team and promised a return to glory. "If they bring money, let them come," a fan club president had said before the sale.

Of course, it takes more than money to win, says **Italo Zanzi**, AB'96, CEO of the team since December 2012. It takes enthusiasm, smarts, and luck—all of which the Long Island-born sports business executive and lawyer appeared to bring when the new owners recruited and hired him. The luck came early in his tenure; AS Roma began his first season at the helm with a stellar, and unexpected, nine straight wins, the most to start a season in the club's history. Good thing, because the club's passionate fans soon started recognizing Zanzi on the streets of Rome.

The American may have seemed an unlikely choice. Not at all, according to James Pallotta, lead investor and president of the club. "I wanted an American with Italian roots who could speak Italian," Pallotta says. "If we were going to run the team from Boston, I wanted someone who could walk that line."

Zanzi was in many ways custom-made for it. "I had the real blessing of growing up in this bicultural, bilingual household," he says, speaking English and Spanish with his parents, who emigrated to the United States from Chile. His father is of Italian origin, and since accepting the Roma job Zanzi has also become fluent in Italian. More important, he brings management skills and media knowledge developed during more than a decade as a baseball and soccer executive in America.

One of Zanzi's goals is to help AS (Associazione Sportiva) Roma capitalize on a pervasive trend throughout professional sports—globalization. Soccer players today frequently cross national borders and Zanzi is eager to internationalize the team's fan base and garner the higher revenues that come with worldwide telecasts.

The road to Rome has been circuitous. A goalie on the UChicago soccer team, earning most valuable player honors as a fourth-year, he used his language skills in a behind-



I WANTED AN AMERICAN WITH ITALIAN ROOTS WHO COULD SPEAK ITALIAN. IF WE WERE GOING TO RUN THE TEAM FROM BOSTON, I WANTED SOMEONE WHO COULD WALK THAT LINE.

the-scenes job helping broadcast the 1994 World Cup soccer tournament, which opened at Chicago's Soldier Field. Leaving Hyde Park during his senior year, he moved to Chile to research his senior thesis and play professional soccer. Then, through contacts made at the World Cup, he got part-time work for NBC during the Bulls' championship runs in the late '90s.

During law and business school at Emory University in Atlanta, Zanzi played on the US national team handball squad, winning a bronze medal in the 2003 Pan American Games. His interests in sports and business merged after grad school when he went to work for Major League Baseball. For seven years, he helped generate revenue abroad, primarily by negotiating broadcast contracts in Latin America. Toward the end of that stint, Zanzi took what he called a "sabbatical" to run for Congress in New York's 1st district in eastern Long Island in 2006. "I went in with my eyes open" to the fact that his Republican Party was not poised to topple incumbents that year, and his campaign did not. He calls the race "a great learning experience."

Returning to baseball in 2007, Zanzi went on to become deputy general secretary of the Confederation of North, Central American, and Caribbean Association Football. He managed the confederation's marketing activities before making the leap to the sport's most prestigious levels.

Serie A, as the Italian league is called, is one of international soccer's biggest brand names, along with England's Premier League and Spain's La Liga. Yet *pro calcio* is beleaguered, say observers, by tired management, outdated stadiums, and red ink. Locally, Roma hasn't won a *scudetto*

(Italian league championship) since 2001 and has never won as consistently as rivals from Turin and Milan.

But for success, "all the basics are there," says Zanzi. "Great football, a great competitive landscape, and then in Rome, having an international platform to be able to promote it. ... Is it simple? No, not necessarily. But is the upside massive? Absolutely."

Short-term, Zanzi and his staff are working to make games more fan friendly, with kids' activities outside the stadium and autograph sections in the stands. That's in addition to curbing fan violence—a problem all over Europe that peaked in Italy after deaths in 2007. Zanzi also says that Roma is urgently campaigning against racism in the sport, an issue as urgent as steroid use in baseball and head injuries in American football; last year the Fédération Internationale de Football Association passed a resolution to fight racism and discrimination in soccer, and plans a summit on the subject this summer.

Roma is also eager to build a new stadium. Currently they share the Stadio Olimpico with Rome's other team, Lazio, and the dated venue is hardly ideal. Plans to build a dedicated stadium with modern amenities "will change the economics for us dramatically," says the CEO. A global fan base garnered through television and other media is a longer-term objective.

Modern initiatives depend, naturally, on traditional success, such as winning games. And for Zanzi, there is nothing like game day, when he joins much of Rome (save those who support Lazio, Roma's archrival) in thinking only of the score for 90 minutes. Then he returns to his overall goal: to "become the best football team in the world, both on and off the field." ♦

legacy

EARL SHORRIS

(1936–2012)

Professor of freedom.

BY JASON KELLY

The idea came to him in prison. At work in the early 1990s on a book about poverty in America, Earl Shorris, X'54, met an inmate named Viniece Walker. He asked her, "Why do you think people are poor?" Walker's answer, "Because they don't have the moral life of downtown," led to a conversation that teased out her belief in a cultural deficit that transcended money. Exposing the poor to plays, museums, concerts, and lectures, Walker suggested, could give them a larger view of the world and their place in it.

"What you mean is the humanities," Shorris said.

"Yes, Earl," Walker said, disdainfully in his retelling, "the humanities."

He was chastened into action. Their exchange became the origin story of the Clemente Course in the Humanities, conceived as a corrective to the educational deprivations of poverty.

Open to adults with a household income of less than 150 percent of the poverty level, the free courses began in 1995 at Manhattan's Roberto Clemente Family Guidance Center (hence the program's name). Inspired by Walker, Shorris marshaled a college-level survey of history, philosophy, art, literature. He heeded the Robert Maynard Hutchins mantra that "the best education for the best is the best education for us all," recruiting faculty over the years from Harvard, MIT, Columbia, and UChicago, among others. "He was emphatic on how he wanted nothing but the best for these courses," says **Bart Schultz**, PhD'87, executive director of the Humanities Division's Civic Knowledge Project, which helps support Clemente's Chicago incarnation. "He wanted top-rated faculty. This wasn't going to be a new sort of employment opportunity for graduate students."

Amy Thomas Elder, AM'93, has directed Chicago's Clemente program, called the Odyssey Project, since 2000. She and Shorris were kindred spirits and sparring partners. They shared a belief in the transformative power of education even as they argued over curriculum.

Shorris visited Thomas Elder before she started, preaching the Clemente gospel, its philosophy and expectations, and its jailhouse genesis. The concept for the course was "brilliant," Thomas Elder says, but it required curricular flexibility that Shorris was at first hesitant to allow. She insisted that dictating content to accomplished professors—"Have you *been* at the University of Chicago lately?" she says with a laugh—would not fly. "Amy was right," Shorris wrote in *The Art of Freedom: Teaching the Humanities to the Poor* (W. W. Norton, 2013). "Starting with Chicago, every course in every city and every country would begin with a struggle over the curriculum."

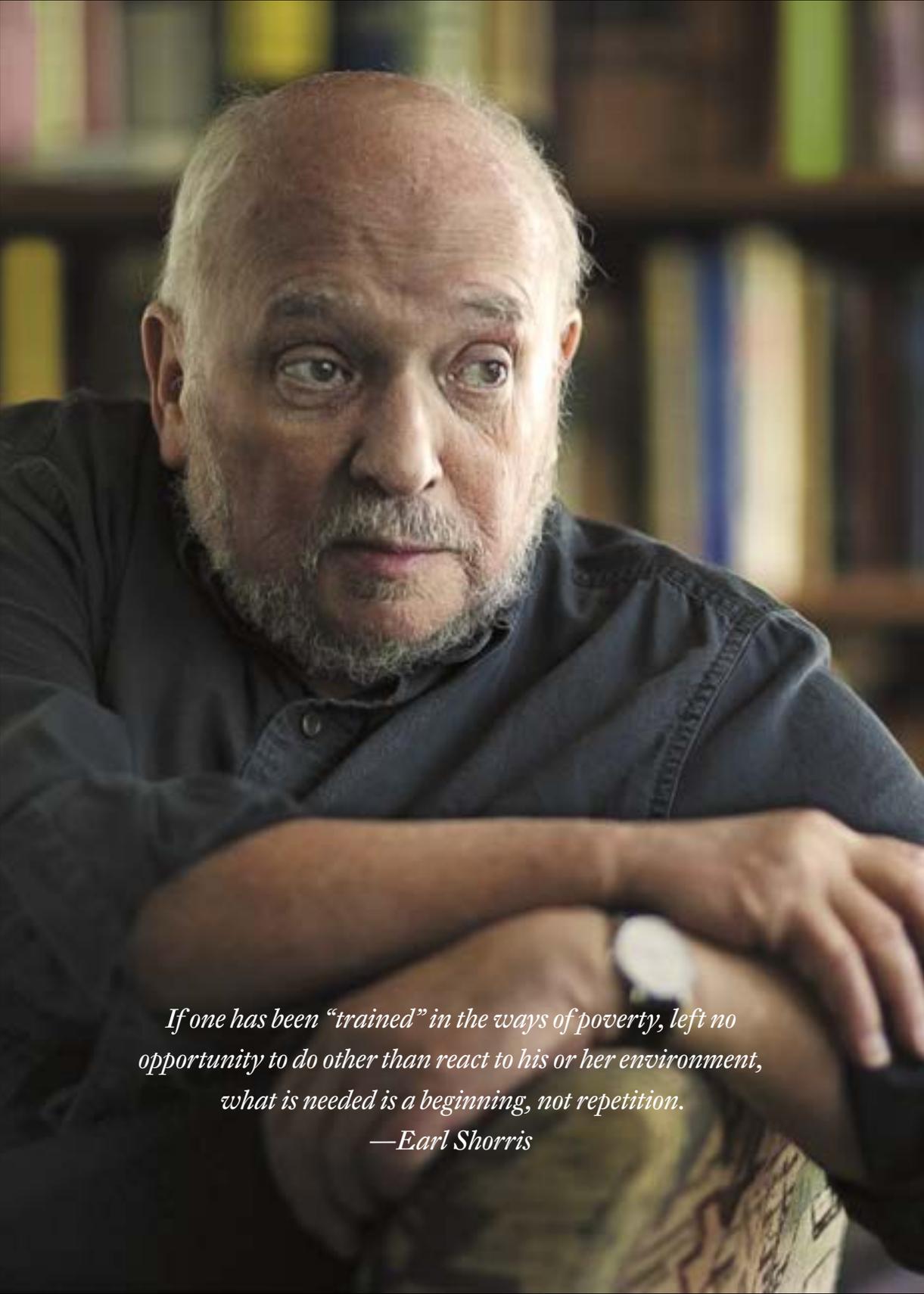
Whatever the syllabus, the concept has been successful, with 22 courses currently operating in 12 states and Canada. There are also programs in Puerto Rico and Australia. More than 10,000 students have attended around the world, including courses that have been offered in Sudan, South Korea, Chile, and Mexico. In 2000 Shorris received the National Humanities Medal in recognition of their cultural impact.

Many of the students have gone on to higher education, although Shorris had an ambition at once simpler and grander: to instill a sense of freedom in people navigating what he called the "surround of force" that defines poverty. "You put 25 serious adults in a room with some great books and a teacher who wants to be there and it's magic. It just always works. And profoundly," Thomas Elder says. "It's the most profound education happening."

Judy Razo experienced such a transformation. She came to the United States from Guadalajara, Mexico, in 1985 as an 18-year-old, illiterate "even in my own language." Now 45, Razo is on track to receive a psychology degree from Chicago's Roosevelt University this summer with plans to go on to graduate school.

After completing a Spanish-language Odyssey Project course seven years ago, Razo wrote a thank-you letter to Shorris and the two became pen pals. By then he was ill with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. If he felt well enough, Razo told him, she would visit him in New York, and he soon extended an invitation.

FROM EVERYDAY HEROES: 50 AMERICANS CHANGING THE WORLD ONE NONPROFIT AT A TIME BY KATRINA FRIED/PHOTOGRAPHY © 2012 PAUL MOBLEY



If one has been “trained” in the ways of poverty, left no opportunity to do other than react to his or her environment, what is needed is a beginning, not repetition.

—Earl Shorris

On a walk around Central Park, she bought soft pretzels to feed the pigeons (“his idea,” Razo says). While they sat on a bench, sipped coffee, and talked about Mexico, Shorris idly noshed on the pigeons’ snack. When she realized they were gone, Razo blurted, “You ate the fucking pretzels!” Shorris spit out his coffee and for the next several minutes they were lost in a cascade of laughter, compounded by Shorris trying—and failing—to lift Razo off the grass, where she had fallen in hysterics.

If his vision was single-minded, Shorris always had a gleam in his eye. His eclectic interests led him to Mexico as a journalist—and sometime bullfighter—after leaving the College. His 1968 novel, *The Boots of the Virgin* (Delacorte Press), featured a hapless toreador named Sol Feldman, known as “El Sol.”

Settling in San Francisco with his wife, Sylvia, and two young sons, Shorris relished the 1960s countercultural spirit. His son James remembers going to a Grateful Dead concert with his dad at age 6 or 7, and how Shorris would pick up hitchhikers while driving him to school “because he loved to talk to people.”

They loved talking to him too, drawn to his ability to forge connections across racial, social, and political divides with warmth and good humor. “He was rather Santa Claus-like,” Schultz says. “He was just a radiant personality.”

More than anything else, Shorris radiated intellectual energy, constantly evangelizing for education in all its forms. “All the time. Literally all the time,” James Shorris says. “He talked about it all the time.” If he used a word one of his sons didn’t know, James adds, they marched to the dictionary to look up its definition “and its roots and etymology.”

For Shorris, the virtue of learning as an end in itself extended to everyone. “What he liked from the start was the more radical side, the more democratic side of the Hutchins experiment,” Schultz says. “Although he could sometimes

sound like it, he was never as insistent as Mortimer Adler in making a list of the 100 greatest books or something like that. He was much, much more multicultural and the Clemente Courses really reflected that.”

The courses have become multigenerational too. In 2011 he prodded a reluctant Thomas Elder into establishing a Chicago high school program.

Around the same time Schultz introduced him to **Dovetta McKee**, the University’s director of special programs and college preparation. “Earl, in his inimitable fashion, walked through the door with this big bright smile on his face,” McKee recalls, “and he said, ‘I feel the connection right away.’” Within 24 hours Shorris had swept her into the fold, introducing her at an organizing committee meeting as a “partner” in the high school project. McKee was soon the committee chair.

Another immediate devotee of his personality and philosophy, McKee nevertheless had moments of doubt, about the Chicago Public Schools bureaucracy and her own overcrowded schedule compromising the program. In person and later in daily phone and e-mail communications that continued even while he went through chemotherapy, Shorris infused her with his optimism.

McKee still draws on the memory of those conversations—“What would Earl say?”—to inspire herself in administering the course at Chicago’s Harlan Community Academy, now in its third year. “He was always very willing to come out and sort of hypnotize people into seeing things his way, convincing people that this was something that they could and should do,” McKee says. “That was Earl.”

He wouldn’t take “can’t” for an answer. Philosophy, for example, didn’t translate to high school students as far as Thomas Elder was concerned. She made her case to Shorris, who suggested she read them a quote in Plato’s *Euthydemus* about how philosophical knowledge is necessary for success. “I found this passage in the *Euthydemus* and I took it in there,” she says, “and it was the worst class I have ever tried to teach anyone, ever, anywhere.”

Again she pleaded impossibility. Shorris, still undergoing chemotherapy, intervened, flying to Chicago to make his case to the class. “He was *really* sick,” Thomas Elder says, “but he was not going to hear that these 14-year-olds couldn’t do philosophy the way he wanted them to do it.” His personal appeal, she adds, “got everybody all fired up.”

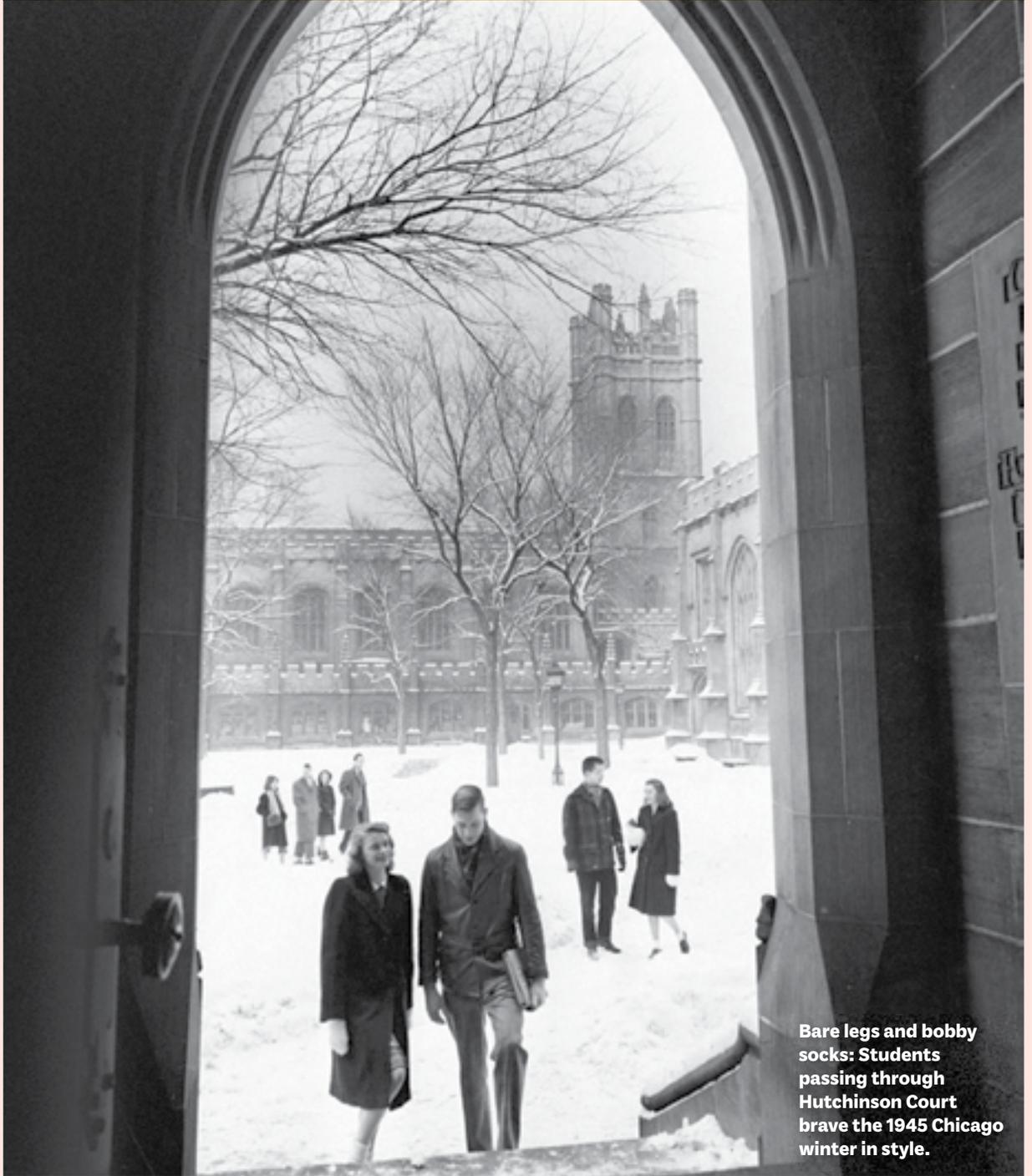
Months before his death in 2012, so weak he had trouble walking, Shorris could not be talked out of another trip, this one to Puerto Rico to help establish a Clemente Course there. “He felt it was his mission,” James Shorris says.

A mission that could be summed up in a passage from *The Art of Freedom* about one graduate’s ultimate lesson. Her professors, Earl Shorris wrote, “taught her to love freedom, which is the end of education and the hope of democracy.” ♦

WHAT HE LIKED FROM THE START WAS THE MORE RADICAL SIDE, THE MORE DEMOCRATIC SIDE OF THE HUTCHINS EXPERIMENT.

peer review

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE, APP2-03872R, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS RESEARCH CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY



Bare legs and bobby socks: Students passing through Hutchinson Court brave the 1945 Chicago winter in style.

The informed life

BY EDWARD TENNER, AM'67, PHD'72

In 1972, when I received my PhD from the University of Chicago, an age of information abundance was dawning, or so my contemporaries and I believed. The first reference I have found to an “information abundance problem”—note it was already a *problem*—was in volume 2 of the *Annual Reviews of Information Science and Technology* in 1967. Higher education was still expanding, and the guru Peter Drucker’s prophecies about the future prevalence of “knowledge workers” were ascendant in business. Even an aspiring humanist working in a relatively arcane field like early 19th-century Germany could hope.

I researched my dissertation on the causes of popular revolts in the German states in the early 1830s using file cards with holes and notched edges, sorted by rods like knitting needles as a database. A year in Germany showed me how advanced American information abundance was. Books published before the 1960s were listed in massive bound volumes smelling like cigar boxes, with strips of paper ordered by author only. Card catalogs were still high tech. The Xerox photocopier, introduced in 1959, and its offspring the instant copy shop (the original copyright pirate cove) remained uncommon in Europe. And the official *kurrentschrift* of archived official documents—a slanted, apparently uniform zigzag designed for rapid writing—remains challenging even to educated Germans today,

meticulous as it appears once you’ve deciphered it.

In hindsight I realize that in North America, too, the 1970s were still a time of information scarcity. People looked up to a small number of authorities, for better or worse. Newspaper columnists and book reviewers still had formidable clout; their doyen, Walter Lippmann, had retired only in 1967. (Early in the Second World War, a confidential report of Isaiah Berlin to Winston Churchill gave his influence a rare four stars, the same as the whole *New York Times*.) The Book of the Month Club still promised the wise selections of a panel of distinguished literary judges. Or you could go to your public library and pore through month after month of the *Book Review Digest*.

The PhD cohort of the early 1970s was the last to climb aboard the tenure track express. When Kierkegaard wrote that life is lived forward but understood backward he could have been referring to my dissertation; I later realized I should have been asking an entirely different set of questions, more along the anthropological lines of David Sabeian’s *Power in the Blood* (Cambridge University Press, 1984), but there was no time.

Fortunately, the skills I learned in those creaky catalog volumes and musty files paid off. Among my early jobs was a research assistantship to one of my teachers, William H. McNeill, U-High’34, AB’38, AM’39, during the project that became his best-selling *Plagues and Peoples* (Anchor, 1977).

I also edited a paper by Theodore R. Marmor at the University’s Center for Health Administration Studies at a time when editing could still include photocopying and literally cutting and pasting.

My next job, as a science book acquisitions editor at Princeton University Press, presented a new information challenge. I learned the arcane skills of identifying the small minority of scientists motivated and able to write good books, whether specialized monographs or popular syntheses. Spies—and I have worked with at least one—call these skills tradecraft. You can’t find them in books on publishing, and at least then they were rarely discussed openly. I kept my strategies close to the vest: subscribing to a dozen university bulletins and circling promising lectures; collecting campus telephone books and departmental lists of current grants and research projects. Now universally available, such documents were then still not easy for visitors to find on many campuses.

When I decided to leave publishing for independent writing in 1991, years of coping with scarcity were my friend. I had learned shortcuts in working with the few major end-user databases of the late 1980s; these helped me navigate the flood of data that became available a few years later with the World Wide Web and modern browser. People who have grown up with digital abundance may excel at

I realize that in North America, too, the 1970s were still a time of information scarcity. People looked up to a small number of authorities, for better or worse.



programming, games, and many other electronic skills, yet (as I discovered when I wrote an article on the subject ten years ago) there are today very few undergraduate power researchers. For older users, scarcity had sharpened our technique; it was like training wearing weights, or at high altitude.

My writing explored unintended consequences. The timing was fortunate: the new web was complementing and amplifying conventional print publications but not yet competing directly with them. For writers and publishers, the web boom of the late 1990s was the best of both worlds, a cornucopia of advertising supporting conventional products, like the excellent *Britannica Yearbooks of Science* and the *Future* series. Sadly, thanks to science, those yearbooks had no future.

Other high-quality publications to which I've contributed—*Civilization*, the *Industry Standard*, and now the *Wilson Quarterly*—are also casualties of the rise of free information sources and a mass migration of advertisers from paid to free content. Newspaper

industry revenue actually rose to record heights in the first decade of the web, reaching an all-time peak of nearly \$50 billion in 2005, only to drop to \$22.3 billion by the end of 2012. The great journalist Edwin Diamond, PhB'47, AM'49, presciently paraphrased Tom Lehrer's "Wernher von Braun" at an Annenberg Washington Program conference on the Internet in 1995: "I make them go up, where they come down / Is not my department," said Wernher von Braun."

Book publishing, protected from media buyers' herd mentality, has been more stable. The problem is that the abundance of titles—300,000 from conventional publishers in the United States alone—has exceeded the market's ability to absorb them, leading to lower runs and higher prices.

Books along with social media thus are becoming part of what might be called a loss leader society, extending from ever expanding but still unprofitable Amazon itself to the humblest tweeter. Unpaid or low-paid promotional activities aim at some long-term goal, whether ten-figure market

dominance, speaking appearances, or merely a better job.

Am I, then, a fool in welcoming information abundance rather than joining the throng of culture pessimists? There's actually a lot to be said for ignoring the odds sometimes; if you don't believe this, see Shelley Taylor's *Positive Illusions: Creative Self-Deception and the Healthy Mind* (Basic Books, 1989). As a recent *New York Times* exhibition review points out, if Christopher Columbus had not relied on Ptolemy's inaccurate estimate of the earth's circumference he probably would never have tried to find a western route to China.

Alarming as some trends in higher education and the media have been since 1972, I'm lucky that I was displaced early and often. Necessity forced me to become the generalist that I was all along, even as I tried to deny it and stake out a specialty. I've even been able to write something more interesting in my original field—a study of the biology and culture of the German shepherd dog, still unpublished—than I would have if I had become a professor instead of a science editor. That experience helped inspire me to write a book I'm now completing on positive unintended consequences.

My mantra remains the graffiti famous in Europe in the pivotal years 1968–69: "Be realistic. Demand the impossible." ♦

Edward Tenner, AM'67, PhD'72, is an independent writer and speaker on technology and culture. His book *Why Things Bite Back: Technology and the Revenge of Unintended Consequences* (Vintage, 1997) has been an international best seller. His most recent book is *Our Own Devices: The Past and Future of Body Technology* (Vintage, 2003). Tenner is a visiting scholar in the Rutgers Department of History and an affiliate of the Center for Arts and Cultural Policy Studies of Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School.

The listicle as literary form

BY ARIKA OKRENT, PHD'04

Every form of writing has its established conventions, and writers have to learn the nature of those conventions as they go. I've written scientific summaries, academic articles, journalistic essays, and a book, but these days, as a language columnist for online publications the *Week* and *Mental Floss*, I mostly write listicles.

A listicle is an article in the form of a list. I'd like to think the ones I do count among the nobler examples of the genre—less “15 Best Butts in Hollywood,” more “12 Mind-Blowing Number Systems from Other Languages.” There's nothing about the form of the listicle itself that prevents it from dealing with highbrow or important subjects, and increasingly, news of all kinds is being delivered in this form (“11 Architectural Innovations that Made the Modern City Possible,” “7 Supreme Court Cases that Could Change the Country,” and so on). Still, there are good reasons to object to the rising ubiquity of the listicle. It caters to our Internet-fed distractible tendencies, critics say, replacing complex arguments and reasoned transitions with snack-packs of bullet points.

We don't want to get all of our news through listicles for the same reason we don't want to get all of our news in haiku or limerick form. But that doesn't mean the haiku and the limerick aren't fine forms to work in. Like listicles, they are also compact packages of predictable structure that people enjoy reading. On second thought, maybe people *would* like to get all their news in these forms. The

Haiku Daily News or the *Limerick Law Review* would probably go over extremely well.

That's because there is comfort in knowing ahead of time the configuration of the path you are about to go down and how you will get to the end, even if you have no idea what information you will gather along the way. In a haiku, the syllable count orients you. In a limerick, you get your bearings by the meter and the pattern of the rhyme. In a listicle the numbers mark the trail; you know how many items there will be, and you tick them off one by one as you go.

Compared to the haiku and limerick, the listicle form is gloriously underspecified. The number of items on the list could be a nice round ten, an arbitrary 36, or an intimidating 97. The items themselves could be quotations, complaints, stories, names, or pictures. In terms of subject matter, while the prototypical haiku evokes nature and the limerick leans bawdy, there are a number of classic subgenres for the listicle: the “best of” list, the “worst of” list, the “helpful hints” list, the “mistakes you might be making” list, the “reasons why” list.

The true essence of the list form is consecutive order, taking a mass of stuff and finding a way to break it into pieces and lay it out in a line. That also happens to be, in a way, the essence of language. Thoughts come in layered clouds of impressions and ideas. Information is an undifferentiated pile, a mountain of facts and anecdotes. But when we speak or write, word must follow word, clause follow clause. Something has to come first, and something has to come after that.

The necessary linearity of language imposes a struggle. To express ourselves we must make choices about what comes next, and that can be difficult. Listing makes this process easier. We can gather the items we need into one place and set them in a line, without worrying too much about the significance of the ordering or the transition from one item to the next. It accomplishes the first task, of breaking the world down into pieces, and gives us maybe not *the* path but *a* path to follow through them. Lists may not lead us to a deeper understanding of the world, but they give us the reassuring sense that understanding is at least possible.

I don't remember when I first heard the word “listicle”—it has been around for at least ten years now—but I didn't realize until recently that it was formed from a blend of “list” and “article.” I always interpreted it as referring to prose in popsicle form: vertically arranged, quickly consumed, not too nutritious, but fun. That seems to me much more evocative than plain old “list article.”

But the etymology of “article” reveals some other shades of meaning that are also in play for the listicle. “Article” comes from the Latin *articu-*

We don't want to get all of our news through listicles for the same reason we don't want to get all of our news in haiku or limerick form.



lus, which in turn comes from a joining of *artus*, or joint, with the diminutive suffix *culus*. *Articulus*, little joint, could be a finger or limb, and by extension a part, subdivision, point in time, juncture, critical moment, or section. It eventually came to stand for a short piece of nonfiction writing. If an article is one joint or limb on the body of knowledge, then a listicle is a display of outstretched, numbered fingers encouraging the hope that whatever is out there, no matter how messy or complicated, we might be able to grasp the whole thing in our hands at once.

Would you prefer to grasp this whole thing at once? I'll conclude by offering these compact versions of this very article for your comfort:

List of reasons why people like restricted forms: world overwhelming

.....
A lady assembled a listicle
To give interesting facts a receptacle.

Lists make the world neater
For many a reader
(But this is a limerick so ...
testicle).

.....
Eight fun facts about the listicle

1. A listicle is an article in the form of a list.
2. It is kind of like a haiku or a limerick.
3. It has comforting structure.
4. It makes pieces.

5. It puts them in an order.
6. Language does that too.
7. Sometimes with great difficulty.
8. Lists make it look easier. ♦

Arika Okrent, PhD'04, is a contributor to *Mental Floss* and the *Week*, and the author of *In the Land of Invented Languages* (Spiegel and Grau, 2009). She received a joint PhD in linguistics and the Department of Psychology's cognition and cognitive neuroscience program at the University. She has also earned her first-level certification in Klingon. Okrent lives in Philadelphia. For more information about her (and her homemade bagel recipe), visit arikaokrent.com.

NOTES

SEA CHANGE

Colleen Dilenschneider, AB'07, was elected in October to the National Aquarium's board of directors. Dilenschneider, an expert on nonprofit marketing and millennial engagement, is the chief market engagement officer for the predictive intelligence company Impacts Research and Development. Her blog for museum and cultural center professionals, *Know Your Own Bone*, shares research and strategies for better online engagement with their audiences.

ALL-STAR DOCTOR

Three days after Chicago Bulls star point guard Derrick Rose tore the meniscus in his right knee on November 22, team physician **Brian Cole**, MD'90, MBA'90, successfully operated on the former NBA most valuable player for the second time. Rose had returned to the court on October 5, 17 months after Cole repaired the anterior cruciate ligament in his left knee. An orthopedic surgeon at Midwest Orthopaedics at Rush, Cole became the Bulls' team physician in 2004 and has worked with NBA all-stars Yao Ming, Joakim Noah, Tracy McGrady, and Brandon Roy. Cole co-hosts *Sports Medicine Weekly* on 1000 WMVP-AM.

PROMOTION TO PROVOST

Rayman Solomon, AM'72, JD'76, PhD'86, has been named the first provost of the 6,500-student Rutgers University-Camden campus. His appointment will start January 1. Dean of Rutgers School of Law-Camden since 1998, Solomon oversaw an expansion of the university's clinical and pro bono law programs. He was previously an associate dean for Northwestern University's law school and published *History of the United States Court of Appeals, 1891-1941* (Government Printing Office, 1981).

AT THE MOVIES

In December film journalist **Dave Kehr**, AB'75, became the Museum of Modern Art's adjunct curator in the Department of Film. Kehr started reviewing movies for the *Chicago Reader*



PHOTO REALISM

Picture editor John G. Morris, U-High'33, AB'37, is the subject of Cathy Pearson's 2012 documentary, *Get the Picture*. Premiering in the United States at October's Hamptons International Film Festival, the film had already won Best Irish Documentary at the Dublin Film Festival. Morris, who turned 97 on December 7, has been called "the world's most influential photo editor" for a career that has included stints as picture editor for *Life* and the *New York Times*. The International Center of Photography honored him with its Lifetime Achievement Award in 2010.

in 1974 and went on to write for publications including *Chicago Magazine*, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *New York Daily News*, and the *New York Times*, where he wrote reviews as well as a weekly column. A past chair of the National Society of Film Critics, Kehr has earned a reputation as a "champion of the under-recognized and long-forgotten in cinema," according to Rajendra Roy, MoMA's chief curator for film. Among Kehr's duties will be helping to make the museum's film collection available online.

SMALLS STANDS TALL

Isis Smalls, AB'12, won November's Miss Houston 2014 pageant and will spend the next year promoting her platform, "Girls in the Game (G.I.G): Women Empowerment through Sports," before competing in this summer's Miss Texas pageant. Smalls teaches sixth-grade English and reading through Teach for America and plans to go to business school.

TEACHER OF TEACHERS

Dorothea Anagnostopoulos, MAT'87, PhD'00, became executive director of

teacher education at the University of Connecticut's Neag School of Education in October. Anagnostopoulos, who previously directed Michigan State University's urban teacher preparation program, is coeditor of *The Infrastructure of Accountability: Data Use and the Transformation of American Education* (Harvard Education Press, 2013).

INTELLECTUAL MENTOR

Susan Rodgers, AM'73, PhD'78, was named Massachusetts Professor of the Year by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education. Rodgers, a professor at the College of the Holy Cross, teaches courses on Asian studies and the anthropology of food; religion, genders, and sexualities; and fieldwork methods. Rodgers, who called her award "a marvelous reaffirmation of the value of the sort of time-intensive teaching and intellectual mentorship that we do at small liberal arts colleges like Holy Cross," was honored on November 14 at a ceremony in Washington, DC.

—Derek Tsang, '15

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.

END OF DAYS: THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

By James L. Swanson, AB'81;
William Morrow, 2013

Released just before the 50th anniversary of President John F. Kennedy's assassination, *End of Days* offers a minute-by-minute narrative that "attempts to re-create a moment when time stopped." Author of two acclaimed books on President Abraham Lincoln's assassination, **James Swanson** skips the conspiracy theories—umbrella men, magic bullets, and government cover-ups—sticking to the facts as he recounts the events and emotions that gripped the nation on the afternoon of November 22, 1963.

INVEST LIKE AN INSTITUTION: PROFESSIONAL STRATEGIES FOR FUNDING A SUCCESSFUL RETIREMENT

By Michael C. Schlachter, MBA'99;
Apress, 2013

As a former Goldman Sachs equity analyst and trader who now advises clients with more than \$300 billion in assets, **Michael Schlachter** holds a store of knowledge about investing. His book translates this expertise into advice for retirement saving, whatever your income. Schlachter shows how individual workers can save as much as hundreds of thousands of dollars by building a diversified, risk-controlled investment portfolio of stocks and bonds.

FROM GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR TO AMERICAN CITIZEN: A SOCIAL HISTORY WITH 35 INTERVIEWS

By Barbara Schmitter Heisler, AM'76, PhD'79; McFarland & Company, 2013
Growing up in post-WW II Germany, **Barbara Schmitter Heisler** heard horror stories about German prisoners held in Russia, including the ones her father told. Later, after moving to the United States, she was struck by tales of German prisoners in America

who "enjoyed their stay" so much, they moved there after the war. These stories inspired her book. Drawing on interviews with POWs of varied backgrounds, she explores the phenomenon of their immigration, the hurdles confronting Germans who sought to leave, and the broader relationship between captivity and migration.

DEER HUNTING IN PARIS: A MEMOIR OF GOD, GUNS, AND GAME MEAT

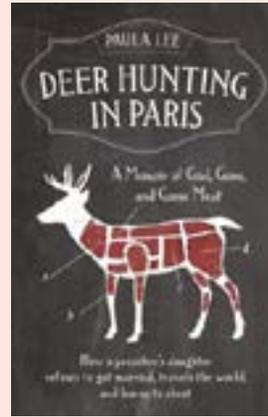
By Paula Young Lee, AM'89, PhD'99;
Travelers' Time, 2013

Paula Young Lee's commentary on life, death, food, and sex—in the guise of this memoir—recounts her journey from Paris, France, to Paris, Maine. Along the way, the Korean American preacher's daughter abandoned vegetarianism, discovered love, and found herself. In her pursuit to understand the human condition, Lee invites the reader to "hope and despair, rejoice and revile, celebrate and curse the profane absurdity of being apes rigged up in angel's wings."

THIS SONG WILL SAVE YOUR LIFE

By Leila Sales, AB'06;
Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 2013

Young adult novelist **Leila Sales** takes on bullying and suicide in the story of 16-year-old Elise, a misfit who is the butt of classmates' jokes and the victim of their pranks. After one last attempt at popularity fails, she attempts suicide. A call to 911 saves her life, but it is a discovery a few months later that provides true salvation. Sneaking out for a nighttime walk with her iPod, Elise stumbles upon a recurring underground dance party, where she finds friendship, kinship, and a passion and



a talent for deejaying. Along the way, she also finds the freedom to be herself.

GENDERING GLOBAL CONFLICT: TOWARD A FEMINIST THEORY OF WAR

By Laura Sjoberg, AB'01;
Columbia University Press, 2013

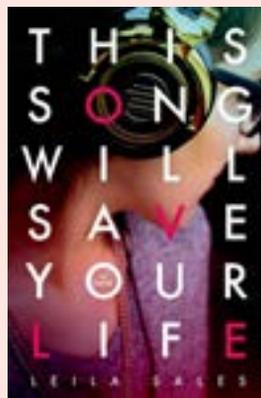
Many current theoretical approaches to war are reductive, argues **Laura Sjoberg**. Realism, for instance, boils war down to a product of the state's rational self-interest and military force. Sjoberg advances a new paradigm that examines international relations through a gendered lens to address factors including gender inequality, gendered violence, and the influence of emotion in politics. *Gendering Global Conflict* sheds light on the theory of war and offers practical insights for mitigating conflict in global politics.

EVERYBODY IN, NOBODY OUT: MEMOIRS OF A REBEL WITHOUT A PAUSE

By Quentin Young, X'44;
Copernicus Healthcare, 2013

In his new book, **Quentin Young**—a frequent contributor to Chicago public radio station WBEZ and an advocate for a national single-payer health-care system—looks back on his six decades working at the intersection of social justice and public health. Young was working as Martin Luther King Jr.'s physician during the 1966 housing protests in Chicago; he served as a frontline medical responder at the 1968 Democratic convention; and he was chair of medicine at Cook County Hospital from 1972 to 1981. Today Young runs a private practice in Hyde Park.

—*Ingrid Gonçalves, AB'08*



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DEATHS

FACULTY AND STAFF

Damaris (Hendry) Day, U-High'46, PhD'50, a retired member of the University of Chicago Office of Admissions, died August 31. She was 82. A lifelong Hyde Park resident, Day worked for the admissions office for 33 years, retiring in 1992. She also was an artist. Survivors include a sister, **Cynthia Henry-Philips**, U-High'45, PhD'50.

1930s

Alma (Satorius) Lach, X'38, died October 21 in Ann Arbor, MI. She was 99. One of the first Americans to receive the Grand Diplôme from Le Cordon Bleu Paris, Lach was food editor of the *Chicago Sun-Times* from 1957 to 1965. She also hosted a local children's television show about cooking and served as a consultant for restaurants and Midway Airlines. In 1974 her *How's and Why's of French Cooking* was the first general-interest book published by the University of Chicago Press. From 1978 to 1981, she served as a resident master in Shoreland Hall, convincing the University to install a gourmet kitchen in her apartment. In 2007 the Chicago chapter of the Les Dames d'Escoffier International honored Lach as a Dame of Distinction. Her husband, Donald F. Lach, PhD'41, the Bernadotte E. Schmitt professor of modern history emeritus, died in 2000. She is survived by a daughter, **Sandra Lach Arlinghaus**, U-High'60; a grandson; and a great-grandson.

Eleanor Sharts Cumings-Hood, AB'36, died October 14 in Pleasant Hill, CA. She was 98. Cumings-Hood was a history major at the University, where she met her future husband, Edgar C. Cumings, PhD'36, in the Harper Reading Room. After raising three boys, she took great pride in heading the Tanner Philosophy Library at Stanford for many years. Edgar died in 1988, after 50 years of marriage. In 1999 she married Eugene Hood of Richmond, CA, who died in 2004. Cumings-Hood is predeceased by two sons and her grandson Ian Woo Cumings, who was a third-year student in the College when he died in an automobile accident in 2010. She is survived by her son **Bruce Cumings**, history department chair and the Gustavus F. and Ann M. Swift distinguished service professor, and two grandchildren.

1940s

Shirley (Bowman) Baum, AB'44, AM'47, died October 16 in Tallahassee, FL. She was 90. A social worker, Baum was active in the Florida State University community while her husband, Werner A. Baum, SB'43, SM'44, PhD'48, was dean of

its College of Arts and Sciences. Her husband died in 1999, and her daughter Janice Baum, AM'75, died in 2011. Survivors include a daughter and four grandchildren.

Maryce (Klaff) Sloan, AB'44, MBA'47, died October 15 in Northfield, IL. She was 89. A WWII Navy WAVES officer, Sloan worked for the Federal Reserve Bank in Chicago and the State of Illinois Department of Employment Security, retiring in the early 1990s. She also served for many years on the Brandeis University National Women's Committee and was active in her local parent-teacher association. Her husband, Howard Sloan, AB'40, AM'41, died in 2008. Survivors include four sons and eight grandchildren.

Muriel Eileen (Nimer) Goldman, PhD'45, died October 4 in Portland, OR. She was 87. Goldman was a child welfare advocate who assisted six Oregon governors on juvenile justice, children's mental health, and other family issues. A founding member of Children First for Oregon, she also served on a statewide task force on early childhood development issues. Goldman's awards for service included an Oregon Governor's Volunteer Award. Her husband, Marvin Goldman, PhD'46, SB'47, MD'50, died in 2009. She is survived by three daughters and three grandchildren.

Martha (Mitchell) Bigelow, AM'44, PhD'46, of Clinton, MS, died October 8. She was 92. A historian, Bigelow was chair of Mississippi College's history and political science department. In 1971 she became director of historical programs for the State of Michigan, helping to launch the Michigan Historical Museum in Lansing. Bigelow retired in 1991 and moved back to Mississippi. She is survived by two daughters, two brothers, and three grandchildren.

Joseph Jurich, PhD'46, AM'51, of Chestnut Hill, MA, died July 10, 2011. He was 84. Jurich taught writing and literature at institutions including the University of Florida, Boston University, and Framingham (MA) State University, where he retired as a professor of English. Afterward, he was elected a Brookline Town Meeting member. Survivors include his wife, Marilyn; a daughter; and two sisters.

Rebecca (Blumberg) Carter, AM'47, of Soquel, CA, died September 1. She was 89. A psychiatric social worker, Carter worked at the VA hospital in Palo Alto, CA, before raising her children. When her youngest child started elementary school, she returned to her career, first at a school for emotionally disturbed children and then at Dominican Hospital in Santa Cruz, CA. After 17 years as a psychological counselor at the University of California, Santa Cruz, Carter retired in 1990. She is survived by her husband, David; a daughter; two sons; and two grandchildren.

Leon F. Strauss, PhD'47, of Chicago, died in September. He was 88. Strauss, a WWII Army Infantry veteran and a University of Chicago Athletics Hall of Fame member, represented the United States in fencing at the 1948 and 1952 Olympics. A stockbroker for 45 years, he was named one of the nation's top 100 stockbrokers by *Money* magazine. Survivors include his wife, Katherine; three daughters; a son; six grandchildren; and a great-grandchild.

Ruth (Rogan) Benerito, PhD'48, died October 5 in Metairie, LA. She was 97. In 1953 Benerito joined the US Department of Agriculture's Southern Regional Research Center. As director of its cotton chemical reactions laboratory, Benerito helped invent wrinkle-resistant cotton. With 55 patents—many in cotton chemistry—Benerito retired in 1986 and became an adjunct professor at the University of New Orleans. Her awards included a Lemelson-MIT Lifetime Achievement Award.

Harold Agnew, SM'49, PhD'49, a physicist who helped build the world's first nuclear reactor and atomic bombs, died September 29 in Solana Beach, CA. He was 92. After working with Enrico Fermi and witnessing the first self-sustained nuclear chain reaction, Agnew joined Los Alamos National Laboratory in 1943. Two years later, riding in a B-29 bomber that flew alongside the *Enola Gay*, he measured the shock wave from the Hiroshima bombing. After earning his PhD, he returned to Los Alamos, where he helped perfect the first hydrogen bomb. In the 1960s Agnew served as a scientific adviser to the supreme allied commander in Europe. He then was named head of Los Alamos's weapons division, ultimately serving as the lab's director from 1970 to 1979, when he became president and CEO of General Atomics. In 1978 Agnew advised President Jimmy Carter against seeking a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing; Carter's proposal was eventually dropped. Agnew retired in 1985 but continued to defend nuclear energy and worked to reduce the risk of nuclear war. Survivors include a daughter, a son, four grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Jean (Staver) Coe, PhD'49, of Scottsdale, AZ, died September 4, 2012. She was 88. Coe enjoyed playing tennis and bridge. Her husband, Donald L. Coe, AB'45, MBA'49, died in 1998. Survivors include a son.

Robert Reed Stormer Jr., AM'49, of Chambersburg, PA, died September 23. He was 88. A WWII Army veteran, Stormer spent 31 years with the US State Department, managing the allowances and benefits program for civilian federal employees living abroad. Upon retiring in 1982, he received the department's Superior Honor Award. Stormer is survived by his wife, Anna; three daughters; and six grandchildren.

1950s

Nicole Denier Long, X'50, died August 24 in Reston, VA. She was 92. Born in France, Long volunteered with the French resistance during WW II, rescuing Jewish infants from the Nazis and bringing them to safe houses in southern France and Italy; later she hid Jewish refugees in her Paris apartment. While in the resistance, she earned a classical literature degree at the Sorbonne. She met John V. Long, AB'49, JD'51, an American GI, in Paris at the end of the war and married him soon thereafter. She pursued graduate studies at UChicago and taught French at Northwestern before moving to the Washington, DC, area, where she joined Mount Vernon College (now part of George Washington University) in 1953 as a professor of French, Latin, and Greek. Long later helped create the college's adult education department and became dean of continuing education. She retired in 1986. Her husband died in 2004. She is survived by a daughter; a son, **Olivier D. Long**, AB'73; and four grandchildren, including **Alexandra D. Long**, AB'11.

Bernard "Bud" Greensweig, MBA'51, died September 3 in Royalton Township, MN. He was 84. An executive in Minneapolis and Atlanta, Greensweig also ran his own law practice. He played the violin with local orchestras, including the Atlanta Pops Orchestra, and with string quartets. Survivors include his wife, Jacquelyn; a daughter; two sons; and six grandchildren.

Philip I. Marcus, SM'53, of Storrs, CT, died September 1. He was 86. Marcus was a pioneering virus expert who was the first scientist to clone HeLa cells, which created a standard method for cloning animal cells. While on the faculty of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Marcus helped develop a test to detect the rubella virus. In 1969 he was named head of the University of Connecticut's microbiology section. In his 44 years on the school's faculty, he created the Virus and Interferon Research Laboratory, directed the Biotechnology/Services Center, and received awards from the university for his teaching and research. Marcus also served 18 years as editor in chief of the *Journal of Interferon Research* (now the *Journal of Interferon and Cytokine Research*). Survivors include his wife, **Angela Marcus**, AB'53; two daughters; a son; and two granddaughters.

Mary (Wilson) Schubert, SM'53, of Temple, NH, died August 15. She was 83. Before raising her family, Schubert worked for IBM as a computer programmer and later as a tax preparer. A member of local pastoral councils, she was also active in community affairs. Schubert is survived by three sons and seven grandchildren.

Betty H. Keoughan, AM'54, of Evanston, IL, died October 9. She was 84. Keoughan taught Latin at New Trier High School for 25 years and was a painter. Survivors include three brothers.

Arthur Joshua Weitzman, AB'54, AB'56, AM'57, of Cambridge, MA, died August 21. He was 79. A scholar of 18th-century literature, Weitzman taught English at Northeastern University for more than three decades. In addition to editing *Letters Writ by a Turkish Spy* (Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1970), Weitzman wrote articles on Jonathan Swift, Alexander Pope, and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and was a cofounder and editor of the *Scriblerian*. A cyclist, Weitzman and his wife, Catherine Ezell, toured the United States and Europe by bicycle and wrote travel pieces for the *Los Angeles Times*, the *Boston Globe*, and other publications. Survivors include his wife, a daughter, a son, and four grandchildren.

Ewald Christian Braeunig, MBA'58, of La Mesa, CA, died September 7. He was 90. An Army Air Force veteran, Braeunig served in WW II, the Chinese Civil War, and the Korean War. During the Cold War, he was chief of war plans for NATO's Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force, based in Ramstein, Germany. Retiring with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Braeunig received combat decorations including the Distinguished Flying Cross and five Air Medals. Moving to La Mesa, Braeunig joined Ryan Aeronautical Company's marketing planning operations. He is survived by a daughter, two sons, six grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Rita (James) Simon, PhD'57, a sociologist, died July 25 in Bloomington, IN. She was 81. After teaching at the University of Illinois, Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and the University of Chicago, Simon joined the American University faculty in 1983. The former editor of scholarly journals including the *American Sociological Review*, Simon wrote or edited more than 60 books and 325 articles on topics including immigration and racial and gender justice. She also served on the secretary of education's Commission on Opportunity in Athletics. Her second husband, Julian Lincoln Simon, MBA'58, PhD'61, died in 1998. She is survived by a daughter, two sons, and ten grandchildren.

Philip J. Reinertsen, AM'54, PhD'58, of Bath, ME, died October 7. He was 89. A WW II Navy veteran, Reinertsen was a senior economist at IBM corporate headquarters. A resident of Wilton, ME, for almost four decades, he served on the Wilton Town Retirement Board and as a scoutmaster. Survivors include two daughters, a son, a brother, and four grandchildren.

Carol (Cox) Ingram, AM'59, a nurse, died September 29 in Mars Hill, NC. She was 80. A teacher at Mayland Community College, where she eventually directed its nursing program, Ingram also taught at Duke University School of Nursing and was a grief counselor. She is survived by her husband, James; a daughter; a son; and six grandchildren.

1960s

Joseph F. Bell, MBA'60, of Lombard, IL, died October 14. He was 91. A WW II Army veteran, Bell spent almost 30 years at Andrew Corporation, retiring in 1984 as vice president of manufacturing. Bell is survived by two daughters, a sister, and five grandchildren.

Shanker Shetty, AM'62, died April 8 in Greencastle, IN. He was 89. A personal assistant to Indian independence activist Jayaprakash "JP" Narayan before moving to the United States, Shetty was an economics and management professor at DePauw University for 15 years, retiring in 1994 but continuing to teach there part time on emeritus status.

Jack Kaufman, AB'60, of Fitchburg, WI, died October 6. He was 74. Kaufman was a professor of social work at the University of Wisconsin before cofounding the Wisconsin Institute for Psychotherapy with his wife, Dorothy Helman. He also was a therapist for 40 years in Milwaukee and Madison, WI. Survivors include two daughters, a son, a sister, and three grandchildren.

Mitchell S. Watkins, U-High'52, AB'60, MBA'65, died September 15 in Chicago. He was 76. An Air Force veteran, Watkins was a basketball player and track and field athlete at UChicago and an inductee into the University's Athletics Hall of Fame. After stints working on economic development initiatives and social services, in 1971 Watkins founded Mitchell S. Watkins and Associates, one of the first African American consulting firms in Chicago. For two decades, he helped small minority-owned businesses navigate the commercial world and developed minority economic development initiatives for large firms including the First National Bank of Chicago and McDonald's. Closing his firm in 1990, Watkins continued to work as a freelance consultant. He is survived by his wife, **Marva (Eller) Watkins**, AB'63; a daughter; a son; a sister, **Millicent Conley**, MST'73, PhD'05; seven grandchildren; and one great-grandson.

Frederick T. Zugibe, SM'59, PhD'60, of Garnerville, NY, died September 6. He was 85. A cardiologist and cardiovascular researcher, in 1969 Zugibe was appointed the first chief medical examiner of Rockland County, where he established the county's first disaster response protocol. During his 34-year tenure, the Rockland Medical Examiner's Office became a leader in the field of forensic science. In addition to maintaining an active medical practice and teaching pathology at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, Zugibe analyzed theories surrounding the circumstances of Jesus's death, publishing several books on the topic. Survivors include his wife, Catherine; three daughters; three sons; a brother; 18 grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren.

James R. Faulstich, JD'61, of Mercer Is-

land, WA, died September 22. He was 79. An Army veteran, Faulstich was VP of industry relations at the National Association of Independent Insurers before becoming president and CEO of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle in 1979. Retiring in 1999, Faulstich served on the boards of the Greater Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Washington Area Housing Partnership, and the Seattle Opera. Survivors include his wife, Gretchen; two daughters; a son; and six grandchildren.

John Martin Kidd, SM'62, PhD'62, of Asheville, NC, died October 3, 2012. He was 77. After working as a physicist at the University of Milan and the University of Bristol, in 1971 Kidd joined the US Naval Research Laboratory to do nuclear astrophysics research. The same year, he founded Kidd Instruments, where he built early keyboard instruments. Retiring from the laboratory in 1995, Kidd moved to Asheville to focus on his instrument making and to repair and restore bagpipes. His first wife, Margaret (Stinson) Kidd, AB'62, died in 1997. Survivors include his wife, Carol Parks; two daughters, including **Jessica Alexandra Kidd**, AB'90; two brothers, **L. Wilson Kidd Jr.**, AB'58, and **James Charles Kidd**, PhD'73; and four grandchildren.

Thomas J. Wageman, MBA'62, died October 6 in Sherman, TX. He was 79. An Army veteran, Wageman joined the First National Bank in Chicago in 1963. He served as president and CEO at LaSalle National Bank in Chicago before being recruited to lead the First National Bank of Midland (TX) and, later, Sunbelt Savings in Dallas. Known for his expertise in reinvigorating failing banks, Wageman worked as a director in the financial industry until his death. Survivors include his wife, Letty; three daughters; two sons; and ten grandchildren.

Robert D. Quail, AB'64, MAT'66, of University Heights, OH, died September 28. He was 71. Quail taught high school physics in the Cleveland Heights-University Heights City School District for three decades. He is survived by two brothers and a sister.

Richard T. Brown, MBA'65, of Scottsdale, AZ, died October 14. He was 92. A WW II Army veteran, Brown held management positions with Oliver Farm Equipment, White Motor, and BorgWarner before starting Morse Rubber in Keokuk, IA. Survivors include his wife, Iola; two daughters; a son; six grandchildren; and seven great-grandchildren.

1970s

William J. Campbell Jr., AB'70, died of cancer September 4 in Chicago. He was 64. A Vietnam Navy veteran, Campbell also served as a military judge in the Judge Advocate General's Corps. He started his own law firm in Chicago before joining Reuben & Proctor (later Isham Lincoln & Beale),

where he represented the Chicago Cubs in the early 1980s. After the firm closed in 1988, Campbell joined Rudnick & Wolfe, becoming general counsel seven years later. In that role, he oversaw two mergers as the firm became Piper Rudnick and then DLA Piper, where Campbell remained as general counsel. Survivors include a daughter; a son; two brothers, including **Thomas J. Campbell**, AB'73, AM'73, PhD'80; and five sisters, including **Heather C. Henry**, AM'65.

David L. Jones, MBA'71, died August 27 in Spring Lake, NJ. He was 68. Jones worked for Western Electric, AT&T, and Lucent Technologies before retiring in the late 1990s. In retirement he taught at Lehigh University as an adjunct professor of business. Jones is survived by his wife, Alice; a daughter; two sons; his mother; a brother; and five grandchildren.

Monica A. Smith, AB'73, died of cancer October 9 in Portland, OR. She was 62. A labor lawyer for 26 years, Smith formed the firm Smith, Gamson, Diamond & Olney. Retiring in 2008, she continued to work for the Oregon Education Association in support of public education employees. Survivors include her husband, Jeremy Sarant; two children; and seven siblings, including brother **Daniel Hoyt Smith**, AB'66.

Dolores E. Marino, AM'75, died August 31 in Lewiston, NY. She was 80. Marino taught Latin, Spanish, and German in Niagara Falls public schools. She served as president of the Niagara Falls Public Library's board of directors and of the Friends of the Niagara Falls Public Library. In retirement, Marino was an officer in local organizations for retired teachers. She is survived by three brothers and three sisters.

Charles A. "Charley" Wright, U-High'52, AM'63, PhD'75, a linguist, died September 23 in Arlington, VA. He was 75. After teaching German at the University of Illinois at Chicago, Illinois State University, and Wabash College, Wright became a German and East European analyst at the Central Intelligence Agency.

Lizabeth A. Gray, AM'76, of Corvallis, OR, died of cancer September 6. She was 62. Trained as a social worker, Gray spent many years teaching and mentoring at Oregon State University. Named the first associate dean for undergraduate affairs of the institution's College of Public Health and Human Sciences, Gray was also one of the founders of the OSU Women's Center. She is survived by her husband, Don; a son; a stepdaughter; her mother; two sisters; and a grandson.

Patrick Pomes, MBA'77, died September 21 in South Bend, IN. He was 64. A corporate planner for Allied-Signal Corporation (now Honeywell) until his March retirement, Pomes was also an adjunct professor at Indiana Tech University and Purdue University's College of Technology in South Bend. Survivors include his

wife, Debbie; a daughter; two sons; four brothers; and a granddaughter.

1980s

Stuart Beall Phipps, X'80, died September 14 in Kansas City, MO. He was 55. A high school teacher in Kansas public schools for 20 years, Phipps joined the University of St. Mary's education department in 2012, after earning his PhD at the University of Missouri-Kansas City. Survivors include his partner, Carlos; his parents; and a brother.

Vladimir Gastevich Jr., AB'81, MBA'82, died of brain cancer September 15 in Chicago. He was 54. After four years as an attorney at Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal (now SNR Denton), Gastevich founded the real estate development and investment company ATG Corporation, where he served as CEO and general counsel. Survivors include his wife, Dora; a daughter; two sons; a brother; a sister; and a half-sister.

Robert Sotomayor, AB'83, died August 20 in San Antonio, TX. He was 52. An engineer for General Dynamics C4 Systems, Sotomayor was active in the Boy Scouts with his son. He is survived by his wife, Katrina; four children; his father; his step-mother; and two brothers.

George Daniel Emont, MBA'85, a life sciences venture capitalist, died of an aneurysm September 28 in Louisville, KY. He was 55. Known for raising millions in capital to help start early-stage companies, Emont was a managing partner of Triathlon Medical Ventures and the Kentucky Seed Capital Fund. A board member of several life sciences firms, Emont was regularly recognized as part of Business First's annual Partners in Health Care program. He is survived by his wife, Jill; daughter **Margo P. Emont**, AB'11; a son; his father; and a brother.

Virginia Tomasek, MBA'87, died August 29 in Chapel Hill, NC. She was 65. The general manager of O. H. Bambas Tobacco Company, Tomasek was a member of the Library Board of Glencoe, IL. Survivors include three stepsons and four grandchildren.

2000s

Larry Ray Elkins, CER'03, MLA'08, died September 5 in Chicago. He was 74. Elkins joined the law firm of Chapman and Cutler in 1964. Specializing in corporate finance, he became a partner in 1972 and was a member of the firm's management committee for several years. Elkin retired in 1998 and joined the board of Lincoln Park Village. He is survived by his wife, Nancy; a son; two stepchildren; and six grandchildren.

Matthew T. Corning, AB'09, died October 18 in Dayton, OH. He was 27. Corning was a third-year law student at the University of Dayton. Survivors include his parents, two sisters, and his grandmother.

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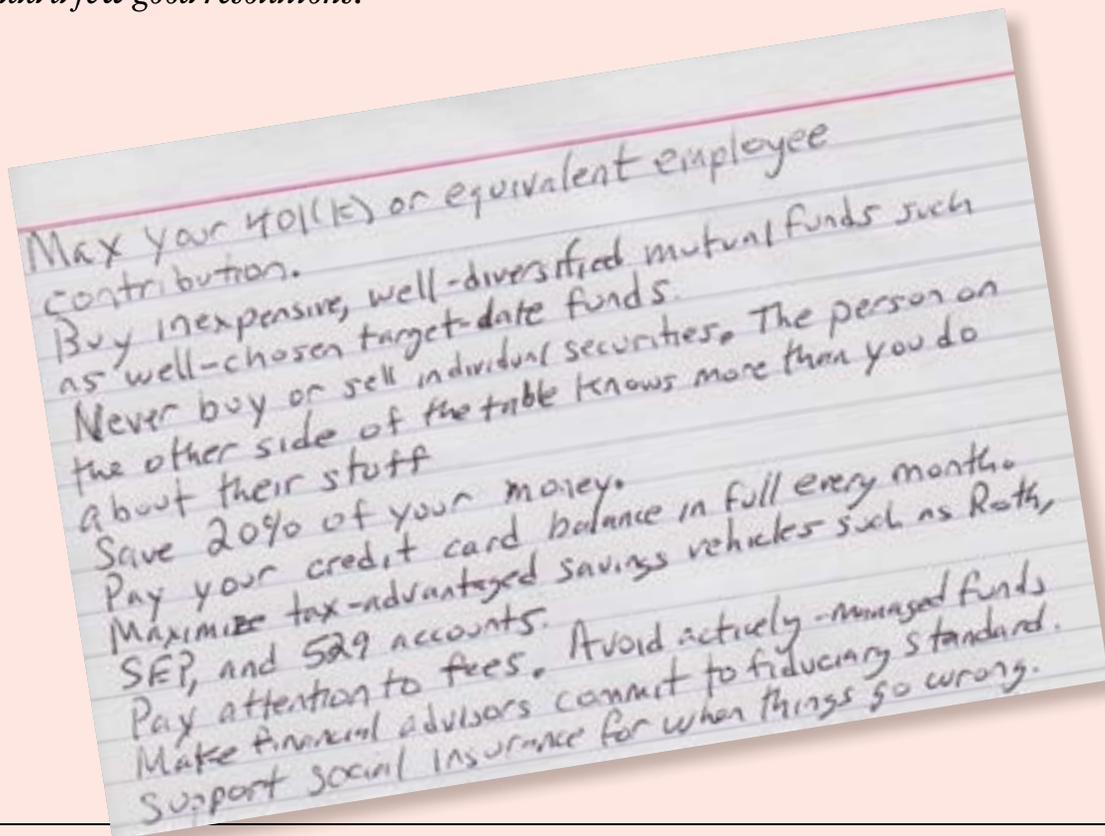
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Financial brief

The New Year is under way, but it's never too late to add a few good resolutions.



It started out as a figure of speech. Last spring, **Harold Pollack**, the Helen Ross professor at the School of Social Service Administration, was interviewing Helaine Olen—the author of *Pound Foolish: Exposing the Dark Side of the Personal Finance Industry* (Portfolio Hardcover, 2012)—for *The Reality-Based Community*, a group blog he contributes to. He said he thought that the correct basic financial advice for most people would fit on an index card.

We'd like to see that card, wrote in some of his readers. "So I took one of my daughter's index cards for school,

took about two minutes, wrote these things down, took an iPhone pic, and put it up."

In September Pollack's hand scribbled advice made an appearance on another blog he writes for, the *Washington Post's* *Wonkblog*, and soon it was whipping around the web, blogged, tweeted, Tumbled, and Facebooked. "There's nothing I wrote there that someone knowledgeable about finance doesn't already know," Pollack says. "But somehow people found it valuable. The fact that I have crappy handwriting seems to increase its appeal."

Most of the push back he's received

centers on two points. The directive to save 20 percent of your earnings sounds to some "like telling a basketball player she should be taller," he says, granting that it's not practical for everyone. He's also heard dissent about the support for social insurance recommended in his last tip, but he stands by the advice.

The guidelines were easy to enumerate, Pollack says; the hard part is executing them. But after four or five years of doing so, in his experience, "you start to say, my life is becoming a little different." In the season of resolution making, we share his fitting wisdom.

—Laura Demanski, AM'94

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