

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MAGAZINE

SUMMER 2017, VOLUME 109, NUMBER 4



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MERCK

INVENTING FOR LIFE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MAGAZINE

SUMMER 2017
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Anywhere you step on the UChicago campus, you're in a botanic garden—see “Evergreen,” page 26. To view the real-life Stuart Hall grotesque that inspired our cut-paper illustration, visit mag.uchicago.edu/covercarving. Illustration by Jeff Nishinaka.

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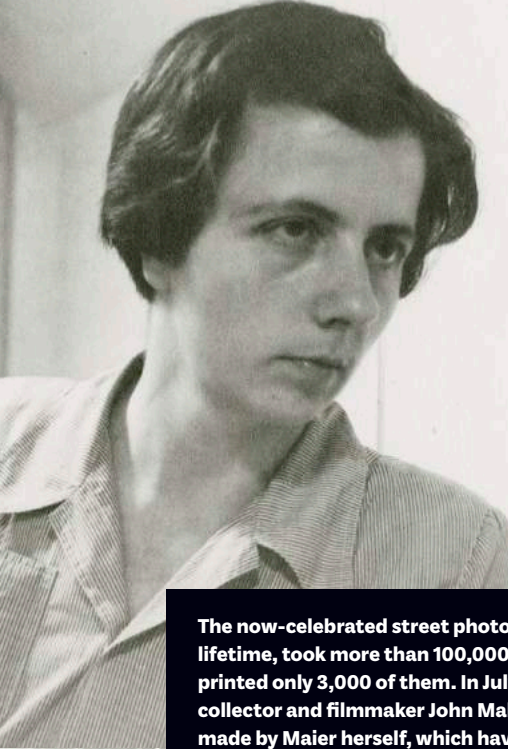
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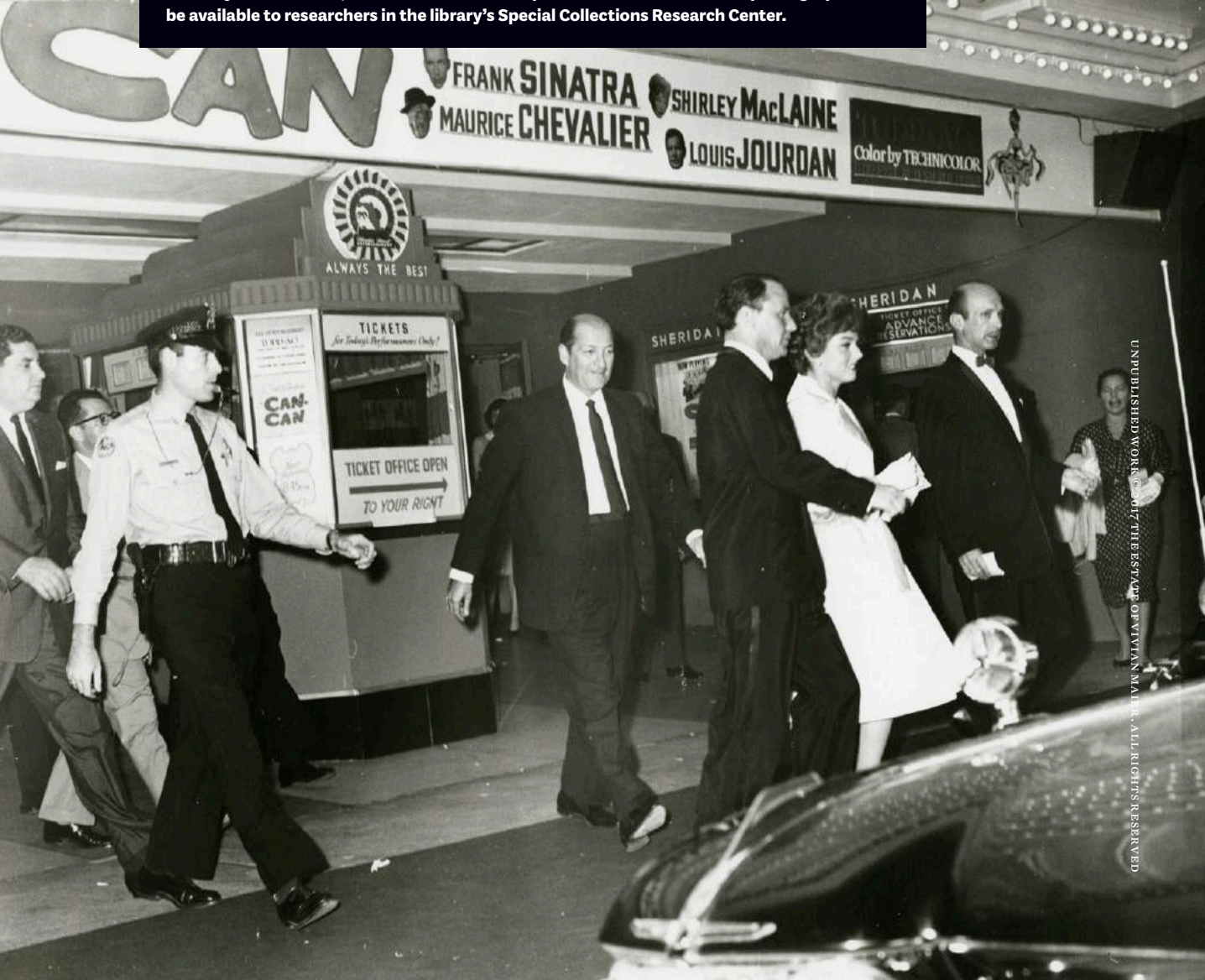
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See the print issue of the *University of Chicago Magazine*, web-exclusive content, and links to our Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram accounts at mag.uchicago.edu.



The now-celebrated street photographer Vivian Maier (top left), unknown during her lifetime, took more than 100,000 photos of everyday life in Chicago and New York City but printed only 3,000 of them. In July the University of Chicago Library received a donation from collector and filmmaker John Maloof of nearly 500 of these rare prints, believed to have been made by Maier herself, which have never been published or exhibited. The photographs will be available to researchers in the library's Special Collections Research Center.





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Radio days

BY LAURA DEMANSKI, AM'94

Again and again this spring, I found myself heading to the corner of 57th Street and Woodlawn Avenue, the elegant home of the Neubauer Collegium for Culture and Society. The research institute, a five-year-old joint endeavor of the Humanities and Social Sciences Divisions, sponsors faculty projects that don't sit in any single field, but ask questions that demand many disciplinary perspectives. The Collegium's mission also calls for engaging a "wider public in humanistic scholarship." Speaking as a member of the public, it's working.

In April I listened as Court Theatre creative director **Charles Newell** spoke with Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright and 2017–18 Collegium visiting fellow **David Auburn**, AB'91, about the challenges of adapting Saul Bellow's (EX'39) *The Adventures of Augie March* for the stage. The next month brought a tribute to the late poet and former John U. Nef Committee on Social Thought professor Mark Strand, where his artwork was displayed and his poems were read by colleagues, family, and friends, including Renée Fleming in a prerecorded video.

Still another May day, I was drawn in by a conference capping the three-year Collegium research project the Past for Sale, which examined antiquities looting and its dangers to both cultural heritage and national security—more on that below.

The way the Collegium's projects pull together experts with dif-

ferent knowledge bases but shared concerns brings to mind a piece of UChicago history: the University of Chicago Round Table of the Air. Debuted in 1931 on Chicago radio station WMAQ, the show aired conversations between University scholars about important topics of the day. In 1933 it was picked up by NBC, the station's parent network, which broadcast it nationally.

The Round Table was a hit. For 22 years it put UChicago in US homes, earning a Peabody Award along the way. In a recent interview with the College, former University president and Henry Pratt Judson Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus **Hanna Holborn Gray** recalled that the Round Table served as her introduction to UChicago, being one of the few radio shows her strict parents would let her tune in to (visit mag.uchicago.edu/grayinterview).

No idea this good should go unborrowed. So we recorded our own roundtable between five scholars from different institutions and fields—archaeology, law, sociology, and cultural policy—who worked on the Past for Sale and are searching for solutions to antiquities looting. For an excerpt of their conversation, see "Heritage in Peril" (Marketplace of Ideas, page 22), or listen to the entire absorbing discussion at mag.uchicago.edu/heritage-peril.

Though the faculty roundtable has a long pedigree at UChicago, it's new for us—and something we'd like to do more of. If you listen, let us know what you think at uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu. ♦

LETTERS

Inauspicious beginnings

Somehow, during my reading of the Spring/17 issue of the *Magazine*, it occurred to me that this September will be the 60th anniversary of my arrival on campus. This moment was largely unremarkable except that I was immediately diagnosed with the Hong Kong flu. If memory serves, I was the first person on campus and also in Chicago to be so diagnosed, a big deal at the time.

This moment was largely unremarkable except that I was immediately diagnosed with the Hong Kong flu.

I was confined to Billings Hospital and later in my dorm room at Burton-Judson, eventually being released to campus, where I mostly avoided communicable diseases, going on to get a couple of degrees, before having a wonderful career at the US Environmental Protection Agency, which has its own kind of affliction at the moment.

Howard Zar, SB'61, SM'66
CHICAGO

Spring ahead

Thanks a lot for the Spring/17 *Magazine*. I enjoyed it. It is well organized and full of information of high quality covering people of different cultures. I wrote a letter to congratulate Ed Navakas, AB'68, PhD'72, for his essay, "The Lost Quartet." Please continue in this vein.

Jean-Paul Chautemps, MBA'73
MORGES, SWITZERLAND

Pop quiz

Magazine readers might like to know that long before the Department of Homeland Security patrolled the borders of the United States, Henry Steele Commager, PhB'23, AM'24, PhD'28, quietly stalked the northern border preventing undesirable

Canadians from entering the country ("All American," Spring/17). About 40 years ago I and a political science colleague traveled by car to the American Political Science Association meetings in Washington, DC. As we approached the border crossing point at Buffalo, New York, we were greeted by a friendly border official who asked us the usual questions as to the purpose of our trip and how long we planned to stay. I, the driver, told the customs officer that we were on our way to the annual APSA meetings and we chatted pleasantly for a minute or two. Then, just before he waved us safely on our way, the officer leaned down and said pointedly to me: "Henry Steele Commager." I replied instantly: "Historian, Columbia Uni-

versity." The officer straightened up, smiled, and replied: "Correct. Have a nice stay."

As we proceeded on our way, my friend looked at me in puzzlement and asked: "Who the devil is Henry Steele Commager?" He, being a graduate of the London School of Economics and Political Science, was immediately treated to a five-minute discourse on the towering prestige of one of UChicago's most distinguished alumni. It was like a mini skit out of *Fawlty Towers* complete with my own "Manuel!"

Frederick Vaughan, AM'64, PhD'67
HUBBARDS, NOVA SCOTIA

A culpa of forgetful editors

What did they forget? Ms. Miller and Ms. Demanski ("What Do You Call a Group of ...," Spring/17) should have included the proper name for collective nouns ("terms of venery"), and they especially should have referred people to the classic book on the subject, *An Exaltation of Larks* by James Lipton.

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

Language matters

The teaching of spoken language so one can order a cup of coffee when visiting a country and actually be understood is a great idea ("Lingua Franca," Spring/17). I wish the article had dealt with Asian languages more, including those, such as Chinese, with multiple dialects.

Arabic is a good example of dialects, as well as an example of a language with a separate literary form. There is an unfortunate omission in the list of countries where Levantine Arabic is spoken. This dialect is also spoken in Israel. It is one of the two official languages in Israel.

BLAST FROM THE PAST

I was fascinated by the picture of the poster on pages 22–23 of the last issue ("Putting It All on the Map," Oct/90). Is there any chance that it could be copied and offered along with the new 1991 poster? I'm sure there are still a lot of us around who would enjoy remembering what it was like in the old days.

—Ellen Dietz, PhD'40, Dec/90



Go to mag.uchicago.edu/1932map to read the 1990 story and download a high resolution scan of Elizabeth Moore "Betty" Fisher's (PhB 1922) colorful campus cartoon. Use the artwork file to print your own poster or update your desktop wallpaper.



A NEW FOREFRONT: THE SCIENCE OF WELLNESS

UChicago Medicine unveils institute that brings together immunology, microbiome, genetics and big data

The University of Chicago Medicine has been at the forefront of medical care since opening its first hospital in 1927. It is home to breakthroughs that have led to 12 Nobel Prizes in physiology and medicine. Now — thanks to a \$100 million gift from Janet and Craig Duchossois and The Duchossois Family Foundation — UChicago Medicine has an opportunity to develop a new science of wellness based on how the immune system, microbiome and genetics interact to harness the body's natural defenses and maintain health.

This generous gift may herald a future where peanuts could safely return to school menus. Where probiotics and prebiotics improve the effectiveness of cancer and antidepressant drugs. Or where antibiotics reduce the impact of Alzheimer's disease. **The Duchossois Family Institute: Harnessing the Microbiome and Immunity for Human Health** represents a new forefront of science. Only at UChicago Medicine.



The Duchossois Family Foundation: (standing, from left) Craig J. Duchossois, Janet J. Duchossois, Ilaria F. Woodward, Jessica P. Swoyer Green, Dayle P. Duchossois-Fortino; (sitting, from left) Ashley D. Joyce, Richard L. Duchossois, Kimberly T. Duchossois

AT THE FOREFRONT OF MEDICINE®



THE UNIVERSITY OF
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LETTERS



There are also many Jews of North African origin who speak the Maghrebi dialect.

Joel Bigman, SM'81
HAIFA, ISRAEL

A singular education

In the University's Spring 2017 *Building for the Future* newsletter, Julius Warren Few, MD'92, clinical professor of plastic surgery at the University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine, spoke of his experiences as a graduate from the medical school. He stressed his experience with innovation and his education in technology and art. "Technology needs great minds in aesthetics to grow and be successful," he said.

His statement exemplifies the goals of a UChicago education. Supreme Court justice Antonin Scalia spoke of how he developed his legal concepts of originalism and textualism as a law professor at the University, and was also quoted as saying it was one of two or three schools that were intellectually challenging. Are these some of the reasons that the College has risen to third in *U.S. News and World Report* rankings?

Perhaps in the afterlife I will have a chat with Justice Scalia as to the best schools of the American dream and of the freedom of conscience enshrined in the First Amendment in our Bill of Rights.

Leonard Friedman, AB'56
MIDDLETON, MASSACHUSETTS

Pehrson remembered

I am the curator of anthropology at the Milwaukee Public Museum. I am working on our major fall exhibition, *Weapons: Beyond the Blade*, which will include an item from the Khyber Pass obtained by a University of Chicago student, Robert Pehrson, PhB'48, AM'53, PhD'55.

Pehrson died in 1955 during his graduate fieldwork in Pakistan, and

his doctorate was awarded posthumously a few months later. One of his professors, Robert Redfield, LAB 1915, PhB 1920, JD 1921, PhD 1928, wrote a moving biography of this young man that was very helpful in my work. I plan to include part of Pehrson's life story in the exhibit and wanted your readers to know about it. The exhibit will run from October 7 through January 1.

Dawn Scher Thomae
MILWAUKEE

Corrections

In Letters, Spring/17, we mistakenly called the 1968 UChicago football team the first team after football was reinstated as a varsity sport. The 1969 team was the first varsity team after reinstatement. We regret the error.

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, Suite 500, Chicago, IL 60615. Or email: uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu.

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The Office of the Provost at UChicago

BY DANIEL DIERMEIER, PROVOST

Most members of the University community are familiar with the role of a dean or the president. The work of the provost, however, is often more of a mystery. The Office of the Provost at the University of Chicago was established in 1963, when the title of vice president and dean of faculties was discontinued and Edward H. Levi, LAB'28, PhB'32, JD'35, was appointed as the first provost of the University.

Since then, the responsibilities of the provost's office have expanded. They now include not only academic planning and appointments but also academic initiatives; arts programming; space planning and allocation; the University's budget; diversity initiatives; faculty program developments; Campus and Student Life; the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs, which also serves as the University's Title IX coordinator; and many other manners of academic and administrative support. The provost reports to the president and works in close collaboration with the president and the other University officers. As an officer of the University, the provost also interacts frequently with the Board of Trustees and its committees.

At an intuitive level, the provost's office integrates the functions of chief academic officer and chief budget officer. As chief academic officer, the provost's main responsibility is to enhance the University's eminence in research, teaching, and direct impact activities, such as clinical work. In this function, the provost oversees the various schools and divisions, the College, and University-wide re-



Daniel Diermeier has been provost of the University since July 2016.

search institutes and centers, as well as a variety of academic initiatives. One of the most important roles of the provost is to maintain the highest academic standards in decisions related to appointments, tenure and promotion, and academic programs.

As chief budget officer, the provost's main purpose is to allocate financial and other resources, such as space or administrative support, to advance the University's mission. This integration of academic and budgetary oversight is characteristic of the University of Chicago, but it is not universally shared by other universities. At some universities, the budgetary process is largely decentralized. In the "every tub on its own bottom" approach, each entity is responsible for its own fiscal structure. Other universities split the roles of the chief academic and chief budget officer. In such cases the university's chief financial officer, who is usually not a faculty member, oversees the budget, while the provost's role is largely restricted to academic matters, such as appointments, promotion and tenure, and other programmatic decisions.

In contrast to the "every tub on its own bottom" model, at the University of Chicago there is one budget, approved by the Board of Trustees and managed and overseen by the provost. This more centralized structure reflects the University's core belief in collaboration and interaction across boundaries, disciplines, and academic entities. In practice the Office of the Provost manages the budget in close collaboration with the deans and directors. At the beginning of every year, each dean and director receives a budget letter from the provost's office that outlines the financial targets for each budget unit. These targets are the result of extensive discussions between the deans and directors and the provost's office and reflect the unit's strategic priorities in the context of overall University goals.

Budgetary targets are operating targets, not spending targets. That is, deans and directors are encouraged to not solely focus on the prudent spending of existing resources and cost control but to actively pursue additional revenue opportunities such as grants, gifts, and tuition to fund their programmatic goals. To facilitate long-term planning, units also receive rolling three-year targets. This is particularly important for developing long-term faculty hiring plans.

A structure that integrates academic and financial oversight reflects the University of Chicago's firm belief that all administrative decisions, as well as the allocation of financial and other resources, must be made to advance the University's core mission of academic eminence. Naturally, such decisions are never easy and are often difficult, but they are essential to ensure the University of Chicago's long-term success. ♦

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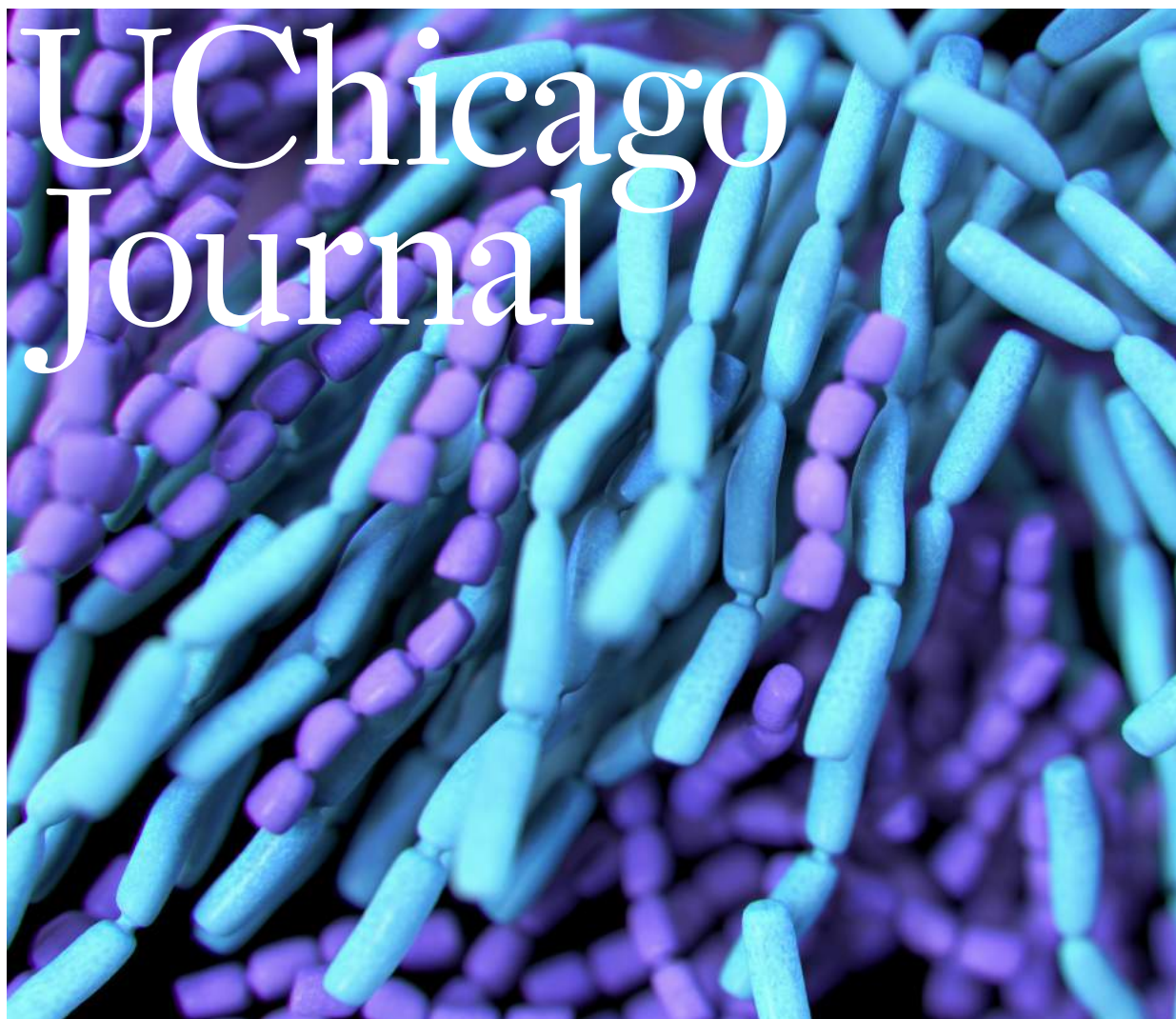
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Among many other wellness-promoting initiatives, The Duchossois Family Institute will investigate how probiotics such as *Lactobacillus*, shown here, can be used to promote health and improve the effectiveness of medication.

MEDICINE

Best of health

With the support of a \$100 million gift, UChicago Medicine is pioneering a new science of wellness.

A new institute at the University of Chicago Medicine will aim to keep patients healthy—and out of the medical center.

The new program was established with a \$100 million gift, announced May 24, from a Chicago-area family with a deep commitment to supporting science and medicine. The Duchossois Family Institute at the University of Chicago Medicine seeks to accelerate research and interventions based on how the human immune system, microbiome, and genetics interact to maintain health.

The gift from The Duchossois Group Inc. Chairman and CEO Craig Duchossois, his wife, Janet Duchossois, and The Duchossois Family Foundation will support development of a “new science of wellness” aimed at

preserving health and complementing medicine’s traditional focus on disease treatment. Their investment will help build an entrepreneurial infrastructure that stimulates research, data integration, and clinical applications, while educating the next generation of young physicians and students in this new science.

By providing resources and research infrastructure, The Duchossois Family Institute: Harnessing the Microbiome and Immunity for Human Health will allow faculty and students to focus on preventing disease by optimizing the body’s own defenses and finding new ways to maintain well-being.

With the embedded expertise of the University's Polsky Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation, they will work to bring breakthroughs to market through partnerships with industry, venture capitalists, government agencies, like-minded philanthropists, and the public.

"The Duchossois Family Institute will draw on the creativity and skill of University researchers across many fields in bringing new perspectives to medical science, oriented toward making an impact that greatly benefits human lives," said President **Robert J. Zimmer**. "We are grateful for the Duchossois family's remarkable level of engagement in establishing this innovative alliance between medical experts and entrepreneurs."

Until now, much of the research on the microbiome—the community of bacteria, fungi, viruses, and other microorganisms living in the body, primarily the digestive tract—and its relation to human health has focused on its relationship to disease. Recent discoveries, many at UChicago, demonstrate that the genetic material encoded within the microbiome is a critical factor in fine-tuning the immune system and can be powerful in maintaining well-being and preventing disease.

New computer technology to integrate and analyze vast amounts of biological and medical data—pioneered by the National Cancer Institute Genomic Data Commons, developed and operated by the University—also is allowing researchers from disparate disciplines and locations to work toward common interests and solutions.

The Duchossois family wanted to support the application of these discoveries to improve health and turned to UChicago for ideas.

"We wanted to find a way to be transformative in our giving and looked to the University of Chicago and asked, 'What is the nature of what's in our bodies that helps us stay well?'" said **Ashley Joyce**, AM'01, president of The Duchossois Family Foundation. "They came back with an answer that connected all the dots,

confirming the potential for a new science of wellness that fundamentally explores how the immune system and microbiome interact."

Focusing on factors crucial to maintaining wellness could greatly expand the tools available to medical researchers and entrepreneurs. Early targets identified by institute scientists envision a potential future in which peanuts, milk, and eggs could safely return to school menus; children with asthma play outside, confident they can breathe without inhalers; inexpensive sensors help families adjust their homes to optimize health; doctors guide patients to foods and probiotics to combat obesity; technologies pinpoint the microbes needed to treat and prevent autoimmune diseases; probiotics and prebiotics improve the effectiveness of cancer drugs and antidepressants; and judiciously used antibiotics reduce the impact of Alzheimer's disease.

The institute will build on insights already gained from research at the University of Chicago.

"The family recognized the University's and Medical Center's leadership in genomics, the human immune

system, data analytics, and the microbiome," said **T. Conrad Gilliam**, dean for basic science in the Division of the Biological Sciences, who will lead efforts to launch the institute. "The new institute will inte-

grate these areas into this new science focused on long-standing health and the body's natural ability to maintain wellness."

The Duchossois Family Institute will support leading technologies and services including a clinical repository to maintain biological samples; microbial cultivation and analysis tools; a next-generation platform to identify biomarkers that mediate between the microbiome and the immune system; medicinal chemistry to pinpoint biomarkers and develop more effective therapies; high-throughput genetic sequencing for microbial DNA; and a data commons for sharing large amounts of microbial, environmental, and medical information.

The Duchossois Family Institute's

efforts will bring together investigators across the University of Chicago as well as affiliates at Argonne National Laboratory, the Marine Biological Laboratory, and eventually many more partners.

In addition, the University will embed commercialization specialists from its Polsky Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation within the institute to promote participation and support of the business community to further accelerate innovation. Polsky's proven expertise will ensure that the intellectual property generated is protected, licensed, and potentially spun off for business development for the benefit of participating institutions and the entire region.

"Sustainability and entrepreneurship are critical to the success of this new endeavor," said Craig Duchossois, a longtime trustee of both the University and the medical center. "The fact that we are able to leverage so many resources at one university means we can aggressively advance the progress of this new science and help society."

The family's gift continues a history of giving to UChicago that spans 37 years, inspired by the care that Beverly Duchossois, late wife of Richard Duchossois, received at what was then called the University of Chicago Hospital. In 1980 Richard Duchossois established the Beverly E. Duchossois Cancer Fund in memory of his wife.

In the years since, the family has given the University a total of \$37 million to drive innovation and transformative care at the medical center, including a named professorship and several cancer research funds. That amount includes a \$21 million gift in 1994 to establish the Duchossois Center for Advanced Medicine, which is home to outpatient specialty clinics, diagnostic centers, and treatment facilities at the University of Chicago Medicine.

"We are honored and privileged to be the beneficiary of such enormous generosity and are excited by what the science can accomplish," said **Kenneth S. Polonsky**, dean of the Division of the Biological Sciences and the Pritzker School of Medicine and executive vice president of medical affairs. "The gift invests in a core strength of UChicago Medicine: our basic science research and our ability to quickly translate that research for the benefit of patients."

THE FAMILY RECOGNIZED THE UNIVERSITY'S AND MEDICAL CENTER'S LEADERSHIP IN GENOMICS, THE HUMAN IMMUNE SYSTEM, DATA ANALYTICS, AND THE MICROBIOME.



The Alamo. Built 1718. San Antonio, Texas

The Alamo is one of San Antonio's five Spanish missions.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

On a mission

Susan Snow, AB'84, worked to gain World Heritage designation for five Texas landmarks.

Many of us have forgotten everything we learned about the Alamo—except that we're supposed to remember it.

So, a quick refresher: the Alamo, or Mission San Antonio de Valero, was one of five missions established in San Antonio in the 18th century. Like Spain's other missions in what are now California, Texas, and Mexico, it was intended to convert the region's indigenous peoples to Christianity and to provide a territorial foothold for Spain.

In 1836 about 200 Texan rebels died trying to defend the Alamo, by then a military outpost, from Mexican forces. Their defeat inspired general Sam Houston's famous rallying cry as he led the Republic of Texas to independence from Mexico later that year.

Susan Snow, AB'84, needs no reminding. An archaeologist for the National Park Service in San Antonio, Snow coordinated—or “cat herded,” as she likes to say—the effort to gain World Heritage designation for the five San Antonio missions from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The five sites were nominated together, though the Alamo is operated by the Texas General Land Office, while the other four missions are run by the National Park Service.

When the UNESCO nod came in 2015, it was a proud moment for San Antonio. It meant the missions had “the same global influence as the Taj Mahal or the pyramids of Giza,” Snow says. They are now among 23 World Heritage sites in the United States (others include the Grand Canyon and the Statue of Liberty) and more than a thousand worldwide.

Before moving to San Antonio, Snow studied Latin American and European colonial archaeology, first at UChicago and then at the University of Calgary. That prepared her for the work awaiting her in San Antonio, which includes education, preservation, and collections management for the four missions that are part of the National Park Service.

At many other mission sites in California and Texas, only the churches have survived. In San Antonio, every component of the mission system remains, from farm fields to workshops and granaries. Not only are the churches still standing, several are active parishes.

Long before those churches were built, south Texas was home to nomadic tribes of hunter-gatherers, collectively called the Coahuiltecan. Like other indigenous populations near Spanish missions, their numbers plunged in the early mission period because of disease, conflicts with the Spanish and other native groups,

WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER'S INDEX ROCKEFELLER VOWS

Year of the first wedding in Rockefeller Chapel:

1928

Guests at the 2015 Scavvenwedding, a real wedding that was also part of Scav Hunt:

900

Total number of points for Scavvenwedding-related items:

121

Minutes of carillon prelude music offered at a Rockefeller Chapel ceremony:

30

Years since the wedding of Jay and Sharon Rockefeller (the most recent members of the Rockefeller family to marry at the chapel):

50

Rockefeller Chapel brides who have appeared on TLC's *Say Yes to the Dress*:

1

and the introduction of new sexual mores that reduced birth rates. Some Coahuiltecan languages and cultures were destroyed altogether, while others were reshaped through religious conversion and intermarriage propelled by the missions.

The gradual melding of Spanish and Coahuiltecan cultures gave rise to the distinctive Tejano culture that characterizes South Texas today. “You can’t be from San Antonio or live in San Antonio without being influenced today on a daily basis by the missions that were established here in the 1700s,” Snow says.

Snow, along with many civic partners in San Antonio, spent nine years

convincing UNESCO of the missions’ enduring importance. Each stage of the process required meetings, proposals, and paperwork. The nomination first had to earn the support of the US secretary of the interior, then undergo review by multiple federal agencies before advancing to UNESCO for consideration.

To gain World Heritage status, sites must prove they are of “outstanding universal value” by meeting one or more of 10 selection criteria. The missions made their case under criterion two: “to exhibit an important interchange of human values.”

Not all Texans were thrilled by the prospect of UNESCO’s imprimatur.

Shortly before the decision on World Heritage status came down, one state senator proposed a bill to prohibit foreign control of the Alamo. It stalled after fellow lawmakers pointed out that World Heritage designation does not affect a site’s ownership.

Yet by and large, San Antonians have “really embraced the status,” Snow says. She hopes community events like the annual World Heritage celebration in September will help locals remember “they have this important resource here and that it should be part of their bragging rights too.” After all, “it’s the history of the world that we’re preserving.”

—Susie Allen, AB’09

CITATIONS

CELIAC CULPRIT?

Reovirus is a childhood bug so mild you might not know you had it. But a new study published April 7 in *Science*—whose authors include **Bana Jabri**, professor of medicine, and postdoctoral scholars **Romain Bouziat** and **Reinhard Hinterleitner**—reveals that the otherwise innocuous virus could trigger the onset of celiac disease in certain genetically susceptible people. Roughly 35 percent of Americans carry genes predisposing them to celiac, yet only 1 percent develop it. The team wondered if viral infection could explain the discrepancy. To test the theory, they exposed mice to two different strains of reovirus. One strain, called T1L, triggered an aggressive immune response when the mice were fed a diet containing gluten. For the study’s second phase, the researchers turned to human patients. Celiac sufferers, they found, have many more antibodies against reovirus than their gluten-tolerant counterparts, suggesting they were once exposed to it. The study raises the possibility that a vaccine could be used to prevent the onset of celiac.

SELF-EDITING CEPHALOPODS

Coleoid cephalopods—octopuses, squid, and cuttlefish—display remarkably advanced behavior. Octopuses



Octopuses, squid, and cuttlefish are the RNA editors in chief of the animal kingdom.

can open jars and escape from aquariums; squid communicate by changing the color of their skin. What makes these feats possible? New research from a team at the UChicago-affiliated Marine Biological Laboratory suggests a genetic process called RNA editing may be the secret. Normally RNA faithfully translates the instructions it receives from DNA into proteins. According to the study, published in the journal *Cell* on April 6, cephalopods tinker with their RNA during the translation process, allowing them to create an abundance of different proteins from the same DNA sequence. The researchers noted that RNA editing is common in the behaviorally sophisticated coleoids but not

in their more primitive cousins, the nautiloid cephalopods—a hint that this unusual genetic behavior might be at the root of their intelligence.

DOUBLE STANDARD

When it comes to getting away with financial misconduct, it’s a man’s world, according to a March working paper coauthored by Chicago Booth associate professor of finance **Gregor Matvos**; visiting professor of finance **Amit Seru**; and the University of Minnesota’s **Mark Egan**, AM’12, PhD’15. Male brokers and investment advisers are three times more likely than their female counterparts to have at least one report of misconduct, but women are 20 percent

more likely to get fired for the behavior—and 30 percent less likely to find a new job within a year. Women are especially likely to face harsh penalties if they work at a firm with a higher percentage of male owners and executives.

STRONG P@SSWORDS

Though we all know we shouldn’t use the name of our pet or our childhood address as a password, many of us don’t know what to use instead. **Blase Ur**, Neubauer Family Assistant Professor in Computer Science, and collaborators at Carnegie Mellon University developed a new tool that suggests better passwords. It made a difference in user behavior, the accompanying online study found. The tool uses an artificial neural network—a brain-like web of information—to learn and identify common password trends, and explains why certain passwords are strong or weak. (“johnboyer17,” for instance, flunks because it includes a common name and a year.) “Our new meter led users to create stronger passwords that were no harder to remember than passwords created without the feedback,” Ur said. Users can test the tool at cups.cs.cmu.edu/meter.

—Susie Allen, AB’09

Proof of concept

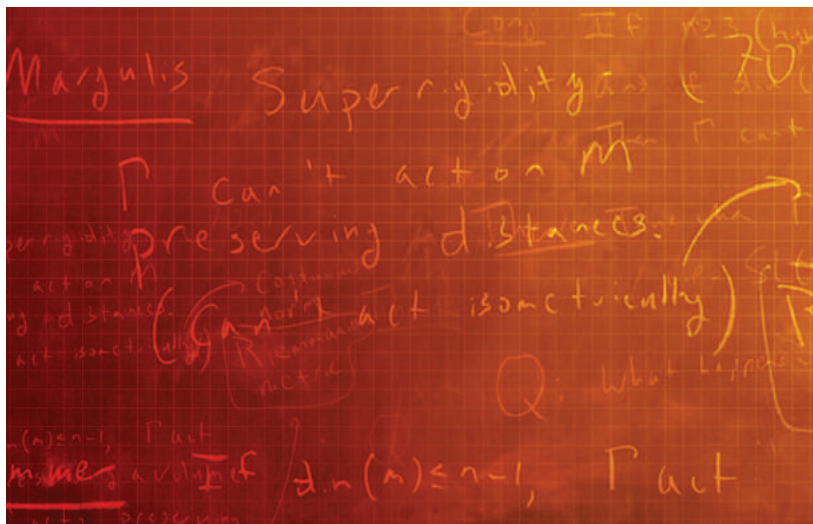
Three mathematicians team up to advance Zimmer's conjecture. Yes, that Zimmer.

When president **Robert J. Zimmer** arrived at the University of Chicago in 1977 as a Dickson Instructor of Mathematics, he continued the work he had started as a graduate student at Harvard and prolifically published on while a faculty member at the US Naval Academy. This research concerned symmetries, a fundamental concept in mathematics. "The first examples one thinks about are geometric in nature—e.g., rotations of a sphere—but symmetry plays a very important role, and often a surprising role, in a much wider range of mathematical questions," Zimmer explains.

As a UChicago mathematics professor, he refined this research, which also includes ergodic theory and differential geometry, and developed what is now known as the Zimmer program, a body of work first outlined in the early 1980s. Zimmer's work was influential in part because, building on the Fields Medal work of mathematician Gregory Margulis, he introduced new connections between disparate subfields, spurring research by several generations of mathematicians.

Work on the Zimmer program had been active for around 25 years when researchers drifted into other areas about a decade ago. "The possible progress on much easier special cases of the Zimmer program was tapped out," says UChicago mathematics professor **Benson Farb**, "and everyone was simply completely stuck."

But work on those problems sprang back to life in fall 2016 with a collaboration between **Aaron Brown** and **Sebastian Hurtado-Salazar**, who held the same Dickson Instructor positions Zimmer held at UChicago (Brown is now assistant professor of mathematics), and Indiana University professor **David Fisher**, SM'94, PhD'99, a former doctoral student of



Zimmer called the scholars' breakthrough "original, powerful, and beautiful."

Zimmer's. They made "what may be the biggest breakthrough ever on the Zimmer program, verifying a large chunk of Zimmer's conjecture by using a host of new ideas," says Farb. "The right people with the right ideas can do wonders," says Zimmer, who met with the three at the Quad Club following the release of their proof.

The collection of symmetries of any mathematical object is known as a group, and "one of the fundamental and very useful questions is, what is the relationship between a mathematical object and the collection of symmetries?" says Zimmer. "What does each one say about the other? This seemingly simple question has immense implications throughout mathematics."

The Zimmer program looks at symmetry groups of higher-dimensional objects called simple Lie groups and lattices, and the Zimmer conjecture asserts these groups are highly rigid—that is, they appear in only very specific ways that can be explicitly described in great detail. Thus, says Farb, it "posits an essentially complete description of a wide swath of symmetries."

The Lie groups and lattices that the Zimmer program described, says Hurtado-Salazar, "sit very naturally" in higher-dimensional space. "The philosophy is that they always appear in a specified natural way." In more

technical terms, he adds, "the proof gives certainty to the rigidity properties of these objects." That was expected by the conjectures, "but in math, if there's no proof, there's nothing. Zimmer had intuition and a lot of evidence. Now there's complete certainty—if there's no mistake!" Brown adds that the team hasn't yet proven the full conjecture. "We proved it for one case of objects. We're now working on the other case."

"It is particularly gratifying that this was achieved by two young mathematicians at Chicago and a former doctoral student of mine," says Zimmer. "Their arguments are original, powerful, and

beautiful, and I was surprised by some of the particular techniques that were involved." Now that one case has been proven, he hopes that the other will follow and that the new techniques, when fully worked out, will yield more results. After all, he says, "One only makes conjectures in the hope they will be proven."

Zimmer says he no longer has time for serious original thought in mathematics, but he follows what others are doing in the area and occasionally has exchanges with colleagues. "I remain totally fascinated by these problems," he says, "although I seem to have escaped my hourly obsession with them."—Maureen Searcy

SYMMETRY PLAYS A VERY IMPORTANT ROLE, AND OFTEN A SURPRISING ROLE, IN A MUCH WIDER RANGE OF MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

White noise

What listening to icebergs tells us about the future of the Antarctic.

Forty-one years ago **Douglas MacAyeal** was a Princeton graduate student on his first field expedition to Antarctica. Standing on a vast, barren sheet of ice at the bottom of the world, “you could see almost beyond the horizon,” recalls MacAyeal, UChicago professor of geophysical sciences. He was captivated. Surrounded by an endless snowscape underneath a clear blue sky, “you get thinking that you are the only person in the world that has ever walked within that view.”

MacAyeal was also standing on the precipice of a relatively new scientific field. The term “global warming” had been coined a year before his first voyage to Antarctica, and he joined the University’s geophysical sciences department in 1983, just as research was beginning to suggest the threat that greenhouse warming might pose to ice in Antarctica and elsewhere.

“The visceral act of being in Antarctica coupled with the fact that it was such a pioneering new area of study swept me away,” he says. “I couldn’t not be a glaciologist.”

MacAyeal studies the behavior of large ice sheets, also known as continental glaciers—how they move, melt, and break apart—and combines fieldwork with computer modeling and theory to understand how this behavior is related to climate change. Over the course of his career, which has included 13 expeditions to Antarctica, he’s seen the continent’s ice and very shape change as the global climate does.

He’s heard those changes too.

In 2001 MacAyeal was studying an iceberg with a surface area larger than Connecticut that had broken off from Antarctica’s ice shelves, the permanent floating masses of ice that surround the continent. Icebergs are the main way ice leaves Antarctica; as snow falls “it builds up to the point where it actually has to flow off.” The snow turns into sheets of ice that slide toward the

ocean, slowed by the ice shelves. (If Antarctica were an upside-down pie tin, he says, the ice shelves would be the lip.) Eventually, pieces of ice break off, or calve, into the ocean as icebergs. Glaciologists closely monitor this process, comparing the amount of snow falling on the continent to the amount of ice drifting away—“like bank accountants,” says MacAyeal.

He also wanted to observe an iceberg as it floated into warmer waters, to help better model what might happen to the rest of Antarc-

tica if ocean temperatures continue to rise. Inspired by a colleague’s work monitoring underwater tremors, MacAyeal put seismometers on the

icebergs and started recording. From the varied sounds—such as the hours-long, solemn groan of two large icebergs scraping against each other and the sudden bang of an iceberg calving from an ice sheet—MacAyeal’s team found they could track the icebergs by the noises they make. So they kept listening.

The recordings provide more de-

THE ICEBERGS ARE DOING THINGS THAT WE WOULDN’T OTHERWISE BE ABLE TO SEE EITHER WITH A SATELLITE OR WITH HUMAN OBSERVATIONS.



MacAyeal’s collaborators Alison Banwell and Becky Goodsell venture across the surface of the McMurdo Ice Shelf to recover a water depth sensor.

PHOTO COURTESY DOUGLAS MACAYEAL



Physical Sciences Division graduate student Grant MacDonald and a National Science Foundation collaborator install a seismometer in an ice shelf to detect tremors associated with fractures and meltwater movement.

tailed information about the icebergs' movements and indicate when they are "doing things that we wouldn't otherwise be able to see either with a satellite or with human observations," MacAyeal says. For instance, they tip off researchers when an iceberg is being pushed by a current or beginning to break up.

Recently with his graduate students, MacAyeal recorded and studied the "snap, crackle, and pop" of a daily melting and freezing cycle of the top layer of an Antarctic ice shelf. The ice shelves have become a primary focus for MacAyeal as increasingly warm water has affected the ice's ability to refreeze, and larger, heavier pools of meltwater strain the remaining ice, further speeding up the shelves' disin-

tegration. The smaller these shelves, the less "buttressing," in glaciologist speak, they provide, meaning the continent's ice sheets will more quickly become icebergs. Then it's like "pouring more ice cubes into the cocktail bowl," says MacAyeal—sea levels will rise.

Modern glaciology is focused on sea level change, as MacAyeal told Anthony Bourdain when the CNN host trekked to McMurdo Station, the largest research base in Antarctica, this spring for an episode of his show *Parts Unknown*. Over a drink at one of the research station's three bars, MacAyeal explained that "we're still trying to figure out what Antarctica is doing in terms of sea levels"—how changes in the ice shelves or the iceberg calving process will affect the

world beyond McMurdo. The goal is to create "some kind of a solid, reliable statement about what cities like San Francisco and New York and Shanghai have to plan for."

The United Nations currently estimates that the world's sea levels are on track to rise more than 40 centimeters by 2100, a prediction based on MacAyeal's work and that of many other glaciologists. In the 1980s and 1990s, MacAyeal was one of only a few scientists creating models of Antarctic ice sheets; now, he estimates, the number of glaciologists "has grown by a factor of 10 to 100." None knows for sure how a changing Antarctica will change the world, but they're doing everything they can to find out.

—Helen Gregg, AB'09

Busting barriers

Students work to honor monumental women on campus.

There isn't much to remind anyone that Georgiana Simpson was here—just a few documents in the Special Collections Research Center, her biography and photo on a University website. A slim hardcover copy of her master's thesis, a study of an 11th-century German poem, is tucked away in the stacks of Mansueto Library.

But almost a century ago, Simpson, AB 1911, AM 1920, PhD 1921, made history as the first African American woman at UChicago—and one of the first in the nation—to earn a doctorate. And soon her likeness will be a daily sight for students walking through the Reynolds Club.

Born in Washington, DC, in 1866, Simpson began teaching in a local elementary school at 19. In 1896, encouraged by a former teacher of her own, Simpson spent 18 months in Germany studying the language and literature. When she returned to Washington, she put her skills to use as a German teacher at what became Dunbar High School.

Simpson enrolled at UChicago in 1907 and lived in Green Hall until several white residents complained. Dean of women Marion Talbot and Sophonisba Breckinridge, PhM 1897, PhD 1901, JD 1904, head of the residence hall, had made an executive decision to allow Simpson to live in Green, but when University president Harry Pratt Judson got back from summer vacation, he reversed the decision, saying she had to move off campus.

Despite this painful experience, Simpson came back to the University to begin her graduate work in 1917. After earning a PhD—her doctoral dissertation focused on the work of Johann Gottfried von Herder, considered a forerunner of German romanticism—Simpson continued her teaching career at Dunbar and edited and annotated a French biography of Haitian revolutionary Toussaint Louverture.



Simpson earned her PhD at age 55.

She was offered a faculty position at Howard University in 1931 and spent the remainder of her career there.

In an effort to make sure Simpson's accomplishments are not forgotten, rising fourth-years **Asya Akca** and **Shae Omonijo** have raised about \$30,000 for a bronze bust of the pioneering scholar, to be unveiled in the Reynolds Club this fall.

The pair came to the project from different angles. During high school in Louisville, Kentucky, Akca grew interested in creating monuments to honor notable local women. When she arrived in Hyde Park and joined Student Government, she saw an opportunity to continue that work in her new home. After attending a talk at the Regenstein Library about UChicago's women founders, she set her sights on a sculpture of Talbot.

Meanwhile, just for fun, Omonijo had been spending time in Special Collections trying to determine which College house **Bernie Sanders**, AB'64, had lived in (she never found the answer). Her study of campus housing led her to Simpson's story.

"We were talking in the C-Shop one day," Omonijo says, "and I said, 'There was this one dean who kept trying to keep Dr. Simpson on campus, but I don't know her name.' And Asya said, 'Dean Talbot?'"

Thus was born the Monumental Women Project, dedicated to creating public monuments of UChicago's female trailblazers, starting with Simpson and Talbot.

The students had no idea how to commission a public sculpture—Omonijo says she'd never even taken an art class—so they sought advice from staff at the Logan Center and the Smart Museum.

They soon discovered that, even with a \$9,500 grant from Student Government's Uncommon Fund, which supports student projects on campus, raising enough money to honor both Simpson and Talbot would be a daunting task. They decided to focus on Simpson first and hired local sculptor Preston Jackson, who has done commissioned work around the Midwest. UChicago Crowdfunding helped them raise money on top of the Uncommon Fund grant. The provost's office, UChicago Arts Student Creativity Grants, and the Reynolds Club Endowment Fund kicked in too.

The students called on sources around the world as they researched a plaque to accompany the bust of Simpson. When they met with the former national historian of Simpson's sorority, Alpha Kappa Alpha—located a few blocks from campus—they ended up with another donation to the project. The two also spoke to associate professor of American history **Adam Green**, AB'85, to learn about the experience of African American women in Chicago during Simpson's era.

The women worked with Facilities Services to find an appropriate location on campus. They note with delight that when unveiled, Simpson's bust, in the corridor leading to Mandel Hall, will face a bronze plaque of Judson—making him a neighbor of the woman he forced out of campus housing.

Both Akca and Omonijo are political science majors. Akca, who has a concentration in international relations, wants to work in foreign policy. Omonijo, a human rights minor, plans on a JD/PhD and an academic career.

Simpson's story, Omonijo says, was a vivid reminder that "too many black people have sacrificed so much" to give other students of color the opportunity to pursue graduate education.

In keeping alive Simpson's legacy, Akca and Omonijo are helping create their own, Omonijo says. "It's important to leave something behind, to say: this is what women can accomplish when their stories aren't hidden."

—Jeanie Chung

FIG. 1 TAX AND SPEND ECONOMICS

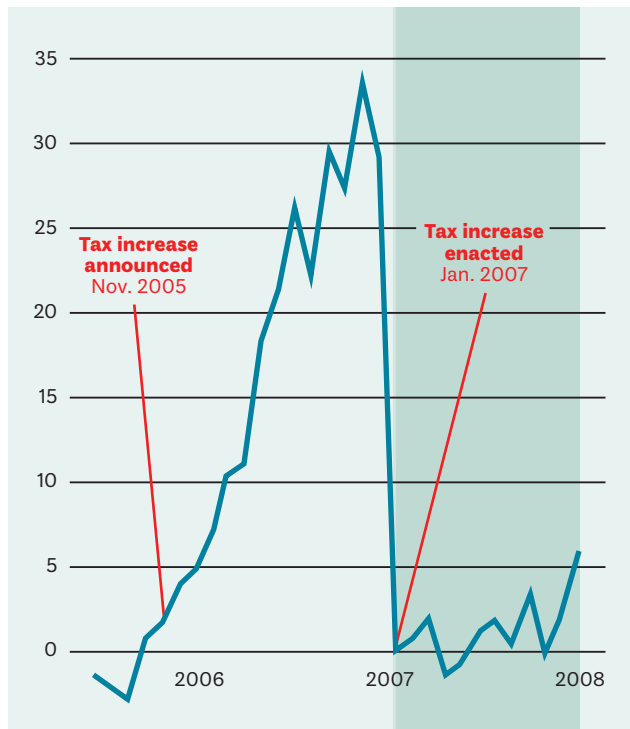
In December 1991, as the US economy was still struggling out of an eight-month recession, a University of Michigan economist published an op-ed in the *New York Times* advocating an unconventional strategy for stimulating the economy—an announcement that after one year, a national consumption tax would be added to states' sales taxes. Consumer spending would get a boost from Americans rushing to make big-ticket purchases before the new tax took effect, he reasoned, and it wouldn't be a drain on the federal budget like tax cuts or deficit spending. Over the next 25 years other economists published similar proposals featuring an announced future tax increase, though these were theoretical exercises without real-world data.

A few years after the United States recovered from the Great Recession, Chicago Booth assistant professor Michael Weber was exploring unconventional fiscal policies like these. He realized he would be able to take a preannounced sales tax hike beyond a thought experiment—such a tax had already been levied, and he had been there to witness its effects.

Weber was an undergraduate in his native Germany in November 2005 when the government announced that, to bring Germany into compliance with European Union regulations, it would raise the country's value added tax (essentially a sales tax) by 3 percentage points, effective January 2007.

Using data on consumer attitudes and spending habits from a marketing research firm, Weber and colleagues from the University of California, Berkeley, and the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology analyzed 2,000 German households' willingness to purchase furniture, electronics, cars, jewelry, and other high-price durable goods from 2000 to 2013. The researchers then compared the Germans' propensity to

PERCENTAGE-POINT DIFFERENCE IN WILLINGNESS TO MAKE PURCHASES
COMPARED TO SIMILAR HOUSEHOLDS OUTSIDE GERMANY



spend with that of similar households in EU countries without looming VAT increases.

The data showed a sharp spike in the German households' proclivity to buy these big-ticket items in the 14 months between the tax hike announcement and the effective date; in November 2006 Germans were 34 percent more willing to buy costly durable goods compared with the other Europeans and with their 2005 baseline levels. Weber and his colleagues calculated that the increased motivation to spend resulted in a 10.3 percent uptick in actual durable goods consumption in Germany over those 14 months. After the higher tax went into effect, Germans' appetite for big purchases dropped, but only to preannouncement levels.

Weber even personally saw the impending tax increase spur a consumer into action—he remembers

his father purchased a new car a few months before he had planned to in order to avoid paying the higher tax.

Like other economists, Weber and his coresearchers advocate making the policy budget neutral by pairing an announced sales tax increase with income tax cuts, or possibly direct cash payments, for lower-income households to offset the regressive nature of the policy and give more people more buying power.

The study's findings "might be a little bit behind" for the United States right now, says Weber, as the American economy is on an upswing. But the policy could be beneficial to a country like Italy, which has experienced three decades of negative growth and has high budget deficits. And it wouldn't be a bad idea to "keep our gunpowder dry," he says, for the next time the US economy needs a boost.

—Helen Gregg, AB'09

Emotional dividends

Denise Shull, AM'95, helps Wall Streeters get in touch with their softer sides.

Wall Street traders aren't known for being touchy-feely. Still, says **Denise Shull**, AM'95, "there's a reason why trading desks have the reputation of phones getting smashed. It's hardly like they're unemotional."

As a Wall Street performance coach, Shull has been helping traders untangle what she describes as the "spaghetti bowl" of their emotions since 2004. It's a niche industry—there are only about a dozen other people in Shull's line of work—that combines sports psychology, psychoanalysis, and mindfulness-based practices to help hotshot traders succeed in the markets. Some perfor-

mance coaches are employed full time at hedge funds and financial firms; others, like Shull, work with a variety of companies and individuals.

Fans of Showtime's *Billions* might recognize the job description. Shull was one of the inspirations for the character of Wendy Rhoades, played by Maggie Siff, an in-house performance coach at the fictional hedge fund Axe Capital. (Shull also served as a consultant for the show.)

Many of Shull's clients seek her help because they find themselves repeating the same mistakes. "Like that old Britney Spears song, 'Oops, I Did it Again,'" Shull says. "That's how traders and portfolio managers find themselves in my office." In her book, *Market Mind Games: A Radical Psychology of Investing, Trading, and Risk* (McGraw Hill, 2012), she describes one client who struggled with the impulse to bail out of his trades too soon, "before it blows up in my face." Another was prone to impulsive decisions

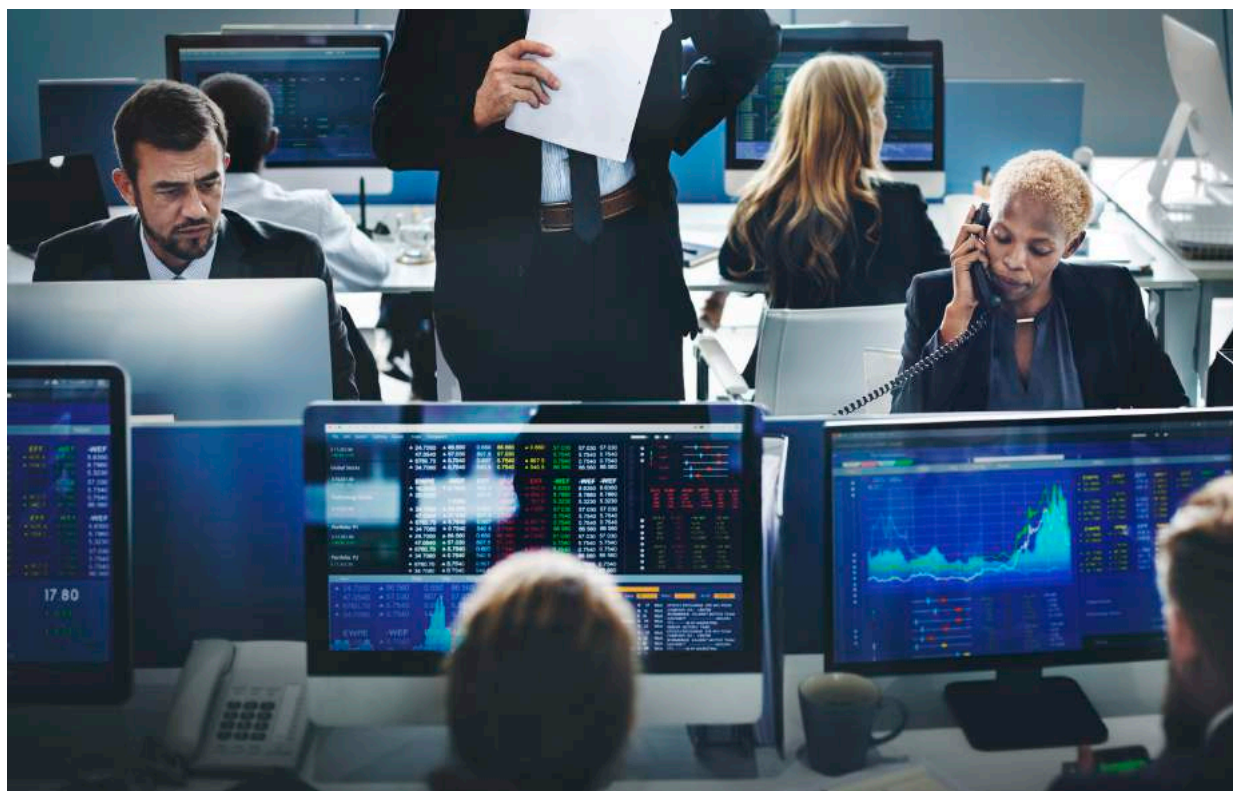
she knew were foolish every time she found herself on a winning streak.

"It's clear to me that I was meant to be doing this," Shull says. As a student in UChicago's Master of Arts Program in the Social Sciences (MAPSS), she focused on biopsychology, a field that unites neuroscience research with psychoanalytic insights about unconscious desires and urges.

But rather than getting a PhD, which she briefly considered, Shull followed the advice of several friends who worked at the Chicago Board Options Exchange and thought she'd do well in the industry. She spent the next decade as a trader and trading desk manager.

Still, a desire to understand the mind's mysteries tugged at her. So alongside her day job, Shull enrolled in the Mid-Manhattan Institute of Psychoanalysis as a hobby and revised her thesis for publication in the *Annals of Modern Psychoanalysis*. When her contacts in the financial industry discovered her unusual combination

THERE'S A REASON WHY TRADING DESKS HAVE THE REPUTATION OF PHONES GETTING SMASHED.



All the feels: Wall Streeters shouldn't resist their emotions, Shull argues. By learning to understand and acknowledge their feelings, traders can actually improve their performance.

of expertise, Shull began getting offers to lecture and work with traders one-on-one.

By 2010 coaching had become a full-time job and had given Shull enough material for her book. In the past year, she's begun to expand her clientele to include athletes as well as traders.

Shull scoffs at some of the advice traditionally given to struggling traders—make a plan, follow the plan, be disciplined, leave your feelings out of it. Sure, she says, plans and discipline are great, but “trade with no emotion? It's not doable.”

In fact, she points out, psychological studies suggest that emotion is central to all decision making. “Our emotions are meant to help us,” she says. Feelings are “signals that have information in them. If you just try to overpower them, what typically happens is that the signal gets louder or stronger or diverted into something else.”

Shull thinks it's crucial that traders learn to acknowledge their feelings, not resist them. Although they might not realize it, traders are in a long-term relationship with the “ultimate authority figure”—the market—and it's as complex as any personal relationship. “How are they playing out their self-image ... with this partner of the market?” she asks.

In her sessions, Shull helps clients identify unconscious patterns of feeling and behavior that date back to childhood and inform their choices as adults. Excessive caution may stem from a desire to please perfectionistic parents, and risky behavior from a hunger to rebel. Over time, identifying and resisting these patterns becomes more and more natural and automatic.

It's helped her too. As a trader, “I was always very, very good at getting out of a losing position—cut your loss, get out before it gets worse,” Shull says. On one particularly volatile day several years ago, as she found herself facing what looked like a huge loss, she was tempted to do just that. But Shull reminded herself that sudden drops in the market nearly always rebound, and that her impulse to take the loss was “my over-responsible, follow-the-rules, good-girl personality” at work. She practiced what she preaches to clients and hung on to her position a little longer. “And I actually made money.”

—Susie Allen, AB'09

NEXT GENERATION SUPER SOAKER



The 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill was devastating both because of its size—some 134 million gallons of crude bled into the Gulf of Mexico—and its form. The leaking oil didn't just remain a slick floating on the ocean's surface. Instead it formed plumes that sank deep into the water column, where existing cleanup and containment methods, such as skimming, controlled burns, and physical barriers called booms, couldn't capture it.

That's what pushed scientists at Argonne National Laboratory to develop a type of foam that collects oil both on and beneath the ocean's surface. Called the Oleo Sponge, the new material can absorb 90 times its own weight. And not only is the sponge itself reusable, the oil it captures can be wrung out and reclaimed. Seth Darling, a scientist with Argonne's Center for Nanoscale Materials, a fellow of the UChicago Institute for Molecular Engineering, and one of the inventors of the Oleo Sponge, said the material “offers a set of possibilities that, as far as we

know, are unprecedented.”

The sponge consists of foam coated in oleophilic, or “oil-loving,” molecules. To bind the two together, Darling and his collaborator Jeff Elam, a chemist at Argonne, used a technique they developed called sequential infiltration synthesis. SIS allowed the researchers to grow a layer of metal oxide on the foam's interior surface that acts as a glue for the oil-loving molecules. The result is a material that's highly absorbent and durable—the Oleo Sponge can be used hundreds of times without breaking down.

In December 2016, the Oleo Sponge was put to the test in a massive saltwater tank at the National Oil Spill Response Research and Renewable Energy Test Facility in Leonardo, New Jersey, where it lapped up underwater crude and diesel oil with no trouble. Now the team is working to commercialize the product in hopes of making it more widely available within the next five years.—Susie Allen, AB'09

FOR THE RECORD



RIKA MANSUETO JOINS BOARD

Rika Mansueto, AB'91, vice president of the Mansueto Foundation, was elected to the University of Chicago Board of Trustees and began her initial five-year term at the May board meeting. Mansueto studied anthropology in the College before joining Morningstar, Inc., where she worked as an editor and stock analyst. A 2016 gift from Mansueto and her husband, **Joe Mansueto**, AB'78, MBA'80, established the Mansueto Institute for Urban Innovation, a hub for research on issues affecting cities, and their 2008 gift helped support construction of the Joe and Rika Mansueto Library. Rika Mansueto serves on the advisory board of Teach for America Chicago-Northwest Indiana and the executive committee of the board of Francis W. Parker School.



NEW LEADERSHIP ROLE FOR NIRENBERG

David Nirenberg, dean of the Social Sciences Division since 2014, was named executive vice provost effective July 1. Nirenberg will facilitate strategic, budgetary, and administrative coordination between the divisions and the College. The Edgar D. Jannotta Distinguished Service Professor of Medieval History and Social

Thought, Nirenberg studies the interaction between Jewish, Christian, and Muslim societies. He was the founding Roman Family Director of the Neubauer Collegium for Culture and Society.



LAB'S LEADER

Charles H. Abelmann was appointed director of the Laboratory Schools and began in the role July 1, after seven years as head of the Barrie School in Silver Spring, Maryland. Abelmann previously oversaw World Bank investments in educational programs in Indonesia, China, and Mongolia and was a principal at a Washington, DC, public school. At Lab, founded in 1896 by education reformer John Dewey, Abelmann leads the nursery school and kindergarten, primary school, lower school, middle school, and high school.

OVERSEEING THE OI

Christopher Woods, associate professor of Sumerian in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations and an expert in Sumerian writing and language, became the 13th director of the Oriental Institute July 1. The OI is a leading interdisciplinary center for research on civilizations of the ancient Near East whose museum attracts about 60,000 visitors a year. Woods succeeds professor of archaeology **Gil Stein**, director from 2002 to 2017, who assumed the new post of senior advisor to the provost for cultural heritage.

IN THE INTERIM

On July 1 **Deborah Gorman-Smith**, the Emily Klein Gidwitz Professor and deputy dean

for research and faculty development at the School of Social Service Administration, began a two-year term as interim dean of the SSA.

Gorman-Smith succeeds **Neil Guterman**, who was named dean of the New York University Silver School of Social Work in May. Gorman-Smith's research focuses on the development, risk, and prevention of aggression and violence, particularly among urban minority youth.

Childhood development expert **Amanda Woodward** was named interim dean of the Division of the Social Sciences. Her one-year appointment began July 1. Woodward, the William S. Gray Distinguished Service Professor of Psychology, has made fundamental discoveries about the development of social cognition in infants and young children, and was a founding member of the UChicago Center for Early Childhood Research. She joined the faculty in 1993.



AN ARMY OF TWO

On June 10, hours after receiving their College diplomas, **Garrett Healy** and **Sarah Starr**, both AB'17, were commissioned as officers in the US Army. Theirs was the first commissioning ceremony at the University since the return to campus of the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) last year. Healy, a biology major, and Starr, a double major in mathematics and political science, attained the rank of second lieutenant.

HIGH HONORS

Three members of the College Class of 2018 earned prestigious

scholarships. **Soreti Teshome**, a public policy and comparative race and ethnic studies major, is one of 62 students awarded a 2017 Harry S. Truman Scholarship, which supports exceptional students pursuing careers in public service. Chemistry and biochemistry major **Pradnya Narkhede** and physics and mathematics major **Clare Singer** received Barry Goldwater Scholarships, which recognize and support college sophomores and juniors who show great promise in the natural sciences, mathematics, and engineering.



TOP COP

Kenton W. Rainey was named chief of police for the University of Chicago Police Department, effective July 1. Most recently Rainey served as the chief of police for the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit Police Department. Rainey supervises UCPD's approximately 100 members and serves as its representative on campus and in the neighboring communities. Rainey will work to develop innovative crime prevention strategies and community policing programs.

ALL ABOARD

A long-shuttered Chicago Transit Authority Green Line station house will be given new life as a welcome center for the Washington Park neighborhood and the Arts Block, an arts and culture corridor UChicago is working to establish along East Garfield Boulevard. The welcome center, to open in 2018, will offer space for community programming, such as an incubator for local small businesses.

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: PHOTOGRAPHY BY JEAN LACHAT; UCHICAGO NEWS; UCHICAGO NEWS; PHOTOGRAPHY BY NANCY WONG; PHOTOGRAPHY BY JASON SMITH

Sharp observers

The writers and artists in Deborah Nelson's new book believe a world of suffering calls for a dispassionate eye.

Among the 20th-century women intellectuals discussed in associate professor of English **Deborah Nelson's** new book are College alumna Susan Sontag, AB'51, and Hannah Arendt, who taught in the John U. Nef Committee on Social Thought from 1963 to 1967. They and the other four thinkers in *Tough Enough: Arbus, Arendt, Didion, McCarthy, Sontag, Weil* (University of Chicago Press, 2017) were known for an outward toughness—or, in the eyes of their critics, heartlessness—that, Nelson contends, was more than a matter of style. It reflected a deliberate prioritizing of thought over feeling, a commitment to “the aesthetic, political, and moral obligation to face painful reality unsentimentally.”

For these writers and artists, that painful reality was human suffering on the massive scale witnessed during the Holocaust, the World Wars, and other 20th-century conflicts. As women, expected by their culture to be feeling creatures, Nelson writes, “they had to be unusually thoughtful about the choice to be unsentimental.”

What was the nature of the unsentimentality that each of the century's most prominent women intellectuals, in her own fashion, practiced and advocated? How was it different from simply not being sentimental? And why did they believe it was necessary? In an interview condensed and edited here, Nelson discussed her book with the *Magazine*.

—Laura Demanski, *AM'94*

What's the connection between toughness and unsentimentality?

I think toughness is the practice and unsentimentality is the result. One of the things I wanted to suggest is that unsentimentality is *something*—it's not the absence of emotion or the absence

of inflated emotion. You can identify it as a style. It's not affectless—Arendt thinks it's terrifying to be affectless in the face of great suffering. Unsentimentality is a practice of engagement; it's just not a practice of engaging other people's feelings about something.

Take the image I use at the beginning of the Mary McCarthy chapter, with McCarthy and Arendt standing on a subway platform looking out. It's that kind of thing: we're both looking at the world together, but we're not looking at each other's reactions. It's actually making you more sensitive to the world.

How can that be?

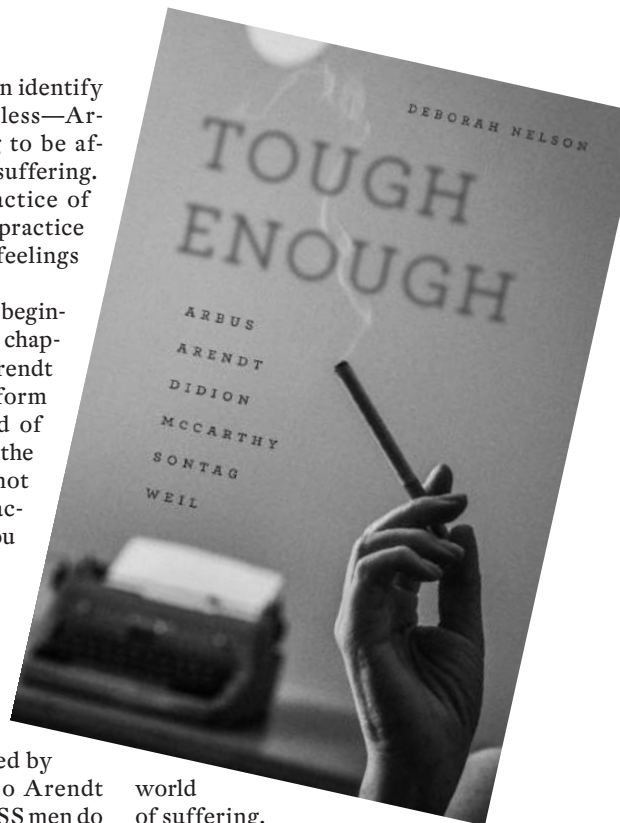
A lot of these women think that tenderness involves your attention to your own feelings and your *own* sense of being wounded by the thing you're seeing. So Arendt asks, how did rank-and-file SS men do these horrible things day after day? Their pity was directed toward themselves. I try to show how toughness involves the senses but not the emotions, which they argue dull or even anesthetize the sensory apparatus.

Sontag, you write, somewhat paradoxically wanted to control feeling in order to enhance feeling.

It doesn't really work, right? I'm not saying she's figured it out. I think she was wary of feeling too much but wanted to feel intensely. All of them have a sense that feeling is not subject to cultivation and training. Knowing and appreciating the world comes through the senses, which can be trained. That's what the original meaning of aesthetic is: the education of the senses. If you are overwhelmed by feeling, then you are not able to sense things.

Is this disciplining of feeling in the interest of the self?

No, I think it's in the interest of the world. You cannot develop proper citizenship if you are overcome or distracted or self-aggrandizing. I don't think it's about self-cultivation at all. It's about management of the self in the service of the world, whether that's in art or politics. You have to act in a



world of suffering.

You're not going to know what you're doing unless you can really look, without being overwhelmed.

They all believe that pain is just ordinary. The world hurts you, but you have to accept it, because you have to keep doing, looking, sharing, experiencing—even if it's making you feel uncertain about your beliefs or your actions, or making you feel that you don't know what's going to happen tomorrow. For Arendt you had to really resist the temptation to comfort, certainty, all of those things. That meant you had to live with a basic level of distress.

Do these thinkers have heirs today?

Rebecca Solnit [historian, activist, and National Book Critics Circle award winning author] is someone I might think of. She has that brash, vigorous kind of unsentimental prose. Obviously she's a feminist and she takes up issues that they wouldn't have touched. I would point to [professor and cultural critic] Laura Kipnis as well. I don't think there's any *one*. There are so many more women writing and getting published and finding audiences. The women in the book had the stage to themselves in a way that isn't possible anymore.



A Syrian Army soldier at the ruins of Palmyra's Temple of Bel, destroyed by the Islamic State group in 2015.

Heritage in peril

The market for looted antiquities has long posed a threat to cultural heritage and historical knowledge. Heightened instability in the Middle East, however, has increased the dimensions and stakes of the problem as terrorist organizations like the Islamic State group sell looted goods to fund their operations. Because the illicit antiquities market is international, crossing legal jurisdictions, it is tricky to detect, prosecute, and combat.

This spring the Neubauer Collegium for Culture and Society held the capstone conference of the three-year project *The Past for Sale: New Approaches to the Study of Ar-*

chaeological Looting. The project brought together archaeologists, legal scholars, economists, sociologists, and other experts to examine a problem that crosses borders both geographical and scholarly, and to explore policy solutions.

In a conversation excerpted here, the Magazine spoke to five of those experts: UChicago's **Lawrence Rothfield**, associate professor in the Department of English Language and Literature, and **Gil L. Stein**, senior advisor to the provost for cultural heritage and professor in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations; DePaul University's **Patty Gerstenblith**, distinguished research professor of law, and **Morag Kersel**, associate professor in the Department

of Anthropology; and **Fiona Greenland**, assistant professor of sociology at the University of Virginia. The conversation has been condensed and edited.

Magazine: What is so intractable and so urgent about this problem?

Gil Stein: It's appropriate to think of this as the perfect storm. Cultural heritage has to be looked at as a nonrenewable resource that's the history of world civilization. It's the physical evidence of who we are. You can think of it as like the fossil record of human evolution, of our cultural development. And it's being destroyed now at a faster rate than ever before in history.

VALENTY SHARIFULIN/TASS VIA GETTY IMAGES

This intractable problem of looting flourishes during conditions of a breakdown of security and warfare. And right now, we're seeing a massive crisis across the Middle East with wars in Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan.

Morag Kersel: I predominantly work in Jordan, Israel, and Palestine. So perhaps not the places we would first think of as where their cultural heritage is in jeopardy. But looting and the destruction of cultural heritage is a big problem in all three states. From an archaeological perspective, that impacts what we know about the past. I work at an early Bronze Age site, a cemetery that people have decimated in the quest of pots for sale, legally available now in the market in Israel. Because there's demand, there is looting. Ultimately it skews our understanding of past mortuary practices at an early Bronze Age site.

Patty Gerstenblith: As long as there's demand, there will be a desire to fill that demand. The end destination markets, particularly in Western Europe and North America, mean that the incentive to loot is at its core an economic incentive that will continue. The law has tried to reduce that incentive, but it's very difficult for a number of reasons.

When you look at an antiquity by itself, you can't tell whether it's a recently looted one or one that might have been looted 100 years ago. From an archaeological perspective, that may not make much difference. But if we're trying to reduce current market demand, then it does matter because somebody who buys a recently looted piece is feeding that international network with more money.

The other problem is that these objects pass through many different jurisdictions. The laws in those countries are different. The laws even at the point of origin may be different over time. Whether we would characterize a particular pot as illegal will vary depending on when it came out of the ground. It's very difficult to interdict the piece—usually through forfeiture—and return it.

We need more criminal prosecutions of those involved. That's very difficult because you have to show that they knew the piece was ille-



*Gil L. Stein
University of Chicago*



*Morag Kersel
DePaul University*



*Patty Gerstenblith
DePaul University*



*Lawrence Rothfield
University of Chicago*



*Fiona Greenland
University of Virginia*

gal, and you need the government to make this a high enough priority that they're willing to invest the resources in building a criminal case.

Lawrence Rothfield: It's one thing to try to stop the movement of already looted material across borders and into markets, but it's an equally difficult issue to provide the resources to help countries that are struggling to protect their own patrimony by securing their sites—to find the resources to police and to make it easier and possible for customs officials to interdict items before they leave the country.

Magazine: What do you know now

that you didn't know at the beginning of the project?

Fiona Greenland: I now know that artifacts take on very different values as they move through the international market. I was trained as a Roman archaeologist and I thought that I understood what an artifact is as a piece of knowledge—as one piece of a puzzle that could help us to tell a broader story about history. But through this project I learned how an artifact becomes an antiquity. The antiquity becomes a container for different values, ideas, projections, fantasies about the past, fantasies about the present, status. I'm a sociologist now, and so those are the questions that really interest me.

People have strong ideas about what constitutes looting. There are people who think it's good to bring objects out of the ground and then collect them so that they're saved. That's a really difficult conversation to have with an archaeologist who says, "No, the important thing is to have proper recording of stratigraphy."

So I've come to understand something about the strong claims on artifacts from very different points of view that might be explained by where people sit with respect to the market—whether they're collectors or dealers or work in a museum or a university collection, or are local people who also have something to say about artifacts and what heritage means to them.

Magazine: What about the role of terrorist groups?

PG: It's not a totally new phenomenon, but by using satellite documentation, satellite imagery, and seeing when different patterns of looting emerged, we could see that all the different armed conflict groups in Syria have engaged in looting of archaeological sites. It's not unique to the Islamic State.

But we have been able, at sites like Mari or Dura Europos in eastern Syria, to track that after they came under ISIL control, the rate of looting increased pretty dramatically.

A lot of really large numbers of how much money ISIL has made have been thrown around in the media. Those large numbers are almost certainly wrong, but it's very difficult to come up with a more accurate number. The

study that Fiona is operating through the MANTIS [Modeling the Antiquities Trade in Iraq and Syria] project is trying to do that.

The fact that ISIL is making any money while they are destroying the past is something that policy and lawmakers became very interested in—in Congress, the State Department, even to some extent the Department of Defense. So this is the first time that we have been able to mobilize the community that is worried about security and terrorism on the one hand, with the archaeological and heritage community on the other, to see that we have a common interest to try to stop that looting and to stop, or at least reduce, the market demand.

FG: The MANTIS project tries to estimate the market value of objects pulled out of archaeological sites. One question we're investigating is, can we use different forms of data to make a better estimate? What we're seeing is that the nine- and 10-figure numbers that have been occupying headlines are probably not substantiated by available evidence. But the project has drawn our attention to other aspects of terrorist exploitation of cultural heritage and antiquities. One is the fact that the terrorists are able to leverage rural manpower on a broad scale. Satellite images, for example, document eight to 10 hours a day worth of digging by hundreds of men.

Also, antiquities seem to be moving through more than one pathway, so there's probably a cooperative network, which suggests a fair amount of strategic thinking.

LR: The focus on terrorism has had a very important impact insofar as it's gotten people to think about the antiquities market as an industry that needs to be analyzed in the same way as banking or other regulated industries that are already under much scrutiny in terms of terrorist financing. We now have people who don't normally think about antiquities looking at that market and saying, there's no regulation here, and trying to ask, how

would you regulate the antiquities industry? What are the mechanisms that you would put in place?

GS: The terrorist connection is going to help fight this more than any kind of cultural arguments we could make. But we can't characterize this connection between terrorism and antiquities looting as the same across the world. There are huge differences even between Syria and Iraq, and certainly Afghanistan. The planning of 9/11 was carried out in Afghanistan, and the training for it took place there. The attackers were actually looting sites in Afghanistan and using the money to finance flying lessons.

The connection between ISIL and looting is strongest in Syria. In Afghanistan the Taliban are no longer focused on antiquities smuggling because they're making so much more money from opium. That's the real growth industry for them. So you have what you could almost think of as market responsiveness.

MK: The project has allowed this kind of thinking, to make these connections, but ultimately ending with demand. Speaking to the variety of people who have come through the Neubauer project has allowed me to understand that [for instance] demand for wildlife is similar to demand for antiquities, and the policies that we come up with for those things are similar.

GS: This issue of demand gets us into a realm of psychology and applied anthropology. How do you get people to recognize that they should not be buying these kinds of antiquities? We have the example from wildlife smuggling, we have the example of ivory, we have the example of blood

The terrorist connection is going to help fight this more than any kind of cultural arguments we could make.

diamonds from West Africa. How do you get people to change the whole way of thinking to, no, this is morally wrong and ethically wrong?

This is a new frontier. This combination of actual enforcement of our laws to make real penalties for people who knowingly buy illegal antiquities, combined with a real effort to educate, or almost applied marketing projects, would be something to explore a lot further.

LR: One thing that came out in the last year of the project was other ways of thinking about demand in addition to the stick approach—like bringing in an economist who thinks of demand in a neutral way and says, if you're looking at a market and you want to reduce demand, or you want to reduce the harm that's done by the activity, how can you do that without simply telling people that they ought not to do this, and/or punishing them with criminal penalties? Can you make the activity itself more costly so that people will choose not to do it? Putting a tax on the sale or purchase of antiquities may have the effect of reducing demand in the same way that putting a tax on dirty coal will reduce its production. And if it doesn't, at least it will provide funding that will help to mitigate the harm that's done.

Another possible approach is to try to encourage people to shift their demand to artifacts we are relatively certain were not looted. That can be done by instituting loan programs of artifacts that might come out of museum storerooms.

FG: I think it's important to say a word about demand and what we mean by demand. Most of us sit back and say, I'm not part of the demand problem. But there's a collective responsibility. That demand is also me finding something online for \$100, \$150 maybe, a nice coin, and thinking it must be OK to buy, somebody's vetted it. Or I'm going on vacation to Israel, to Italy, there's a nice little pot, I can fit it in my backpack, it's \$50, and they can give me a certificate.

So demand isn't just wealthy col-



Artifacts for sale in an antiques shop licensed by the Israel Antiquities Authority.

lectors buying an enormous sarcophagus or a nine-foot-tall marble statue. There are thousands of little objects for sale right now online that may have come from Syria or Iraq and shouldn't be bought and sold, but they're there.

MK: But it's also institutional demand, right? Because there are indiscriminating museums and other institutions who buy things that may have iffy backgrounds or incomplete backgrounds. It's not just individuals.

PG: In the United States, a donor to a museum will receive a tax deduction. Our museums are mostly private institutions and are supported at least indirectly through the ability to deduct from your taxes the value of the donation. Yet the IRS does not look at the question of whether an antiquity being donated has proper legal title. That makes the United States a great place to launder these objects.

Magazine: What's the next step for each of you? Is there anything readers can do to help?

LR: There is going to be some effort

to pursue a few of the policy ideas that got raised, such as developing a market for leasing of antiquities. We're going to try to explore that further, I'm hoping.

MK: I'm going off to the Middle East where I will interview more people about what they're buying in the marketplace and why they're buying it so that I can continue looking into the demand side of the equation.

GS: I'm continuing to work in Afghanistan on aspects of documenting collections that are in museums and archaeological sites that are at risk for looting. One of the ways that we can be proactive in fighting the antiquities trade is to help build up the local infrastructures in these countries where looting is going on, or that are at risk for the kinds of conditions that would lead to another outbreak of looting.

FG: I would encourage people to ask questions of their museums, especially, where do artifacts come from? Have conversations with the curators and department directors. Make clear that you care about legally sourced artifacts.

PG: I'm in the middle of a project analyzing the level of provenance information that museums use when they're trying to decide whether to acquire an object. Museums have developed a lot of policies about what to acquire and what not to acquire but it's unknown whether they actually follow their own policies.

From a broader public perspective, there are a number of initiatives that are beginning. We are approaching the US International Trade Commission to change the ways in which antiquities entering the United States are declared. That will, we hope, both bring better statistical data as well as greater transparency to the import side.

Also, in the past year, we got Congress to enact a law dealing with importation of cultural materials from Syria. We would like to try to broaden that to apply to other countries as well in a more effective and efficient manner. ♦



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mag.uchicago.edu/heritage-peril.



campus life

EVERGREEN

The University's
botanic garden
celebrates its
20th anniversary.

• BY CARRIE GOLUS, AB'91, AM'93

PHOTOGRAPHY BY ANTHONY ARCIERO AND JASON SMITH

When George Beadle became president of the University in 1961, he was horrified by the state of the landscaping. “The weedy lawns, scarred with brown spots or patches of raw dirt,” his wife, Muriel McClure Beadle, wrote in a memoir, “had the weathered look of a city tomatcat who is still alive only because he has become tough enough to beat the odds.”

Beadle, a Nobel Prize-winning geneticist and enthusiastic gardener, set a modest goal: to grow grass on the center circle of the main quadrangle. When the standard “Keep off the grass” signs were ignored, the Beadles and a group of conspirators resorted to academic in-jokes: “Don’t tread on me,” “That’s turf,” “*Ou sont les tapis d’autrefois?*,” “Shame may restrain what the law does not prohibit.” Passersby were entertained enough to walk around the circle—there were no sidewalks crossing it then—and the grass grew.

By 1983, when **Richard Bumstead** accepted a planning job in Facilities Services, the landscape was little improved: “poorly maintained lawn and ignored trees,” he says. Bumstead had just finished his master’s in landscape architecture at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; he’s been at UChicago ever since.

As Bumstead designed the landscaping around the new buildings of the time—Crerar Library, Kersten Physics Teaching Center—he dreamed of transforming the entire 217-acre campus into a botanic garden.

In 1996 president **Hugo Sonnenschein** (that’s German for “sunshine”) agreed to improvements to the long-neglected landscape.



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: CLEMATIS, PEONY, ALLIUM (PREBLOOM), CONEFLOWER, PEONY

A year later, the campus was given official botanic garden designation by what is now known as the American Public Gardens Association. The APGA asks its member gardens to meet five criteria: the collection of plants must be labeled; records of plants must be kept; the garden must be open to the public; the garden must function as an aesthetic display, educational display, or research site; and there must be at least one professional staff member.

While many colleges and universities have botanic gardens or arboretums, UChicago is unusual in that its entire campus is a botanic garden. Swarthmore College's Scott Arboretum, which also encompasses the whole campus, served as an inspiration and a model.

Kramer beds

Bumstead, now associate director of the campus environment, “started small,” he says, with the Kramer beds (bottom) lining the walkway to Levi Hall, the administration building. Installed in 1973, the flower beds were a gift from the late trustee emeritus Ferdinand and Kramer, L.A.B’18, Ph.B’22, in memory of his wife, Stephanie Shambaugh Kramer, a landscape architect. Bumstead had the beds widened from three feet to six feet, added a lush variety of plants, and installed containers and tuteurs.

Don’t walk on the grass—please

Next came low yew hedges, which defined the garden areas and lined the sidewalks cutting through the quadrangles. The hedges along the sidewalks look pretty. But their secret purpose is to keep walkers on the sidewalk where they belong, so the grass near the sidewalk edges doesn’t get trampled. Before, these unofficial cow paths turned to mud when it rained. “Lawn is lawn,” says Bumstead. “It’s meant to be walked on. But I try to discourage going on the same path day after day.”



Circle garden

With the cow paths obliterated, Bumstead turned his attention to the circle garden. Originally he imagined an enormous fountain, 50 feet in diameter, that would fill the entire space. “We thought this was a great gift opportunity for someone,” he says, but no donor was forthcoming. And now that convocation is held on the quadrangles rather than in Rockefeller Chapel, “I don’t think a large fountain would work especially well.”

The garden is particularly notable for its alliums (top)—the larger, gaudier cousin of chives and garlic—which produce massive blooms during Alumni Weekend and convocation. The flowers look like Dr. Seuss had a hand in their design. When Bumstead first saw alliums, he thought they were the ugliest flowers he had ever seen: “Why would anybody want a round flower? But I’ve gotten really fond of these things.”

The eight acorn-shaped garden ornaments—“Don’t call them sculptures”—were installed for pragmatic reasons. At first the yew hedges extended all the way to the sidewalk. But the winter salt killed them. Bumstead removed the dead sections of hedge and had ornamental grass installed, thinking it would be tougher; it wasn’t.

The ornaments are made of cast stone, “a technique that goes back to the Roman days,” he says. “I think they’re just enough whimsy.” Each of those pieces of whimsy weighs several hundred pounds. Nonetheless one of them mysteriously found its way to the Midway in the spring of 2015. “A little bit too much testosterone,” Bumstead suggests.

Hull Court

John Merle Coulter, the first chair of the botany department, suggested a campus-wide botanic garden to president William Rainey Harper in the 1890s. Harper demurred. (“It only took us a hundred years to see his





dream,” Bumstead says.) But Coulter, who had an extensive private plant collection, was allowed to shape Hull Court, including Botany Pond.

A few of Coulter’s plants are thought to survive today, such as an aralia growing on the east side of Hull Gate (center left). During the process of classifying all of the plants on campus, Bumstead asked for assistance from the Morton Arboretum. This variety of aralia is so rare, the arboretum’s expert at first could not identify it.

Botany Pond

Botany Pond is such a beloved space, “we have to redo the turf every year,” Bumstead says. Visitors are drawn by the ducklings, the turtles, and, in former days, the goldfish. Last spring a blue heron settled in and ate every last one.

In 2004 the University began a major restoration of Hull Court and Botany Pond, with funding from the Julie and Parker Hall Botanic Garden Endowment Fund. The endowment also maintains the Regenstein entry garden, the Law School garden, and other green spaces on campus.

The pond’s least popular plant is a stately ginkgo tree near the sidewalk leading to the cloister (center right). It was probably installed by Coulter and unfortunately turned out to be female. In the fall, female ginkgos drop their berries, which emit a stomach-turning stench: “This was always known as the vomit tree,” says Bumstead. Facilities Services installs a canopy every September to catch the noxious fruit and keep people from treading it into the buildings.

Nowadays nurseries sell ginkgos grown from cuttings off a known male tree. But even that is not reliable; the trees, like certain species of fish, can change sex, and they don’t fruit until they are 20 to 25 years old. A few of the ginkgos that Bumstead had plant-



ed near Max Palevsky Residential Commons turned out to be female: “Surprise!” he says. “You live near the vomit tree.”

Treaty oak

Among the orderly rows of trees that line the Midway Plaisance, one bur oak stands alone (left). Little is known about the old growth tree, which belongs to the Chicago Park District and probably predates the Midway.

John Mark Hansen, Charles L. Hutchinson Distinguished Service Professor in Political Science and a local history expert, says it was marked as “Treaty Oak” on a map he found in an old *Hyde Park Herald*. No explanation for the name was given.

The patch of land where the oak stands now, across from the medical campus, was the site of the Native American village during the World’s Columbian Exposition of 1893. The tree may be a relic of this exhibit.

Swift Hall cloister garden

One of Bumstead’s favorite spots is the Swift Hall cloister garden, a pocket garden to the west of Swift Hall (bottom right). It includes three oaks that are older than Swift, which was built in 1926 and designed around them. When Bumstead’s office was on campus, he ate lunch there most days.

Two years ago Bumstead had a water feature (bottom left) and perennials installed; they’re just beginning to fill in. “We’re about to put in a fence, because I can’t keep people from walking through it,” he says. That’s actually not typical. As the campus landscaping has improved, “people’s care and consideration has also increased. Before it was like, why bother?”

“There’s very little clipping, vandalism. Occasionally I’ll see a student carrying around a daffodil or something, but certainly never a handful,” he says. “You know, that’s okay. I’m not the flower police.” ♦





glimpses

LEXICOGRAPHER

(Noun, an author or editor of a dictionary)

BY CARRIE GOLUS, AB'91, AM'93

When **Orin Hargraves**, AB'77, was growing up in Creede, Colorado (population 290), he spent a lot of time at his grandmother's hotel. Instead of a high chair, the hotel had a giant dictionary. When it wasn't in use as a makeshift booster seat, Hargraves liked to page through it. Three decades later, he was living in London, working at a job he was tired of, when he spotted a newspaper ad placed by Longman, the dictionary publisher. Wanted: native speaker of American English with experience teaching English as a second language. As well as being American and legal to work in England, he had taught ESL in Morocco in the Peace Corps. At Longman "I got a week's worth of training," Hargraves says, "and that basically brought me into the world of lexicography. As soon as I started doing it, I realized that this was the thing I had been looking for my whole life."

Since then, Hargraves has contributed to numerous dictionaries, including the *New Oxford American Dictionary* (2001, 2004, 2010), *Macmillan English Dictionary* (2002), and the *Cambridge Dictionary of American Idioms* (2003). He writes a monthly column, *Language Lounge*, for the website Visual Thesaurus.

Hargraves's books include *It's Been Said Before: A Guide to the Use and Abuse of Clichés* (Oxford University Press, 2014), *Mighty Fine Words and Smashing Expressions: Making Sense of Transatlantic English* (Oxford University Press, 2003), and travel guides to Morocco, London, and Chicago. A research consultant at the Institute of Cognitive Science, University of Colorado–Boulder, he has also deployed his linguistic knowledge as an expert witness and script editor.

His comments below have been condensed and edited.

Small (adj., having comparatively little size or slight dimensions)

The world of English lexicography is very small. Probably no more than 100 people do it. We all belong to the same one or two professional societies, we go to the same conferences, and many of us work on the same projects.

A few lexicographers, an increasingly small number, do work full time for a particular publisher. *Merriam-Webster* still has an in-house staff of lexicographers, as does the *Oxford English Dictionary*. But most other dictionaries these days are written largely by freelancers like me. The pay is not great. Nobody gets rich being a lexicographer.

Prescriptivist (noun, one who advocates prescriptive principles, especially in grammar)

Among the lexicographers I know, we have all been dedicated word lovers from the time that we learned what words were. We all tend to think quite analytically. We all care how English is used, although I can't think of any of us who are prescriptivists. The job of dictionaries is to document the way people use language, not to dictate to people how they should use language.

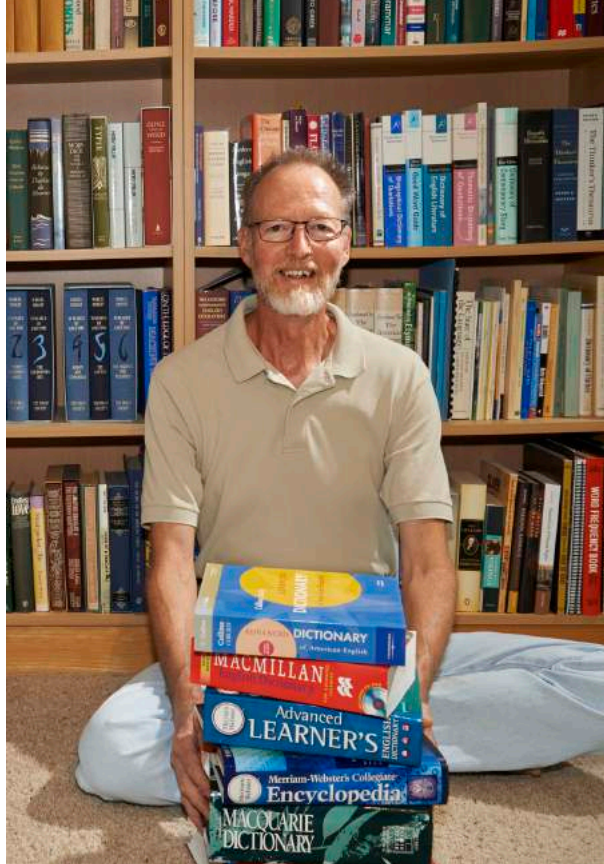
The background of people in lexicography is incredibly diverse. The majority, like myself, only have a BA. I know one guy who works on the *OED* who has a PhD in math.

Monotony (noun, tedious sameness)

You have to have a very high tolerance for monotony. Having a long list of words in front of you to define means there's going to be a lot of repetitive work.

All lexicography today is very highly computer assisted. We have gigantic databases of language. For a given verb, we can see, what are the 10 nouns that are most frequently seen as the subject of this verb? What are the 10 or 20 or

**AS SOON AS I
STARTED DOING IT,
I REALIZED THAT THIS
WAS THE THING I HAD
BEEN LOOKING FOR MY
WHOLE LIFE.**



No writer can avoid clichés entirely, Hargraves writes in *It's Been Said Before*, just as a cook doesn't serve “completely novel and unfamiliar dishes at every meal.”

100 nouns that are most frequently the object of this verb? If it's a verb, is it used both transitively and intransitively? Is it also used sometimes as a phrasal verb? Like the word *draw*—you have draw up, draw in, draw out.

It means being completely submerged in a world of words all day long. And if you love words, well, you can't beat it.

Sense (noun, a meaning conveyed or intended)

You will be able to define some words in five minutes, because it's a complicated technical word or it has only one sense. *Tendonitis*, for example. Inflammation of a tendon. We're done. Let's move on to the next word. Another word may have half a dozen senses. *Get* or *take* has 50 or 70 or 100 senses.

The requirements of each dictionary are different too. The way you define a word for a learner's dictionary, for someone who is just being introduced to English, is going to be much different than the way you would define it for a collegiate native speaker dictionary.

Cliché (noun, a trite phrase or expression)

I got to vent a lot of my annoyance with clichés in *It's Been Said Before*. Let me say first of all that I am as great a user of clichés as anybody. In fact I actually heard myself earlier saying “at the end of the day,” which is a cliché I detest. Why do I use it if I hate it so much?

But really, everybody uses clichés. They're a kind of gestalt wording, the first thing that comes to your mind. If you

go to the cliché, as opposed to going to some more original way of saying something, you save yourself a lot of thinking time. Everyone understands it. That's the big reason we use them.

Proud (adj., feeling or showing pride, much pleased)

I'm most proud of all of my commercially published books—three travel guides and five or six language reference books. I'm happy I even got to publish. I grew up in a town of 300 people. I hardly expected to even go to college.

As far as emotional attachment goes, I'd have to say the fiction that I've self-published on Amazon Kindle. I have one book that's a collection of stories based on my experience of living in Morocco for three years. I wrote it—gosh, almost 30 years ago now. Can I be that old? Unfortunately I probably can.

I'm so glad that I wrote it when I did, because all of those experiences are not accessible to me now—the incredible richness and concentration of meaningful experiences that were packed into my years as a Peace Corps volunteer. I will probably go to my grave never getting a fan letter, but I still am happy I had that vehicle for publishing it.

Expert witness (noun, a witness in a court of law who is an expert on a particular subject)

The work that I've done is remarkably similar to lexicography: What does a particular word mean, or what do people understand when they read or hear this word? One case that I did was on what people understood by the term *malware*. It involved one company characterizing another company's software, which was actually a kind of adware platform, as malware. It was very easy to see that, not surprisingly, people think of malware in a very negative way. So to call a piece of software malware is, without a doubt, a way of disparaging it.

Anachronism (noun, an error in chronology)

There's a series that will be on PBS called *F. S. Key: After the Song*. Francis Scott Key, the writer of the national anthem, had an incredibly interesting and influential life.

I went over the scripts and corrected anachronisms—usages of words that weren't correct because people didn't start using the word or the phrase in that way for another 200 years or whatever. A number of them I recognized immediately, just because after 25 years of lexicography, you carry around a pretty good head knowledge. I have a sense of what's modern and what's really old in English.

If I came across something in the script and I thought, would a person in 1810 really say that? The great reference for that is the *Oxford English Dictionary*, because of its historical order of citations. Another great resource is the *Historical Thesaurus of the Oxford English Dictionary*. You can see how a given word in one time period might have a certain set of synonyms, but 100 years later it has a different set of synonyms, because its meaning has evolved. ♦

A detailed illustration of NASA's Parker Solar Probe spacecraft in the foreground, positioned diagonally from the bottom left towards the top right. The probe features a large, black, circular heat shield, various antennas, and solar panels. In the background, a massive, glowing orange and red sun with visible solar flares and a turbulent surface dominates the upper right portion of the frame. The overall color palette is dominated by the fiery oranges and reds of the sun, contrasting with the dark metallic tones of the spacecraft.

astronomy

HOT PURSUIT

NASA's Parker Solar Probe gets ready to meet a star.

BY SUSIE ALLEN, AB'09





After the May 31 NASA event announcing the solar probe would be named for him, Parker inscribed the official mission patch, writing, "This mission is hot stuff."

By the end of its seven-year mission, a 10-foot probe about the weight of a Clydesdale horse will travel nearly eight times closer to the sun than any spacecraft before.

Here comes the Parker Solar Probe, and it's more than all right. "I like to call it the coolest hottest mission under the sun," NASA project scientist Nicola Fox said at a May gathering on the UChicago campus.

The event marked the rechristening of the spacecraft (previously called Solar Probe Plus) in honor of **Eugene Parker**, the University's S. Chandrasekhar Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus in Physics. It's the first time NASA has named a spacecraft for a living person.

Parker is best known for his pioneering work on solar wind, whose existence he predicted in 1958. When the the-

THANKS TO PARKER'S WORK, "NATURE HAS BECOME MORE BEAUTIFUL, MORE COMPLEX."

ory was confirmed, it changed how scientists conceive of the sun and the space between planets and stars—not a vacuum, as once thought, but a tussle of radiation and magnetic fields. Thanks to Parker's work, "nature has become more beautiful, more complex," Thomas Zurbuchen, the head of NASA's science mission directorate, said at the event.

With the Parker Solar Probe, researchers hope to solve other puzzles about Earth's sun. For instance, why is the sun's outer atmosphere, or corona, so much hotter than the star's surface? "It's like water flowing uphill. ... It shouldn't happen," Fox said. Data from the Parker Solar Probe will also be used to study the physics of stars and improve forecasting of major space weather events.

During its long ride, the probe will orbit the sun 24 times, tightening the circle as it goes—with a little help from Venus's gravity. The Parker Solar Probe will launch in late July of 2018 and reach its first perihelion (the point in an object's orbit when it is closest to the sun) three months later.

Parker, now 90, called the effort "a heroic scientific space mission. By 'heroic,' of course I am referring to the temperature"—a blistering 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit. The probe's only protection is a carbon-composite shield just 4.5 inches thick.

"As a theoretician," Parker added, "I greatly admire the scientists and engineers whose patient efforts together converted the solar probe concept into a functioning reality, ready to do battle with the solar elements as it divulges the secrets of the expanding corona."

"So," he concluded, sounding pleased, "hooray for solar probe."

You've probably watched tendrils of steam rise from a hot cup of tea. As it ascends, the steam gradually cools and slows down. Now imagine if that steam got even hotter and sped up as it left your mug. This, in essence, is how solar wind behaves.

Solar wind is a scorching, high-speed torrent of electri-



The Parker Solar Probe will draw power from its solar arrays, so protecting them from the extreme environment near the sun is vital to the mission's success. Here, one element of the solar array cooling system undergoes testing at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in February.

PHOTO AND MISSION PATCH COURTESY NASA/JHUAPL

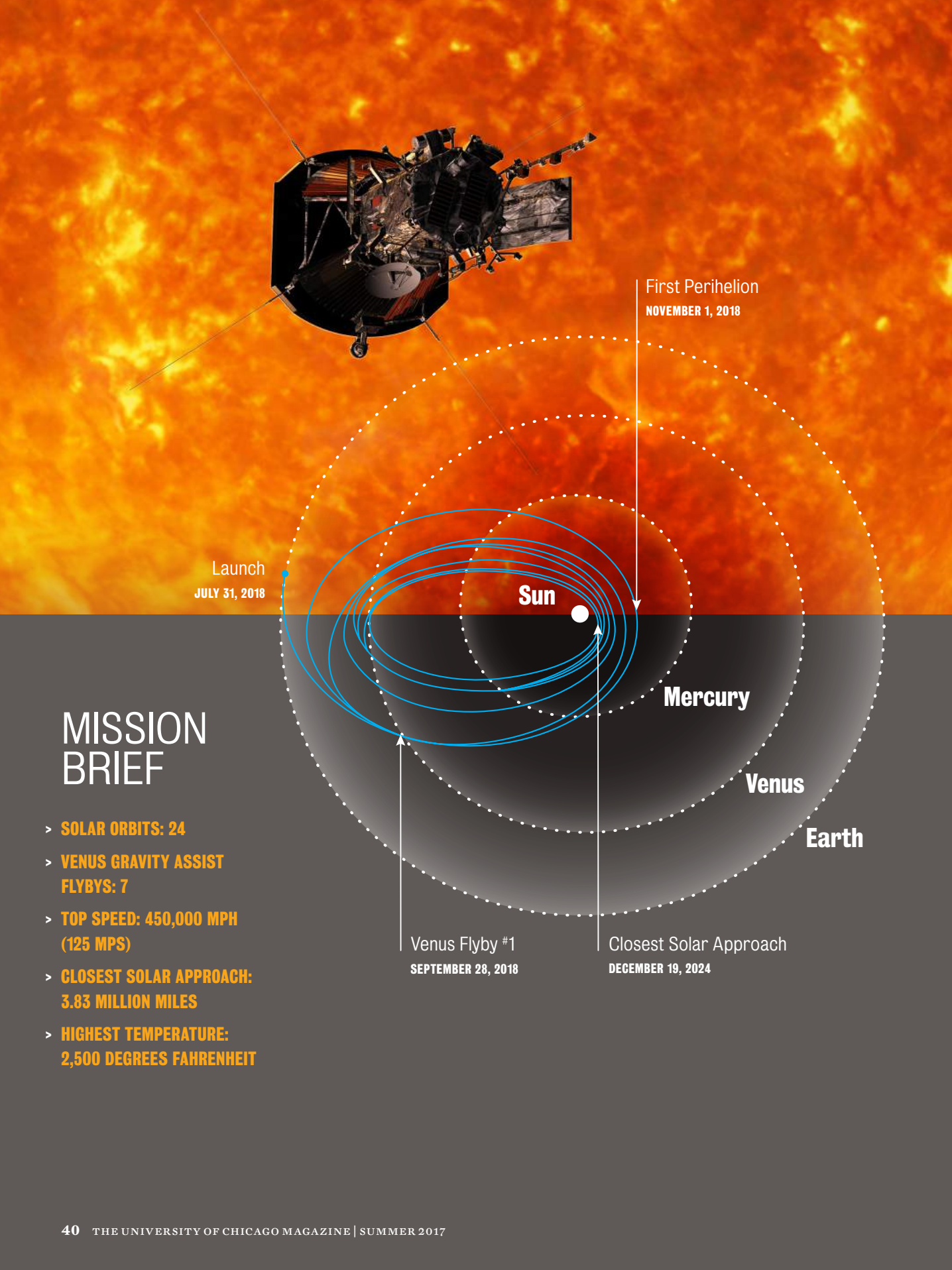
cally charged gas that cascades out from the sun's corona. For reasons scientists don't understand fully, but hope to study with the Parker Solar Probe, the corona—the faint, glowing outline of the sun that is visible during a solar eclipse—is even hotter than the sun's surface. The corona can reach temperatures of 3.5 million degrees Fahrenheit; by comparison, the solar surface is practically frigid at just 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Particles in the uppermost reaches of the corona are so hot and move so fast that the sun's gravity can't hold them anymore. The corona continually sheds these particles in the form of solar wind.

Solar wind varies in speed—sometimes it's more like a breeze, and other times more like a gale—and can take two to four days to travel to Earth. When fast solar wind strikes Earth's magnetic field, the interaction can enhance the intensity of auroras, the brightly colored light displays sometimes visible in the skies of the Arctic and Antarctic regions,

or disrupt satellite functioning and cause power outages.

As it moves away from the sun, solar wind expands to fill the large volume of space in our solar system, gradually losing density and pressure in the process. At distances of 84 astronomical units—more than twice the distance from the Sun to Pluto—its progress is finally stopped by the interstellar medium, the gassy, dusty material that sits between stars.

In 1958, shortly after he submitted a paper to the *Astrophysical Journal*, Parker got a memorable scolding from the referees assigned to vet the research before publication. "This is ridiculous," one of the anonymous reviewers told him. "Before you write a scientific paper you should at least take the trouble of going to the library and reading up on the subject."



Launch
JULY 31, 2018

First Perihelion
NOVEMBER 1, 2018

Sun

Mercury

Venus

Earth

Venus Flyby #1
SEPTEMBER 28, 2018

Closest Solar Approach
DECEMBER 19, 2024

MISSION BRIEF

- > **SOLAR ORBITS: 24**
- > **VENUS GRAVITY ASSIST FLYBYS: 7**
- > **TOP SPEED: 450,000 MPH (125 MPS)**
- > **CLOSEST SOLAR APPROACH: 3.83 MILLION MILES**
- > **HIGHEST TEMPERATURE: 2,500 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT**



In April 2017 engineers at the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory installed key components of the Parker Solar Probe's cooling system. The spacecraft will be protected by a 4.5-inch-thick, 8-foot-wide carbon-composite heat shield designed to withstand the blistering temperatures it will face on its journey to the sun.

Parker was neither surprised by the reaction (“any paper with a really new and interesting idea is going to run into trouble,” he says) nor deterred. The reviewer was infuriated but hadn’t identified anything incorrect in the paper, which predicted what Parker would later dub “solar wind”—a stream of plasma hurtling away from the sun at speeds of a million miles an hour.

As early as the 1940s, scientists in Germany and Sweden suggested material was escaping the solar corona and moving into space; in 1951, astronomer Ludwig Biermann noticed that comet tails always point away from the sun and proposed this was due to some kind of continuous coronal radiation.

Parker unlocked the specifics: the outer part of the sun’s corona, he argued, doesn’t behave like Earth’s atmosphere, which gets colder farther away from the planet’s surface. Instead, the outer layers of the corona become so hot that they surge out into space as solar wind, or “solar corpuscular radiation” as it was first (and less catchily) called. The math—four lines of algebra—checked out. “As far as I was concerned, it was open and shut,” he says.

Nearly everyone disagreed. How, critics wondered, could the sun continue to exist as we know it if its corona was continuously flying away? Even Parker’s UChicago colleague Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar, then editor of the *Astrophysical Journal*, was initially skeptical about the idea. But despite his own reservations he couldn’t see any obvious

errors in Parker’s work and decided to publish the paper—overruling the reviewers who had judged it so harshly.

Experts, including Joseph Chamberlain of Rice University, developed competing theories. It took a series of US and Soviet missions in the late 1950s and early 1960s for Parker’s work to be fully vindicated. The Soviet satellite Lunik 2 captured hints of solar wind in 1959, and three years later, NASA’s Mariner 2 confirmed the conjecture using an instrument codesigned by Marcia Neugebauer of NASA’s Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Right away, the probe detected a flow of solar radiation at velocities and densities that matched Parker’s prediction. “Parker had certainly been right on,” Neugebauer recalled later. “Finally,” Parker says, “there was no way out of accepting it.”

Since Mariner 2, scientists have measured the acceleration of solar wind and discovered the source of the fastest gales. In 2015 NASA’s Mars Atmosphere and Volatile Evolution (MAVEN) mission revealed that solar wind stripped away gasses from Mars’s atmosphere, transforming the once warm and wet planet into a much colder and dryer one. But deep mysteries about solar wind remain—mysteries that the Parker Solar Probe may help solve. For instance, the mechanisms that heat the corona and accelerate solar wind aren’t well understood. “It’s very exciting that we’ll finally get a look,” Parker said in an interview with NASA. “I’m sure that there will be some surprises. There always are.” ♦



hyde park

BOOK SMART

Jeff Deutsch has a plan to save the Seminary Co-op.

BY SEAN CARR, AB'90



Imagine you're in Hyde Park, walking west on 57th Street. At Kenwood Avenue, you pass Noodles Etc., apparently the true successor to the long-gone Agora after a string of North Side and Evanston interlopers—Prairie City Diner, Ann Sather, Lulu's—came and went. Then it's the Medici ingestible complex, Z&H Market Cafe, Cemitas Puebla, which has replaced Edwardo's (in between there was a short-lived dumpling place), and Kinko's, now FedEx Office. From the Hyde Park Bank, still right next door to Hair Design International (College students w/ID, \$10 off haircuts, Tue–Sat), you see your goal: 57th Street Books.

Even before you reach the little shingled portico, you anticipate taking the three steps down and pushing through the spring-loaded door. But tradition demands you first inspect the window displays. The last time you were here, it was a full window for a new children's picture book about the artist Jean-Michel Basquiat.

But you're caught up short. Instead of books, there's a sheet of paper taped inside the first window, screaming in all caps: **STORE CLOSING. ALL BOOKS MUST GO.**

Just as you're overcome with the need to sprint the two blocks to the Seminary Co-op, you spy the sign in the other window: **VISIT OUR WOODLAWN STORE FOR MORE CLOSEOUT BARGAINS.**

Jeff Deutsch wants to be absolutely clear: "We would never do this," he says in the very much alive and kicking Seminary Co-op, "but when things were as bad as they were, I said, 'Let's have a going out of business sale and see what happens.' Because the fact is, it's really that close."

How close? In 2013, the year before Deutsch started as director, the stores—the Co-op, 57th Street Books, and, until November of that year, a Gold Coast outpost at the Newberry Library—lost \$300,000. Deutsch knew this. When he was interviewing for the director's position, he says, the Co-op's board "was very candid with me about how bad things were financially."

He also had two decades of bookselling experience under his belt, so he knew the landscape: the spread of the national book chains in the 1990s; best sellers available at Target and Wal-Mart (even a trip to Costco could net literary-minded bargain hunters a novel by Michael Chabon or Saul Bellow, EX'39, along with their year's supply of ketchup and mouthwash); and hovering above it all, Amazon, which debuted in 1995 as the "world's largest bookseller" and spent 20 years chipping away at the very idea of any kind of brick-and-mortar retail by delivering more and more immediate gratification of more and more needs and fancies (before starting to open their own offline stores in 2015).

What Deutsch wasn't ready for was the call he received

less than three months into his Co-op tenure: the financial manager telling him they weren't going to make payroll that week.

Deutsch "borrowed money and figured it out and everyone got paid," but lost two nights' sleep in the process. "It was actually a really good wake-up call," he says—to the "tremendous responsibility" the Co-op has to its staff, customers, and neighborhood. He channeled that experience and the general "crisis mode" at the stores into a blunt but deeply thoughtful "call to action" issued to the Co-op's membership in May 2016: "While much has changed over the last five and a half decades, the commitment to an exceptionally curated inventory, and to our remarkable community, has not. ... We have a six-figure annual operating deficit and are working tirelessly to bridge that gap without compromising the character of the store."

That remarkable community started out in 1961 with 17 students (and possibly professors—the historical record is inconclusive) kicking in 10 dollars each to form a cooperative to buy course books at wholesale prices. With wave after wave of new faculty members and students buying shares to get the 10 percent discount—now a 10 percent store credit toward future purchases, assessed monthly—membership mushroomed and the store's inventory branched out beyond course books.

The bent, nonetheless, remained resolutely scholarly. "You could find the University's legendary professors there—the people who wrote the books that made it onto the celebrated Front Table," former Law School faculty member Cass Sunstein wrote of his starstruck early days at UChicago, when you might need to squeeze past Wayne C. Booth, AM'47, PhD'50; William Julius Wilson; or Gary Becker, AM'53, PhD'55, to get at the book you were after. For less academic but equally curious and voracious readers—of all ages—the Co-op's longtime general manager, **Jack Cella**, EX'73, opened 57th Street Books in 1983.

In 2012, as the Chicago Theological Seminary building was transformed into a new home for the Department of Economics and the Becker Friedman Institute for Research in Economics—what is now Saieh Hall—the University helped the Co-op redesign and relocate to space in McGiffert House, just north of Robie House on Woodlawn Avenue. There, despite the daylight streaming through floor-to-ceiling glass walls (and better lighting at all hours), the Co-op's labyrinthine atmosphere, encouraging exploration, lives on.

Browsing your way alphabetically through the literature section is sometimes as simple as turning a corner (C–D), or you might have to execute something like a knight's



On the threshold of the Co-op in its former location; Deutsch is committed to stocking the store generously.

WHILE MUCH HAS CHANGED OVER THE LAST FIVE AND A HALF DECADES, THE COMMITMENT TO AN EXCEPTIONALLY CURATED INVENTORY, AND TO OUR REMARKABLE COMMUNITY, HAS NOT.

PHOTOGRAPHY BY JASMINE KWONG, AB'06, MBA'16 (LEFT);
PHOTOGRAPHY BY ANNE RYAN

move in chess—back out of an alcove and take two steps to the left—to make your way from Williams, John (*Stoner*, New York Review Books, 2006) to Williams, Joy (*State of Grace*, Doubleday, 1973, followed by the rest of her oeuvre).

You're also bound to be distracted by the curated displays, little shadowboxes of books throughout the section. Where F meets G it's Carlos Fuentes, Zsuzsanna Gahse (represented by *Volatile Texts: Us Two*, Dalkey Archive Press, 2016), and a David Gates story collection. In S, it's new paperbacks of Georges Simenon's Inspector Maigret novels. Jump over to European history, which takes up one long wall, and you can feel the tug of classical studies at your back. Is it finally time to tackle Edward Gibbon's *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*? All six volumes are here in both Penguin (1995, paperback) and Everyman's Library (2010, hardcover) editions.

Before you get carried away, however, you remember that you've been stalled out at the Battle of Fredericksburg in volume two of Shelby Foote's *The Civil War* (Vintage Books, 1986) for more than a decade. That's when you spot, facing out among all the spines, the cover of a Johns

Hopkins University Press edition of *The Iliad* (2012, Edward McCrorie, trans.). Instead of the standard Grecian urn treatment, it's a photograph of Muhammad Ali raging over a supine Sonny Liston at the end of their second title fight. Epic.

An average bookstore, Deutsch says, stocks anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000 titles. The Co-op has approximately 100,000 titles on its shelves. The more important number that distinguishes it from other stores, according to Deutsch, is how often some of those titles sell. To be reliably profitable, bookstores must move books out of stock quickly. The Co-op is committed to stocking books that hang around. "Some we sell just once a month, once a quarter, once a year, or once every other year," he says. He can also point to books that only sell after three, six, even 17 years on the shelves—and in most cases that book is reordered and put back out to wait for the next reader who may not even know they've been searching for it all their life.

"What makes the Co-op so great is that it is so unabashedly invested in the necessity of books," author (and Co-op member) Aleksandar Hemon wrote to Deutsch last year. "You can read that investment in the depth of reading choices, in the width of human interests the books cover, in the thoroughness of making sure no corner of the human mind is underrepresented"—all of it, Hemon notes, "available with a 10 percent credit for members."

To say that Deutsch is a book lover who grew up in a book-loving family is an understatement worthy of Ernest Hemingway. His mother worked for Simon & Schuster. His father loved going to bookstores and took the young Jeff on his frequent rounds. His sister **Erica Deutsch**, AB'95, studied philosophy in the College. But, Deutsch says, when it came to "serious books," his grandfather was the biggest influence. A suit salesman in the ultra-Orthodox community of Brooklyn's Borough Park neighborhood, he studied and discussed the Talmud with the same group of men—what's known as a *chavrusa*—for 40 years.

"I would go with him sometimes," Deutsch says, "and I'd be this little kid sitting at the table looking at all these big men and realize that, really, friends coming together over books was a critical thing."

Like the honorary UChicagoan he's quickly become, Deutsch still remembers his first visit, as a teenager, to the "old" Co-op. "As soon as I descended that staircase, that was my oasis," he says. "I found a place I could go for refuge." Deutsch says he "got into bookselling not to sell commercial fiction, not to sell health books, diet books, but really to sell serious books," adding, "The impression that Jack and the

**I KNEW I WOULDN'T
BE ABLE TO SLEEP AT
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DIDN'T THROW MY HAT
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MY LIFETIME.**

Co-op made on me as a young man stayed with me, and I tried to replicate that through every store I've worked in."

That has included a stint at a Seattle Barnes & Noble—in the exact spot, Deutsch notes, where Amazon's first brick-and-mortar store now sits—and as director of the student bookstores at the University of California, Berkeley, and Stanford. Deutsch "couldn't have been happier" at Stanford, he says. "Loved the community. Loved my boss. Loved the campus. ... Pretty much felt like it was the job I was going to retire from." But barely a year into his Palo Alto tenure, word went out that Cella was stepping down as general manager of the Co-op after 43 years.

"I knew I wouldn't be able to sleep at night if I at least didn't throw my hat in the ring," Deutsch says. "I know that job's not going to open up again in my lifetime."

The Co-op's board recognized a kindred spirit, and in July 2014 Deutsch moved into the director's chair. Now, instead of trying to bring other stores up to the level of the Co-op, he was responsible for making sure the Seminary Co-op remained what he had always seen it as: "a bookstore like no other."

It starts with the inventory, of course, but you also need the right guides. When it comes to hiring booksellers, Deutsch looks for "bookish but also engaging" people who "listen as much as they talk and are curious to learn about what others are reading." And they should have passion.

Case in point: on the first day of the Co-op's most recent member sale, 57th Street Books manager Kevin Elliott was talking Russian novels with a woman who had stopped into the store at lunchtime. He recommended Mikhail Shishkin's *Maidenhair* (Open Letter, 2012), which then re-

WHAT MOVES AT THE SEM CO-OP?

Jeff Deutsch shared the store's best sellers of 2016. (The Fiction and Poetry and Nonfiction lists exclude course books and books featured at store events.)

Fiction and Poetry

- 1 **My Brilliant Friend: Neapolitan Novels, Book One**
Elena Ferrante
- 2 **The Sympathizer: A Novel**
Viet Thanh Nguyen
- 3 **Citizen: An American Lyric**
Claudia Rankine
- 4 **The Sellout: A Novel**
Paul Beatty
- 5 **The Story of a New Name: Neapolitan Novels, Book Two**
Elena Ferrante
- 6 **The Story of the Lost Child: Neapolitan Novels, Book Four**
Elena Ferrante
- 7 **Those Who Leave and Those Who Stay: Neapolitan Novels, Book Three**
Elena Ferrante
- 8 **A Little Life: A Novel**
Hanya Yanagihara
- 9 **Mr. Penumbra's 24-Hour Bookstore: A Novel**
Robin Sloan
- 10 **The Handmaid's Tale**
Margaret Atwood

Nonfiction

- 1 **The South Side: A Portrait of Chicago and American Segregation**
Natalie Y. Moore
- 2 **The University of Chicago: A History**
John W. Boyer, AM'69, PhD'75
- 3 **Between the World and Me**
Ta-Nehisi Coates
- 4 **Evicted: Poverty and Profit in the American City**
Matthew Desmond
- 5 **The Argonauts**
Maggie Nelson
- 6 **The New Jim Crow**
Michelle Alexander
- 7 **At the Existentialist Café: Freedom, Being, and Apricot Cocktails**
Sarah Bakewell
- 8 **Hillbilly Elegy: A Memoir of a Family and a Culture in Crisis**
J. D. Vance
- 9 **The Defender: How the Legendary Black Newspaper Changed America**
Ethan Michaeli, AB'89
- 10 **Hope in the Dark: Untold Histories, Wild Possibilities**
by Rebecca Solnit

Course Books

- 1 **The Marx-Engels Reader, Second Edition**
Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels; edited by Robert C. Tucker
- 2 **The Second Treatise on Civil Government**
John Locke
- 3 **Leviathan; or, The Matter, Forme and Power of a Common-Wealth Ecclesiasticall and Civil**
Thomas Hobbes
- 4 **The Two Discourses and the Social Contract**
Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- 5 **Nicomachean Ethics**
Aristotle
- 6 **The Wealth of Nations**
Adam Smith
- 7 **A Vindication of the Rights of Woman**
Mary Wollstonecraft
- 8 **Reflections on the Revolution in France**
Edmund Burke
- 9 **Five Dialogues: Euthyphro, Apology, Crito, Meno, Phaedo**
Plato
- 10 **Introductory Lectures on Psychoanalysis**
Sigmund Freud

minded him of Andrés Neuman's *The Things We Don't Do* (Open Letter, 2015), a story collection translated from the Spanish. "It's a gateway drug to short stories," Elliott said, pulling a copy from the shelf for her. After spending a few minutes with each, she went with the Shishkin.

This is also a community—of booksellers and customers—that's not afraid to judge a book by its cover. Someone buying a paperback copy of George Saunders's short story collection *Tenth of December* (Random House, 2014) was enough to spur an impromptu poll in 57th Street's first room: which cover did people like best? Hardback or paper, black or blue? The general opinion was that black better reflected the themes of the book, but it sure was a pretty blue.

Deutsch has gone on record: "We are resolute in growing, not cutting, our way out of the deficit."

Since starting as director, he has recruited children's author **Franny Billingsley**, LAB'71, who worked at 57th Street Books in the 1980s, to manage the store's children's section—and enlarge it by 30 percent. (They also got rid of a 30-year-old carpet there.) He promoted bookseller Alex Houston (pronounced like the Manhattan street, not the Texas city) to marketing director, charged with heading up a team to integrate events more and more into the Co-op's daily rhythm. In 2016, the bookstores hosted or cosponsored more than 391 readings, book signings, discussions, and family events, like last Sep-



In its new quarters, the Co-op retains the labyrinthine feel of the old store but lets the light shine in.

tember's celebration of Roald Dahl's centenary. They're on target to top that in 2017. This has meant strengthening partnerships with departments and centers across the University, from UChicago Urban to the Center for East European and Russian/Eurasian Studies.

Just as important, the Co-op has begun working more closely with other South Side institutions. As one example, when author Zadie Smith came to Chicago last fall, Houston and her team arranged for Smith to appear with writer **Vu Tran**, assistant professor of practice in the arts at UChicago, in a sold-out event at the nearby DuSable Museum of African American History.

Deutsch says there's a "revenue-driving aspect" to some events—when former president Jimmy Carter visited in 2015, they sold 600 books in two hours—but most of the time they're lucky to break even. Really, he says, it's about "the cultural good; it's certainly about contributing to the conversation." For those who miss the conversation, many events are now available via the Co-op's new podcast, *Open Stacks*. Another popular feature among the "diaspora" (the staff's name for alumni and faculty who have left Chicago) is the Co-op website's virtual front table, which updates in real time. Now, says Houston, "people can sit in Switzerland or China and see exactly what's on the front table."

There is, potentially, another big change on the horizon—the kind that won't necessarily affect anyone's experience of the Co-op or 57th Street Books but that will help the stores in the long run: nonprofit status.

"The argument I want to make and win with the IRS, presuming our shareholders support this," Deutsch says, "is that bookselling is a cultural pursuit in and of itself and should be acknowledged as such." He compares it to theaters and publishers: some are in it to turn a profit, others are mission driven. "That's how I see our bookstores: as

mission-driven cultural institutions that are pursuing a cultural value that is nonquantifiable in just economic terms."

Providing the browsing experience that Co-op customers depend on—the ability to find almost any book, pull it off the shelf, examine it closely, and decide if it's something they want to own—means having books on the shelves that don't necessarily sell very often. It's all about "making the statement that we're not in this for the money," Deutsch says.

Bookstore as nonprofit is not an unheard-of model. Housing Works Bookstore Cafe in New York City supports HIV/AIDS and housing services. Closer to home, Open Books in Chicago's West Loop is organized around its literacy programs. But Deutsch knows of no other bookstore whose cause and mission is bookselling. "There are quite a few bookstores

THE ARGUMENT I WANT TO MAKE AND WIN WITH THE IRS ... IS THAT BOOKSELLING IS A CULTURAL PURSUIT IN AND OF ITSELF AND SHOULD BE ACKNOWLEDGED AS SUCH.



that are acknowledging that they're cultural institutions," he says. "So we're not the only ones that feel this way." He thinks that if the Co-op can create the right model—using nonprofit status to help finance at least part of the store's basic operations—other bookstores might be able to pursue it too.

Before Deutsch and the Co-op's board can approach the IRS, however, they need the approval of a majority of their shareholders. When you have 60,000 shareholders—and valid email addresses for just 15 percent of them—getting that approval is almost impossible. So the Co-op has spent the past year openly communicating plans to "regroup" shareholders into "charter members" and "active shareholders." Both groups still get the 10 percent credit for purchases, but only shareholders will have a vote on store matters. (Customers who have never been shareholders can become members and receive the credit; visit semcoop.com/join-co-op for details.)

As of May 1, those shareholders who hadn't made a purchase in more than two years or didn't signal their wish to participate in governance automatically became charter members, and Deutsch says he also heard from "a bunch of people" who had bought books but weren't interested in voting. As he recalls one loyal member telling him, "You guys take care of the governance. I don't need to be involved. As long as the books are on the shelves, I'm good." The end result, he says, is that the rolls went from more than 60,000 shareholders to 9,000—a much nimbler structure to help the stores chart their future.

Last April *Publishers Weekly* named Wild Rumpus, in Minneapolis, its Bookstore of the Year. Wild Rumpus proclaims its difference from its front door, nested within which is a child-sized door on its own hinges.

Inside, the store's design slowly transitions from shabby chic to verdant forest, in homage to Anne Mazer's book *The Salamander Room* (Dragonfly Books, 1994). Here you won't find just a bookstore cat (several, actually); there's a chinchilla, a pair of doves, a ferret, a chicken, rats, and a tarantula. The selection of children's books is so comprehensive—every book you remember (or forgot about until just now) and countless contenders for the Harry Potter and Lemony Snicket crowns—you almost feel sorry for the smart phones all these children were tethered to only minutes ago.

Oren Teicher, CEO of the American Booksellers Association, says succeeding is now about "creating an experience more than selling a commodity." In today's "fiercely competitive environment," that goes for every brick-and-mortar retailer, not just bookstores.

Deutsch isn't about to start leaning on wildlife, even if the front door at 57th Street Books now proclaims "dogs welcome! (encouraged, really)." What he has is what the Co-op has always stood for: in his words, "a place ... where the most seasoned of readers can once again feel a sense of wonder in discovering a book; where our communities can come together over a shared recognition of the insight and fulfillment that knowledge, ideas, and literature provide."

What Deutsch is doing—in his pursuit of nonprofit status, in the growing activity in the stores and online, and in his calls to action (he wrote a second this past May)—is reminding the Co-op community and the broader world that bookstores like the ones he runs are worthy of their support.

The message seems to be working. The month after Deutsch's May 2016 call to action, the Co-op's sales were up 28 percent over June 2015, helping the stores achieve their first year of growth "since the turn of the century" and allowing them to reduce the deficit to \$200,000. As of this past May, the Co-op's 2017 sales showed a 10 percent gain over 2016.

The numbers are trending in the right direction, but the stores are still losing money. "The business is incredibly difficult," Deutsch says. "We have to fight every day to earn our keep." His friends and family used to question the wisdom of bookselling as a career, he says; now they wonder if he shouldn't get out of brick and mortar altogether and get into some other form of content delivery. He counters that they don't "understand what the calling is. It's about handling physical books and helping readers discover them."

Deutsch says he and his team recognize that they're running a business that is "not a smart business, because we don't believe it's just a business. We believe it has cultural value, extra-economic value, that cannot be found on a profit-and-loss statement." Therefore, he concludes, "Inefficiency has its place. In raising children, in most artistic endeavors, and in bookselling, a modicum of inefficiency is in order." ♦

ERNEST “TIGER” BURCH

(1938–2010)

From his first trip north as the youngest hand on a two-masted schooner, the anthropologist was driven to learn about the Arctic and its peoples.

BY RICHARD MERTENS

In the spring of 1964, Ernest “Tiger” Burch Jr., AM’63, PhD’66, arrived with his wife in a tiny Inupiat village on the edge of Chukchi Sea in north-west Alaska. It was Burch’s second visit to Kivalina—a remote, windswept place, two dozen small sod or wood-frame houses strung out on a low barrier island just off the coast. Here, 80 miles above the Arctic Circle, Burch did what any aspiring anthropologist might have done: he drove a sled dog team, hunted for caribou and seals, and fished for salmon and char, following the seasonal round of hunting, fishing, and gathering that governed life in Kivalina. In short, he tried to live like an Inupiat.

“He didn’t just ask questions to learn about our lifestyle,” says Joseph Swan, who is 82 and has lived in Kivalina all his life. “He wanted to experience everything.” Burch was a leading figure in the great flowering of Arctic studies that began in the mid-1950s, when universities swelled, the social sciences flourished, and researchers streamed north to remote outposts like Baffin Island, the McKenzie River delta, and Arctic Alaska. Few enjoyed it more than Tiger Burch, whose sojourns in northwest Alaska helped transform the modern understanding of Arctic peoples and their distant past.

“He loved it,” says his wife, Deanne Burch. “He loved every single thing about it. He loved the people. He loved the land. It had a very stark beauty.” It also had perils. By December the weather in Kivalina turns bitterly cold. Day shrinks quickly to just a few hours of midday twilight. In every direction lies white: snow-covered tundra or the blank ice-covered sea.

Burch and his wife lived in a small wood-frame house. On the evening of December 6, he set a kerosene lantern on the floor to light, igniting residual fumes in the air. The couple fled outside, but Burch, remembering six months of field notes on his desk, went back in. There he was overcome by smoke. His Inupiat neighbors, alerted by his wife’s cries, eventually broke into the cabin and carried him out.

Burch was in bad shape. The flames had burnt away his ears, the tip of his nose, and the skin on his face and hands.

They had seared his lungs. Winona Hawley, an Inupiat woman, tended him as he lay in a nearby cabin. “His eyes were open,” she recalls. “I thought he was awake, but he wasn’t.”

It took until the next day before a bush plane could come and carry Burch off. After 10 days at a hospital in Anchorage, he was flown to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he had grown up. There he developed pneumonia and wasn’t expected to live. But Burch recovered, and soon he was making plans to return to Alaska. “He was driven,” recalled one of his advisers, the late UChicago anthropologist Paul Friedrich.

The next spring, though weakened and scarred, Burch returned to Kivalina with his wife. Until then he had learned mainly by doing. “Participant observation” was a standard anthropological tactic. But the damage to his lungs made exertion difficult. He still hunted and fished when he could, the village men taking care that he didn’t get overtired on the long trips to hunt caribou or on the bright spring days creeping out on the ice, dressed in a homemade white anorak, to hunt *ugruk*, the bearded seal.

Now that it was harder to live like the Inupiat, his research method came to focus on oral histories. He conducted long interviews at a table set up in a walled canvas tent, a reel-to-reel tape recorder turning beside him. In time these conversations led him to new and unexpected insights.

Burch’s interviews informed his UChicago dissertation on Inupiat kinship and provided data for a later work on Inupiat subsistence. They also turned his thoughts to the Inupiat past—and things did not add up. Elders had told him of a time when the Inupiat were divided into separate “nations.” They had described long-ago rivalries, even warfare. Anthropologists thought Arctic peoples had lived in homogeneous and highly mobile groups with little social or political differentiation, their relations mostly friendly. The mild, cheerful Eskimo, face rimmed in fur, was a stock image of the Western imagination.

Burch’s informants suggested a more complicated history. Four years later, after graduating from UChicago and taking a teaching job at the University of Manitoba, he re-



Burch (left) and Kivalina villagers pose with the spoils of a fishing trip. Even after injuries in a 1964 fire limited his participation in village life, Burch still hunted and fished with the men when he could.

turned to Alaska with his family, determined to learn more about it. He traveled to different villages, hunting down the most knowledgeable elders. He laid out topographic maps, four or six of them taped together to show a whole district, and asked them about their parents and grandparents. Where had they lived? What had they done?

Burch was not the first to take an interest in the Inupiat oral tradition. But no one before him had mined it so deeply and rigorously, or attempted such a broad synthesis. Historians had relied on written documents. Oral history, recorded only in people's memories, was considered unreliable. Even Burch was skeptical at first. "I did not think it was possible, although I wanted to try anyway," he wrote.

He talked to as many elders as he could, especially those regarded by the Inupiat themselves as experts on the past. What he learned changed his thinking about Inupiat history and the value of oral tradition to illuminate the deep past. On most crucial points the elders agreed. In most cases, too, the historical record, though sparse on the subject of the native people, confirmed what the elders told him. Those born in the late 19th century could talk in precise detail about events two generations earlier. "Some were truly brilliant, scholars and intellectuals in the most genuine sense of those words," he later wrote.

This exercise in what Burch called "ethnographic reconstruction" showed the Inupiat in a profoundly new light. By taking seriously the "treasures of knowledge" that previous researchers "had ignored, and actually even scorned," as his colleague Yvon Csonka has written, Burch extended recorded Inupiat history by almost a century and challenged

many assumptions about traditional Inupiat society, including his own. He revealed for the first time, and in great detail, how the Inupiat had lived in the early 1800s, before disease, famine, and an influx of outsiders transformed their lives.

Burch's findings showed that what he and most other scholars had considered to be traditional Inupiat society was in fact something new and recent. The Inupiat had indeed once been divided into many nations, as the elders called them, some as small as a few hundred people, that were as defensive of their territories as modern states. At times these groups gathered for huge trading fairs; at other times they fought, using military tactics that included raids, ambushes, and pitched battles. Dogged research enabled Burch to reconstruct this vanished world, of which many contemporary Inupiat were unaware.

"He illustrated how complex their life was, socially, spiritually, culturally, historically," says Igor Krupnik, curator of the Arctic Studies Center at the Smithsonian Institution and one of Burch's closest friends and colleagues.

Burch fell in love with the Arctic early. While still in high school, he heard a talk by the Arctic explorer and lecturer Donald MacMillan, and that summer shipped out as the youngest hand on MacMillan's two-masted schooner, the *Bowdoin*, as it sailed up the west coast of Greenland. He brought home a narwhal tusk and an enthusiasm for the people and landscapes of the north. After graduating from Princeton in 1960, he grabbed the chance to spend a year in Kivalina working as a research

assistant on a study by University of Alaska Fairbanks researcher Doris Saario, EX'58. Burch lived among the villagers and collected data on their hunting and daily activities. "He had to learn to hunt, fish, drive his own dog sled, and process his catch for himself," according to Krupnik.

He acquitted himself well. One day in March he was traveling by dog sled from Kivalina to Noatak, a village 45 miles away, when a rabid wolf attacked his team. Springing to his dogs' defense, he strangled the wolf with his hands and carried the carcass into Noatak. In a culture that esteems hunting prowess, Burch's feat did not go unremarked. Years later, whenever he visited a new village, he found that people already knew him. "After a few questions they would say, 'Oh, you're the guy who fought the wolf,' and I was more or less accepted," he told an interviewer.

Burch began his studies at UChicago the next year. It was a time of high interest in hunter-gatherers—the first ever Man the Hunter symposium was held at UChicago in 1966—and Cold War anxieties helped funnel money to research on the continent's northern frontiers. Four anthropologists who graduated from UChicago in the 1960s went on to distinguished careers in what was once widely known as Eskimology: Burch; David Damas, AM'60, PhD'62; **Lee Guemple**, AB'59, AM'61, PhD'66; and **Nelson Graburn**, PhD'63.

Unlike the others, Burch did not stay long in academia. After teaching for eight years in Manitoba, he moved his family back to Pennsylvania and took up the life of an independent scholar. Out of a basement office packed with his books and files, his narwhal tusk hanging on the wall, he worked hard, juggling multiple projects, flying off to conferences, serving as an unpaid research associate with the Smithsonian Institution, and making trips north when he could.

"He was a person of great personal strength of character," says Thomas Correll, a friend and research partner from the University of Manitoba who worked closely with Burch in the late 1960s and early '70s. "He knew who he was, and he lived that out."

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Burch died in 2010. In later years he no longer got up to Alaska very often. The elders who had taught him so much were gone, and with them the chance to continue learning about the distant Inupiat past. Meanwhile, life in north-west Alaska was changing in ways he did not altogether like. The Inupiat still hunted and fished, but snowmobiles, three-wheelers, and powerboats had replaced dog teams and skin boats. Electricity, oil furnaces, and television now helped relieve the harshness of village life. And Kivalina, which seemed to be dying away in the 1960s, was thriving, with new houses, new schools, and a growing population.

"I don't enjoy the contemporary villages the way I used to appreciate the old-fashioned kind," Burch wrote to Correll. "No peace and quiet, just noise and confusion. No dogs, just machines. All of my old friends are dead, so it is kind of lonely. No crazy characters, so it is not as much fun. I miss the country, though."

Still more changes were on the way, further threatening the old life that Burch loved. Temperatures in Alaska and the Arctic in recent years have been warming twice as fast as elsewhere, melting permafrost, altering vegetation, and thinning the sea ice. It's become harder to hunt seals, belugas, and bowhead whales in the spring, and coastal communities like Kivalina are exposed to more severe erosion. Indeed, the village's residents, cramped and battling the sea, have been trying without success to relocate from their barrier island to the mainland. "We wanted our kids to have more room," says Joseph Swan. "But right now we have no money, no help."

Among anthropologists, Burch is remembered for his determined and meticulous scholarship, his innovative use of oral narrative, and his groundbreaking forays into early Inupiat history, notably his revelations about Inupiat warfare. His many writings include three major books on Inupiat history, as well as a series of reports done for the Inupiat themselves. These works have an encyclopedic range; Burch not only explored big issues, such as the relations between nations in precontact Inupiat society, but also chronicled the small details of everyday life. "He was interested in everything about the Inupiat," says an old friend, anthropologist **Ann Fienup-Riordan**, PhD'80.

In the Inupiat place he knew best, Burch is still remembered, not so much for the accident that left him scarred, or for his scholarly contributions, as for his abiding curiosity about the villagers' way of life. "He was always willing to learn," says Swan—how to walk on sea ice, how to behave in a boat, how to stalk a sleeping walrus.

"He was Inupiat," Swan adds. "I would say he was Eskimo. He learned to live like an Eskimo." ♦

Richard Mertens is a writer in Chicago.

peer review

Summer things never change: Swimmers flock to the lakefront south of Promontory Point, circa 1950.



UCHICAGO PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE, APP2-008065, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

First taste of Chicago

BY MAX GRINNELL, AB'98, AM'02

I would love to tell you that my first Chicago visit found me wandering up to Rockefeller Chapel where I let out a cry of “Sanctuary!” and immersed myself in an impromptu conversation on Kant’s *Critique of Pure Reason* with fellow academic acolytes. (Apologies to Second City founding cast member Severn Darden, EX’50, who famously let out that cry one night in the late 1940s when campus police mistook him for a prowler and chased him into the chapel.)

Alas, this was not how the City of Wind and I first embraced in the summer of 1992.

At 16 I took my first solo trip, leaving Seattle in late June courtesy of an Amtrak 45-day rail pass. I had worked for a year to save up the money for the journey, which would find me staying in hostels in Boston, New Orleans, and Chicago, along with a stint at a summer program for precocious youth at the University of Virginia. It was a dream come true, and a step into the unknown.

After a two-and-half-day train ride from Seattle, I arrived at Chicago’s Union Station. In keeping with Amtrak tradition, the train was five hours late, trundling in at 9 p.m. I had a Rand McNally map copiously marked with my own notes, along with places I had discovered via my *Let’s Go: USA* guide.

To make my way to the youth hostel near Loyola University, I needed first to proceed directly to the Red Line—or, I should say, what is now called the Red Line. In 1992 I was looking

for a Howard bound train but did not yet know what a Howard bound train was. I had heard something about the “skip-stop” system, but I wasn’t sure what it meant, and I was a bit nervous about asking a stranger on the street to explain the nuances of the Chicago Transit Authority taxonomy.

Reaching the Jackson station just as a garden-variety Midwest thunderstorm began to drench the few people wandering around the Loop at that hour, I hoped that I could count on a CTA employee to provide the answers to my way-finding dilemma.

The employee on duty sat officiously behind a dirty Plexiglas window. As I approached, he said “Wheredoyouneedtogo?”

The phrase became a single word, admirable in its efficiency.

“I need to get to 6318 North Winthrop which is—”

“YouregoingtoneedaHowardbound trainABeitheroneworksitsnotaskip stop.”

I paused. I wasn’t sure if this was a certain type of equipment or perhaps a train that only ran at a certain hour. And what exactly was “AB”? Was there a C train that ran to O’Hare perhaps? Of course, no placard hung in the

Jackson station’s depths to explain this bit of public transit lore.

I was confused.

“Can you perhaps, uh, repeat, the part about—”

“OkokokjustpaymeandIlltakeyou downandshowyoutherightrain.”

He took my \$1.50 fare and walked me down to the platform. There he took the time to explain the arcanum of the skip-stop system, which divided the CTA universe into A stops, B stops, and stations deemed important enough to halt both species of train. As I later learned, the skip-stop system began after World War II to speed up service and ended in 1995 when every CTA route moved to providing all-stop service.

I still had a lot to learn about taking the “L,” but thanks to the stationman’s kindness I had learned a lot already.

The next day, I returned to the Loop, bent on further discovery of native phenomena and patterns of culture. Having navigated the three-block walk from the hostel to the Loyola “L” stop, I felt a small bit of pride as I stepped onto the train headed downtown. I also remembered the intriguing—if a touch ominous—advice of a fellow Amtrak traveler who’d told me, “Wander under the tracks. Different things happen down there.”

Seattle offered no elevated train tracks or elevated train track underbelly. The thing one most frequently encountered on those emerald sidewalks were large, unwieldy coffee carts—comforting perhaps, but to a local, pedestrian.

The employee on duty sat officiously behind a dirty Plexiglas window. As I approached, he said “Wheredoyouneedtogo?”



How many stops would a skip-stop stop at if a skip-stop could skip stops?

I wondered what to expect as I walked up the stairs at Jackson and made my way over to Wabash. There were a few grimy chain restaurants, a pub featuring signed photographs that spanned the cultural galaxy from Frank Sinatra to Hulk Hogan, and celebrated retail emporiums such as Carson, Pirie, Scott and Marshall Field's. These were all fine and good, but not so distinct from Seattle's brick-and-mortar businesses. What impressed me the most was right out there on the sidewalk.

At Wabash and Monroe, I saw a man selling newspapers and crying out snippets of the headlines, like "One Killed, Four Injured in Expressway Crash." He was basically giving out news samples for free, enticing possible customers to pause and purchase the entire paper. Even more intriguing, he had other retail items for sale. Scattered around him on a blue tarp were oils, lotions, toothpaste,

brushes, camera film, and other bits of flotsam and jetsam.

It struck me as curious and wonderful, this spirit of individual entrepreneurship laid out in a bit of assemblage both artful and commercial. Right in front of me was a drugstore writ small on the sidewalk for those who might be interested.

Ambling somewhat timidly around the tarp, I listened. One man approached the vendor and snapped, "You shouldn't be on the street." A minute or two later a woman came by and asked, "Do you have yesterday's *Sun-Times*?" He pulled it out from under the tarp and she handed him a sandwich. I was not familiar with the news-for-lunch exchange rates, but I found it delightful, and it set me thinking about what other kinds of exchanges might be possible.

After living in Chicago for more than 20 years and teaching urban studies in different cities for 15, I continue

to draw on these early experiences in my classroom and my writing. To Chicagoans they may have been ordinary, but they opened my smaller-city eyes to the vast variety of urban culture. And they began to reveal how cities are defined in part by constant, small, unremarked interactions between folks who aren't related by blood or anything else, but are all trying to get through a gauntlet of stimuli that range from exhausting to joyous, in spaces full of fellow navigators.

People who can find moments in their day to help and converse with you will lead you to others like them. They are the best guides to cities and their intricacies when we take the time to pause and listen. ♦

Max Grinnell, AB'98, AM'02, is an urbanologist. He teaches urban studies in Boston and Chicago. Follow him on Twitter @theurbanologist.

NOTES

SMALL-SCREEN STARS

UChicago talent is shining in the “golden age of television.” Actress **Rae Gray**, AB’14, recently appeared on *Fear the Walking Dead* and *Grace and Frankie*, and actor **Eddie Shin**, AB’98, had recurring roles on *Westworld* and *The Man in the High Castle*. **Tami Sagher**, AB’95, wrote two episodes of *Girls*, and **Kimberly Peirce**, AB’90, directed an episode of *American Crime*.

CULTURAL LEADERS ON CAMPUS

New York University’s Institute of Fine Arts has appointed **Christine Poggi**, AM’79, as director, effective September 1. Poggi, who specializes in modern and contemporary art, Italian studies, and gender and sexuality studies, is completing a nine-year stint as a professor of art history at the University of Pennsylvania. At Michigan State University, **Mark Auslander**, AB’83, AM’85, PhD’97, became director of the MSU Museum in July. Most recently the director of Central Washington University’s Museum of Culture and the Environment, Auslander is known for exhibits that tackle controversial subjects through storytelling.

TAKING PRIDE

Equality Illinois has recognized the LGBTQ rights advocacy work of **Kelly Suzanne Saulsberry**, MPP’13, with the 2017 Community Pride Award. Saulsberry is the director of policy and outreach for the City of Chicago’s Commission on Human Relations, cochair of Pride Action Tank’s Leadership Advisory Council, and a board member of SHE100.



HONORING INFLUENTIAL WOMEN

On September 16 Janet Rowley, LAB’42, PhB’45, SB’46, MD’48 (above), and Sherry Lansing, LAB’62, will be inducted into the National Women’s Hall of Fame. Rowley, a cancer researcher and University professor who died in 2013, was the first to determine the genetic basis of cancer. Lansing, the first woman to lead a major film studio, now has a foundation that supports public education, the arts, and cancer research. The hall of fame, located in Seneca Falls, NY, inducts eight to 12 women every two years.

FINANCIAL APPOINTMENT

President Donald J. Trump has nominated **Brian Brooks**, JD’94, to be deputy secretary of the US Department of the Treasury. Brooks, currently general counsel at Fannie Mae, previously worked at OneWest Bank with treasury secretary Steven Mnuchin.

COLLEGIATE LEADERSHIP

St. John’s College in Annapolis, MD, has named Shakespeare scholar **Pan-ayiotis “Peter” Kanelos**, PhD’02, as president, effective July 1. Previously dean of Christ College at Valparaiso University in Indiana, Kanelos has long focused on promoting liberal arts education. “Peter’s impressive record of academic leadership at Valparaiso and his enthusiastic support for the St. John’s Program made him a great choice for the presidency,” said the chair of St. John’s search committee.

BIG THINKERS

In April two alumni were elected to the American Philosophical Society. **Beth A. Simmons**, AM’82, a professor of law and political science at the University of Pennsylvania, is best known for her work on the global political economy, policy diffusion,

and the impact of international laws on human rights. **Barbara Newman**, AM’76, specializes in medieval religious culture, comparative literature, and women’s spirituality as a professor in Northwestern University’s English department.

LEGAL LEGEND

The Illinois State Bar Association recognized **Marshall J. Hartman**, AB’54, JD’57, with a 2017 Laureate Award. Hartman began his career as the only lawyer probation officer at the Juvenile Court of Cook County and later successfully argued three cases before the US Supreme Court as a Chicago-based public defender.

POPULAR PRESIDENT

In May **Kim Hei-sook**, PhD’87, was elected president of Ewha Womans University in Seoul, South Korea, in the first-ever direct vote by faculty, students, staff, and alumni. Kim, a philosophy professor, has been teaching at Ewha since 1987. Replacing a university president forced out by a scandal tied to former South Korea president Park Geun-hye, Kim said she intends to “return Ewha to its original state and restore its honor,” reports the *Korea Herald*.

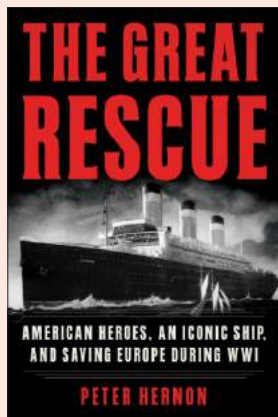
—Helen Gregg, AB’09

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/alumni-books.

THE PAINTED QUEEN

By Elizabeth Peters (né Barbara Mertz), PhD'47, AM'50, PhD'52, and Joan Hess; William Morrow, 2017
In the 20th and final installment of Elizabeth Peters's Amelia Peabody mystery series (published posthumously), Amelia, an Egyptologist, arrives in Cairo for an excavation in 1912. She is soon confronted with a would-be assassin, the murder of multiple monocled men, and the disappearance of a precious artifact. Digging into the mysteries leads her to her shadowy archnemesis, whose identity Amelia can finally unearth.



THE GREAT RESCUE: AMERICAN HEROES, AN ICONIC SHIP, AND SAVING EUROPE DURING WWI

By Peter Herson, AM'72; Harper, 2017
When the United States entered World War I in 1917, the US Navy seized a German luxury ocean liner from New York Harbor, renamed it the USS *Leviathan*, and used it to ferry American soldiers to fronts in France. On the centennial of America joining the fight, journalist **Peter Herson** uses the ship and its array of passengers—generals and reporters, nurses and a future president—to offer a unique history of the Great War. (*This corrects an entry from the Spring/17 Releases.*—Ed.)

UNWARRANTED: POLICING WITHOUT PERMISSION

By Barry Friedman, AB'78; Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 2017
From local sheriffs to the National Security Agency, policing in the United States is too often conducted using undisclosed guidelines and with little, if any, oversight or accountability, argues New York University law professor **Barry Friedman**. Focusing on how facial recognition software, metadata collection, and other technological advances have significantly expanded what police forces are able to do, with or without a warrant, Friedman lays out what he sees as necessary reforms to ensure Americans' Fourth Amendment rights remain intact.

TWIN MYTHCONCEPTIONS: FALSE BELIEFS, FABLES, AND FACTS ABOUT TWINS

By Nancy L. Segal, AM'74, PhD'82; Academic Press, 2017
Twins don't always share an intimate emotional connection, most surviving conjoined twins are female, and the fraternal twins of multiracial couples can have very different skin tones. In her latest book on twins, behavioral scientist **Nancy L. Segal** examines more than 70 commonly held beliefs about twins, debunking myths and sharing recent findings.

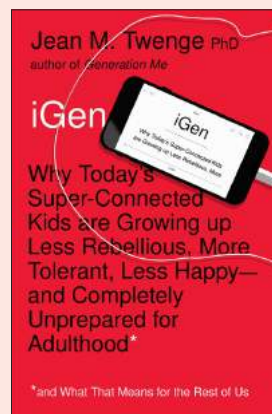
SOME SAY

By Maureen McLane, PhD'97; Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 2017
In her fifth collection of poetry, **Maureen McLane** turns to the landscape around her to make sense of the present moment. Out in the woods or deep in a city, from the farthest reaches of the universe to her innermost self, McLane's poems occupy space dark and temporal, "in the weather of an old day / sucker-punched by a spiral / of Arctic air."

SELMA: A BICENTENNIAL HISTORY

By Alston Fitts III, PhD'74; University of Alabama Press, 2017
In 1965 images of state troopers beating civil rights marchers in Selma, AL, shocked Americans across the country and helped spur the passage of the Voting Rights Act later that year. They also thrust the small Southern city into the national spotlight. In his chronicle of Selma's two

centuries of history, native Alabamian **Alston Fitts III** explores the city's growth and influence, with a particular focus on how race relations affected the development of the city, and of the United States.



IGEN: WHY TODAY'S SUPER-CONNECTED KIDS ARE GROWING UP LESS REBELLIOUS, MORE TOLERANT, LESS HAPPY—AND COMPLETELY UNPREPARED FOR ADULTHOOD—AND WHAT THAT MEANS FOR THE REST OF US

By Jean M. Twenge, AB'93, AM'93; Atria Books, 2017
Move over, millennials. Members of what psychologist **Jean M. Twenge** calls iGen—those born after 1995—have already begun to shape American culture, and they differ from their predecessors in significant ways. They're more tolerant, more anxious, less religious, and having less sex—key insights for those who are parenting, educating, or employing the next generation.

EQUIPMENT FOR LIVING: ON POETRY AND POP MUSIC

By Michael Robbins, AM'04, PhD'11; Simon & Schuster, 2017
What is the use of art? Poet **Michael Robbins** offers an analysis of how pop music and poetry help us live life—from the heavy metal that makes teenagers feel understood to the transgressive poems of Frederick Seidel that give expression to unspeakable tragedy to the late-night capella renditions of Miley Cyrus songs outside bars that bond strangers on a sidewalk. With essays on artists including W. B. Yeats and Taylor Swift, this collection argues for the utility of all poetry, written or sung—even Journey's "Separate Ways." —*Helen Gregg, AB'09*

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Anonymous, AM'69	Robert Carden, AM'67, PhD'71	Jane Evans
Anonymous, MBA'72	Albert Howard Carter, III, AB'65, and Nancy Corson Carter	Roberta Evans, JD'61
Anonymous and Anonymous, AB'71	Dennis Chookaszian, MBA'68, and Karen Chookaszian	Robert Falconer, AB'70
Anonymous and Anonymous, LAB'61	Su-Yun Chung, PhD'74	Christina Farnsworth, AM'82
Jane Aufmuth, AM'68, and Steve Aufmuth	Diane Rohn Cianflone, MBA'78	Keith Flachsbart, SB'67
Susan Ball, AM'80	Constance B. Coolidge, MBA'71, and E. David Coolidge III	Mergel Funskey
Olwen Bam, AM'85	Linda Cutler, AM'69, and Ken Cutler, AB'70, MBA'70	Carl Gak, MD'63, and Carol Gak
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James Bergeron, MBA'65	Lizette Durand, SB'01, PhD'07	Robert Gerwig, MBA'58, PhD'63
Carla Berry and R. Stephen Berry	Ruth Dusenbery, SB'66, PhD'70	Eugene Goldberg, AB'67, and Joan Goldberg
Glenn Bilek, MBA'81	Rochelle Elstein*, AB'61, AM'63, and Arthur Elstein, AB'53, AM'56, PhD'60	Marlene Goldstine
Eugene Blackstone, MD'66, and Janet Blackstone	Michelle Miller Erb, AB'03, and Eric Erb	Anita Gonzalez, MBA'84
Mary Bleakley		Robert Griess, SB'67, SM'68, PhD'71, and Min Zhong
John Bonne, MBA'68		Melissa Grove, MBA'06
		Ashraf Hanna, AB'88
		Orin Hargraves, AB'77



Robert Hockwald
 Myron Howland Jr., PhD'63
 Hubert Huebl, AB'52, and
 Helen Huebl
 Laura Kalman and
 W. Randall Garr
 Richard Katzman, MD'55, and
 Roberta Katzman
 Irene Kerr, AM'74, MBA'76,
 and Donald Kerr, MBA'75
 Jonathan Knighton, AB'93
 Ranier Lang
 Patricia Horan Latham, JD'66
 A. Lees, AB'54
 Shan Lin, AB'98
 Karina Maher, MD'97
 Ronald Mahler, AB'70
 Donald McGee, JD'66
 Richard McNeel, MBA'79, and
 Carol McNeel
 Bert Metzger, JD'61
 Erica Meyer, LAB'70
 Michael Mordan, AB'76
 Holly Mulvey
 John Nelson, MLA'15

Cathy Niden, AB'81, MBA'84,
 PhD'88, and Howard Niden,
 AB'80, MBA'84
 Claire Oesterreich, in
 memory of Roger E.
 Oesterreich*, PhD'60
 Gina Oka, AB'02, JD'06, and
 Lawrence Lai, AB'02
 Melanie Payne, AM'63
 Jeffrey Morgan Pearsall
 Laura J. Phelps, AB'86
 Kelly Quinn, AB'90
 Jeffrey Ricker, MBA'81
 Hannah Ridge, AB'13, AM'15
 Jay Ritter, AB'76, AM'76,
 PhD'81, and Rita Ritter
 Arthur Robins, AB'66, MD'70,
 and Elaine Robins
 Carol Rumack, EX'65, and
 Barry Rumack, SB'64
 John Scadding, PhD'74
 Robert Shaw, PhB'47
 Richard Skaloud, SB'67
 Victor S. Sloan, AB'80, and
 Sandra Gong
 Robert Starr, JD'62, MCL'64

Lawrence A. Stein, AB'87
 Steven Strandberg, AB'78, and
 Diana Strandberg
 Lisa Thoele, AB'76, and
 Steven Lubar, AM'77, PhD'83
 Brian Thomas*
 Gilbert Thibedore, AM'70, and
 Renata Bluhm
 Ray Tillman, MBA'56
 Roberto Verthelyi, MBA'83
 Marilyn Vitale, CER'94, and
 David Vitale, MBA'76
 Nancy Warner, SB'44, MD'49,
 and Christine Reynolds
 Susan Waysdorf, AB'72, and
 Mary O'Melveny
 William Wedgworth, AB'61,
 AM'64
 Betty Weinberger, AM'58, and
 Stanley Weinberger
 Pamela Weinroth, AB'88, and
 Stuart Weinroth, AB'88
 Jacob Weintraub, AB'70
 Richard Wilson, AB'66
 William Winkler, SM'65
 Steven Wolf, PhD'97

**Deceased*

DEATHS

FACULTY AND STAFF

Richard Baron, professor of radiology at the University of Chicago Medicine, died May 4 of a heart attack. He was 68. Baron was on the medical faculties at the Universities of Pennsylvania, Washington, and Pittsburgh before joining UChicago in 2002, where he served as chair of the radiology department (2002–2011) and dean of clinical practice (2011–2013). An authority on diagnostic imaging of liver disease, Baron wrote hundreds of articles and book chapters, provided guidance to the World Health Organization, and received awards and honorary fellowships from multiple radiology organizations. He also lent his radiology expertise to the Chicago Cubs in 2003, X-raying power hitter Sammy Sosa's bats to ensure they hadn't been illegally filled with cork. Baron is survived by his wife, **Shirley Baron**, a clinical associate at UChicago Medicine; a daughter; a son; and a brother.

Jolynne Andai Biljetina, LAB'90, AB'94, a UChicago research associate, died of mesothelioma on April 19 in Lincolnwood, IL. She was 45. An education policy researcher, Biljetina worked for Chicago Public Schools' Office of Early Childhood Education, the Erikson Institute, and NORC at the University of Chicago before joining UChicago's Chapin Hall research center. There she worked on an evaluation of the federal Abandoned Infant Assistance program and was active with the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Technical Assistance Coordinating Center. Biljetina enjoyed playing the piano, hiking, biking, and traveling. She is survived by her husband, Eric; two sons; her mother; and a brother, **Joel Andai**, LAB'91, AB'95. **Roscoe Braham Jr.**, SM'48, PhD'51, professor emeritus of geophysical sciences, died May 28 in Cary, NC. He was 96. A US Army Air Corps veteran, Braham joined UChicago as a research meteorologist. He is credited with discovering the cell organization of thunderstorms and the coalescence-freezing mechanism of clouds' precipitation formation; a book he coauthored, *The Thunderstorm: Final Report of the Thunderstorm Project* (1949), is still widely read by meteorology students. He cofounded the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research, served as president of the American Meteorological Society, and received numerous accolades including the Silver Medal from the US Department of Commerce. Braham retired from the University in 1991 and became a visiting scholar at North Carolina State University. Active in his church, he enjoyed camping, woodworking, gardening, and genealogy. Braham is survived by his wife, Mary Ann; three daughters; one son; eight grandchildren; and 14 great-grandchildren.

Anne Pippin Burnett, professor emerita of classical languages and literature, died April 26 in Kingston, ON. She was 91. Burnett taught at Vassar College and worked as a translator and editor before joining the UChicago faculty in 1961. She became a full professor in 1970 and chaired the Department of Classical Languages and Literature from 1969 to 1973. A specialist in Greek tragedies and lyrical poetry of the archaic and early classical periods, Burnett published extensively, lectured around the world, and was recognized with a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1981. She retired from the University in 1992. Burnett is survived by two daughters and three grandchildren.

Eugene T. Gendlin, AM'50, PhD'58, associate professor emeritus of psychology, died May 1 in Spring Valley, NY. He was 90. A US Navy veteran, Gendlin studied under psychotherapist Carl Rogers and joined the UChicago faculty in 1964. Known for his work in experiential psychotherapy, Gendlin was the founder and editor of the journal *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research, and Practice* and wrote books for both scholarly and general audiences. He won awards from the American Psychological Association and other organizations for his work. In 1985 he founded the Focusing Institute to promote his mind-body method, which seeks to improve emotional health. He retired from the University in 1995. Gendlin is survived by two daughters and a son.

Philip Gossett, the Robert W. Reneker Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus of Music, died June 13 in Chicago. He was 75. One of the world's foremost experts on 19th-century Italian opera, Gossett joined the UChicago faculty in 1968. He exhaustively researched and published scholarly critical editions of the works of composers such as Gioachino Rossini and Giuseppe Verdi, unearthed forgotten operas, and collaborated with performers and production companies to bring operas to the stage. The first musicologist to receive the Mellon Distinguished Achievement Award, he also held Italy's highest civilian honor, the Cavaliere di Gran Croce. He retired from teaching in 2010. Gossett is survived by his wife, Suzanne; two sons, **David Gossett**, LAB'87, JD'97, and **Jeffrey Gossett**, LAB'89; and five granddaughters.

Marvin W. Mikesell, professor of geography, died May 3 in Chicago. He was 88. Mikesell joined the UChicago Department of Geography in 1958 and chaired the department twice (1969–74 and 1984–86). His research focused on ethnic and environmental diversity in the Middle East and North Africa, global ethnic conflicts, and regional environmental degradation. The author of several books on cultural geography, Mikesell was also an adviser to the National Science Foundation, a member of the US National Commission for UNESCO, and a president of the Association of American Geographers. He continued teaching, including a spring 2017 seminar on the hu-

man geography of the Middle East, until the time of his death. Mikesell is survived by his wife, Reine.

Carol Bowman Stocking, AM'75, PhD'78, former researcher with the MacLean Center for Clinical Medical Ethics, the Department of Medicine, and NORC at the University of Chicago, died March 20 in Chicago. She was 85. Stocking began as a secretary at NORC in 1963, working her way up to senior research positions by the time she left in 1985. In the early 1980s she became director of research at the just-founded Center for Clinical Medical Ethics, now the MacLean Center. Focusing on both end-of-life issues and how patients could be better cared for at every stage of life, she helped guide and train the center's fellows. Her husband, UChicago anthropology professor George W. Stocking Jr., died in 2013. Stocking is survived by four stepdaughters, one stepson, 10 grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

1930s

Delmor B. Markoff, AB'37, died May 12 in Norwalk, CT. He was 99. Markoff served in the US Air Force for almost 10 years, achieving the rank of captain, before beginning his business career. He worked for his family's lamp company and consulted on several start-ups, retiring as a sales executive from Chatham Fabrics. Markoff is survived by his wife, Phyllis; three daughters; two sons; seven grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren.

Vincent LeRoy Rees, MD'38, of Salt Lake City, died May 21. He was 104. Rees taught surgery at the University of Utah before cofounding the Salt Lake Clinic in 1949, serving two terms as president and medical director. He also practiced at LDS Hospital, where he established a surgical training program that later became a part of the University of Utah. Rees is survived by three daughters, a sister, 14 grandchildren, and 38 great-grandchildren.

1940s

Shirley Meyers Bilder, AB'41, died April 26 in Pittsburgh. She was 97. Bilder was a medical social worker for the State of Pennsylvania for 25 years. She enjoyed solving crossword puzzles, shopping for antiques, crafting, and reading the *New Yorker*. Bilder is survived by two daughters, a son, and a granddaughter.

Richard Bolks, AB'42, died January 8 in Foley, AL. He was 96. A US Navy veteran and former Psi Upsilon president, Bolks was a merchandise manager for Sears, Roebuck and Company for 38 years. He was active in the Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Church. Bolks is survived by his wife, Marion; two daughters; a son; six grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

Paul Leslie Bunce, MD'42, died March 18 in Chapel Hill, NC. He was 100. A veteran of the US Army Medical Corps, Bunce be-

came the first chief of urology at the University of North Carolina School of Medicine/ North Carolina Memorial Hospital in 1952. While at UNC he consulted at the local Veterans Administration hospital, and in the late 1960s and early 1970s, he led a nonprofit, Music for Children. Retired for 35 years, he enjoyed gardening, stargazing, birding, and building model boats. Bunce is survived by a daughter, a son, a brother, six grandchildren, and a great-granddaughter.

Wallace Gilfillan McCune, MD'43, of Fort Washington, PA, died April 28. He was 98. A medical officer with the US Navy during World War II, McCune practiced internal medicine for 53 years. He was on staff at two Philadelphia-area hospitals and was also a clinical professor of medicine at Temple University. McCune is survived by a daughter, a son, and three grandchildren.

Velma Whitgrove Burke, AB'43, died March 20 in Washington, DC. She was 95. Burke worked as a public welfare analyst at the Congressional Research Service for 40 years, retiring in 2004, and was active with the Great Books Foundation for 55 years. Her husband, Vincent J. Burke, AB'41, died in 1973. Burke is survived by a daughter, **Patricia Alice Burke**, AB'76.

Carl F. Christ, LAB'40, SB'43, PhD'50, of Baltimore, died April 21. He was 93. After briefly teaching at Princeton and working on the Manhattan Project, Christ joined the economics faculty at Johns Hopkins University in 1950 and taught there for more than 40 years (and for six at UChicago). He was a pioneer in using statistical analysis to test economic theories and a dedicated mentor to his students. Christ is survived by his wife, **Phyllis Christ**, AB'45; three daughters, including **Joan Christ**, AB'77, and **Alice Christ**, AM'79, PhD'92; and five grandchildren.

Ann Pritchett Conner, AM'43, died April 22 in Lewistown, MT. She was 100. Conner was active in local women's, book, and gardening clubs and volunteered regularly. She enjoyed attending arts performances and delighted in seeing her favorite baseball team, the Chicago Cubs, win the World Series. Her husband, James A. Conner, SB'26, died in 2001. Conner is survived by a daughter, a son, three grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren.

Ruth Schwartz Gruenberg, AB'44, AM'45, of Silver Spring, MD, died May 5. She was 94. Gruenberg taught at community colleges in Chicago before joining the sociology faculty at Montgomery College in Rockville, MD, in 1970. She retired with emerita status in 1990 and was active in community organizations, including the League of Women Voters. Gruenberg is survived by two sons, including **Mark Gruenberg**, AB'75.

Joan Linden Neff, SB'44, died April 6 in Nashville, TN. She was 93. A homemaker, Neff was an enthusiastic hostess and active in many civic organizations in Nashville. She was also part of a local women's investment group that saw 19 percent average an-

nual returns. Her husband, John Clarence Neff, AB'45, MBA'48, died in 2009. Neff is survived by a daughter; three sons, including **Douglas Cameron Neff**, MBA'73; eight grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

Betty S. Peary, PhB'44, of Sarasota, FL, died April 14. She was 91. Peary worked as an elementary school teacher and a librarian, and celebrated her heritage by being an active member of the Sons of Norway. Her husband, Wendell H. Peary, AM'49, died in 1981. Peary is survived by a daughter and two granddaughters.

Sydney A. Thomas, SB'44, died April 14 in Waterloo, IA. He was 94. A US Army Air Corps veteran, Thomas practiced law in Waterloo for more than 40 years. He was active in several civic organizations and served as president of the local school board. Thomas is survived by two daughters, four sons, 16 grandchildren, and 13 great-grandchildren.

Mary Ginther, PhB'46, died April 26 in Chicago. She was 91. Ginther worked in flight control at what is now Midway Airport during World War II and later was a flight attendant for United Airlines. She enjoyed travel, politics, architecture, music, and nature. Ginther is survived by five daughters and seven grandchildren.

Arthur H. Cash, AB'48, died December 29 in Watch Hill, RI. He was 94. A US Army veteran, Cash joined the English department at the State University of New York at New Paltz in 1967 and taught there for more than three decades. Known as a biographer of English novelist Laurence Sterne, he was a finalist for the 2007 Pulitzer Prize for his biography of John Wilkes. Cash is survived by his wife, Mary Gordon; two daughters; a son; seven grandchildren; and a great-granddaughter.

Joan Robbins, AM'48, died May 5 in Greenport, NY. She was 90. Robbins worked in the international affairs department at Columbia University before becoming a social worker, retiring from the social services department of Suffolk County in 1986 as area supervisor. She enjoyed living by the water and in retirement worked to preserve Long Island waterfronts from development. Robbins is survived by two nephews and a niece.

Harvey Zartman, AB'48, SB'49, MD'53, of Anchorage, AK, died February 8, 2014. He was 86. A US Air Force veteran, Zartman was one of only three pediatricians in the newly admitted state of Alaska when he joined an Anchorage practice in 1959. He cared for generations of families over the following decades, retiring in 2001. He is survived by his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

William C. Krebs, AB'49, died April 9 in Youngtown, AZ. He was 96. Krebs spent his career at R. R. Donnelly, retiring in 1985 as a time estimator. He enjoyed writing novels, tending his rose gardens, and traveling. Krebs is survived by his wife, Sibyl.

Marvin Schuster, AB'49, SB'54, MD'55, died May 12 in Pikesville, MD. He was 87.

Schuster was a professor at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and founding director of what is now the Marvin M. Schuster Center for Digestive and Motility Disorders. One of his patients, Morocco's King Hassan II, helped fund Schuster's research on gastroenterological diseases and motility disorders. Schuster retired in 2000. He is survived by his wife, Lois Bernstein; three daughters; a sister; and seven grandchildren.

1950s

Nathan Miller Davis, AB'50, MD'57, of Baltimore, died June 5. He was 85. A US Air Force veteran, Davis worked as a psychoanalyst in private practice for nearly four decades. He trained other psychoanalysts and was a past president of the Baltimore Washington Society for Psychoanalysis. Davis is survived by his wife, Leslie Posner; two sons, including **Benjamin N. Davis**, AB'80; four grandchildren, including **Eleanor Pearson Davis**, AB'12; and four great-grandchildren.

Maria I. Sperry, SB'50, died April 8 in Richmond, VA. She was 93. Sperry taught nursing in the Kansas City area for three decades and was a member of Christ Ascension Episcopal Church in Richmond. She is survived by a son, a stepson, six grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

Edward L. Wallace, MBA'47, PhD'57, died February 2 in Naples, FL. He was 95. A US Air Force veteran, Wallace was a professor of business administration at UChicago who oversaw the 1958 installation of the University's first UNIVAC computer. He then joined the University of Buffalo's management systems and science faculty, where his work in medical epidemiology included contributions to blood supply safety. Helater served on the New York Blood Center's scientific committee and led a nonprofit health sciences organization. Wallace is survived by his wife, Mary Ann; a daughter; a son; three stepdaughters; and many grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Norbert T. Porile, AB'52, SM'54, PhD'57, died May 20, 2013, in Lafayette, IN. He was 81. Porile worked at Brookhaven National Laboratory from 1957 to 1965 and then joined the chemistry faculty at Purdue University, where he spent the rest of his career. A Guggenheim Fellow, he was the author of hundreds of research articles and spent his sabbaticals at universities and research laboratories around the world. Porile is survived by his wife, **Miriam Porile**, AB'53, AB'57; a son, **James Lewis Porile**, MD'88; a sister; and two granddaughters.

Evan Appelman, AB'53, SM'55, died February 27 in State College, PA. He was 81. An expert on the elements fluorine and astatine, Appelman joined Argonne National Laboratory in 1960. A 1973 Guggenheim Fellow, during the Carter administration he assisted the federal government in evaluating alternative energy sources. After retiring from Argonne in 1995, he volunteered

as a tax preparer. Appelman is survived by a daughter, a son, and four grandchildren. **William H. Shimizu**, AM'53, died April 7 in Arlington Heights, IL. He was 90. A US Army veteran, Shimizu worked in the Park Forest, IL, school district for more than 30 years as a classroom teacher, reading specialist, and principal. He enjoyed golfing, bowling, playing tennis, and watching Chicago sports teams. Shimizu is survived by four sons, seven grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Maurice Glicksman, SM'52, PhD'54, died May 26 in Warwick, RI. He was 88. An expert in semiconductors, Glicksman worked for Radio Corporation of America laboratories in Princeton, NJ, and Tokyo before joining the faculty at Brown University in 1969. He taught at Brown for 25 years, serving as provost and dean of the faculty from 1978 to 1990. A student of Enrico Fermi's at UChicago, Glicksman chaired the board of overseers at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in the 1980s and '90s. He is survived by his wife, Yetta; two daughters; a son; a sister; six grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Frank Ezra Levy, AM'54, of Fort Lee, NJ, died April 23. He was 86. A musician and composer, Levy was principal cellist at Radio City Music Hall for 45 years and played the cello in several local symphonies and Broadway show orchestras. He also published more than 200 compositions and taught music at the New School and Brooklyn College. Levy is survived by his wife, Barbara Pogul Rivlin; two daughters; a stepdaughter; a stepson; a brother; and three step-grandchildren.

Richard D. Denison, MBA'56, of Winnetka, IL, died April 23. He was 87. A veteran of the US Coast Guard, Denison held financial leadership positions at Quaker Oats, Edward Hines Lumber, and First San Francisco. He enjoyed volunteering, sailing, and watching the Chicago Cubs. Denison is survived by a daughter, three sons, 12 grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Boyd L. Peyton, AM'56, of Hendersonville, NC, died April 26. He was 89. A US Army veteran, Peyton was division manager of market research at AT&T, where he made a point of promoting women and minorities into managerial roles. A native of Texas, he was fond of the West's vistas and open prairies. Peyton is survived by a daughter, a sister, and a grandson.

Donald Roots Hall, AB'58, of Tucson, AZ, died April 30. He was 86. A US Air Force veteran, Hall joined the political science faculty at the University of Arizona in 1966. In addition to teaching courses on American politics at UA, Hall chaired the Pima County Republican Party for two years and later covered both parties' nominating conventions for local media outlets. He retired from UA in 1990. Hall is survived by two daughters, a son, and three grandchildren.

E. Gerald Pires, SM'59, died March 13 in Portland, OR. He was 87. A Korean War

veteran, Pires worked as a scientist at several laboratories. Later he became a rancher, raising longhorn cattle. Pires is survived by a sister and a brother.

1960s

Robert H. Keller, DB'61, AM'62, PhD'67, died February 26 in Bellingham, WA. He was 82. Keller taught at Western Washington University from 1968 to 1994 in subjects ranging from Supreme Court history to mountaineering to death and dying. In retirement he was an instructor in the university's continuing education program. Keller is survived by his wife, Pat; two daughters; three stepchildren; seven granddaughters; and two great-grandchildren.

Robert M. Pirsig, EX'61, died April 24 in South Berwick, ME. He was 88. A US Army veteran, Pirsig taught writing at two universities. His book *Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance: An Inquiry into Values* (1974) sold millions of copies worldwide, and Pirsig was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship shortly after the book was published. Pirsig is survived by his wife, Wendy Kimball; a daughter; a son; and three grandchildren.

Robert Benson, SB'62, MBA'67, died January 9 in Olympia, WA. He was 77. Benson served in the Army National Guard before becoming a management consultant. He later held leadership positions at Washington State's Office of Financial Management, House Ways and Means Committee, Department of Social and Health Services, and lottery. Benson is survived by his wife, Maureen Morris; a sister; and two half brothers.

Ronald Clark Overby, SM'62, of Bellevue, NE, died May 6. He was 82. Overby served for 30 years in the US Air Force, reaching the rank of colonel and retiring as chief of staff of the Air Weather Service at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois. He enjoyed hunting, fishing, playing golf, and cooking. He is survived by his wife, Grace; two sons; a brother; and five grandchildren.

Robin Bogeaus Seidenberg, AB'62, AM'63, of Grayslake, IL, died February 17. She was 76. Seidenberg taught college French and was a genealogist, later serving as copresident of the Illinois Genealogical Society. She is survived by her husband, Lewis; a son; and two grandchildren.

Bela Petheo, MFA'63, died May 3 in St. Augusta, MN. He was 82. From 1966 to 1997 Petheo taught painting and art history at St. John's University in Collegeville, MN, and twice chaired the art department. He continued to paint in retirement, several times using his work to raise funds for charities. Petheo is survived by his wife, Kathleen; two daughters; and three grandchildren.

Anne Elise Thal, AB'66, AM'68, of Tampa, FL, died January 27. She was 71. A therapist and social worker, Thal practiced and taught in Chicago, including at UChicago,

and then in Tampa, where she also founded a suicide and crisis center, led a hospice, and ran a local theater company. Thal is survived by a sister and a brother.

Omar Otterness, PhD'69, died April 11 in Northfield, MN. He was 98. Otterness was a Lutheran missionary in China before joining the religious studies department at St. Olaf College in 1960. He taught at St. Olaf until 1986 and was active in the department's study abroad programs. In retirement he helped start a continuing education program for seniors. Otterness is survived by two daughters, two sons, a sister, five grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Peter Poremski, MBA'69, died May 26 in Nashville, TN. He was 76. A US Air Force veteran, Poremski worked in marketing, holding positions with manufacturers in the South and Midwest. He is survived by his wife, Bonney; two sons; and a brother.

1970s

Gary D. Engle, AM'70, PhD'73, of Cleveland, died April 5 of a stroke. He was 69. For 40 years Engle taught literature, writing, and pop culture at Cleveland State University. He published fiction and cultural criticism during his career, and in retirement became a photographer, fiber artist, and wood carver. He is survived by his wife, Jean; and a brother.

Hugh McCann, AM'65, PhD'72, of College Station, TX, died February 22, 2016. He was 73. McCann joined the philosophy faculty at Texas A&M University in 1968, retiring as professor emeritus in 2014. He enjoyed traveling, singing with a local choir, and spending time with his family. McCann is survived by his wife, Janet; a daughter; three sons; and six siblings.

1980s

Thomas Steven Reif, AB'80, of Roswell, GA, died May 13 of cancer. He was 59. Reif was a litigation attorney specializing in real estate, corporate law, employment policies, and acquisitions. An assistant carillonist at Rockefeller Memorial Chapel while in Chicago, he was a longtime member of the Guild of Carillonists in North America. Reif was active in his church, volunteering his talents as both a lawyer and a musician. He is survived by his wife, **Ann McDavid Reif**, LAB'73; two daughters, including **Maggie Reif**, AB'13; a son; his parents; and a sister.

2010s

Andrea "Drea" Louise Jenkins, PhD'16, of Midland, MI, died April 12. She was 33. An anthropologist, Jenkins studied the educational and economic opportunities for Native Americans. She enjoyed traveling and supported numerous charities. Jenkins is survived by her parents and her brother, **James Robert Jenkins**, MBA'93.

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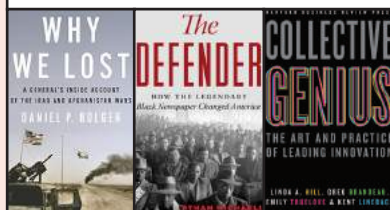
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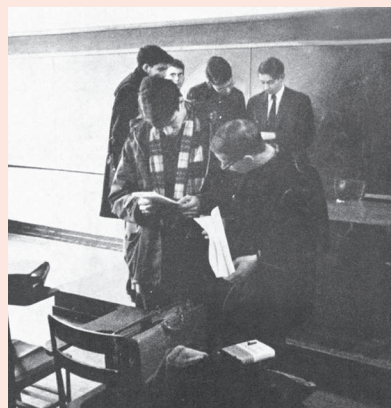
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Continuing the conversation: Students linger after a humanities class in Cobb Hall in 1961. A new Core sequence in the humanities, Poetry and the Human, begins this fall. Photograph from the cover of the April 1961 issue of the *University of Chicago Magazine*. Flip through more back issues at campub.lib.uchicago.edu.

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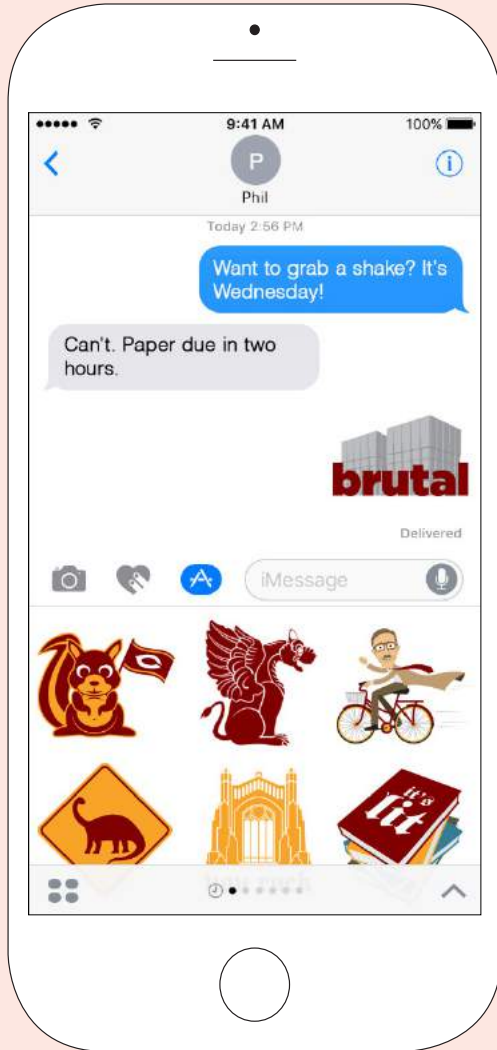
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1. Basketball
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3. Touch football

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