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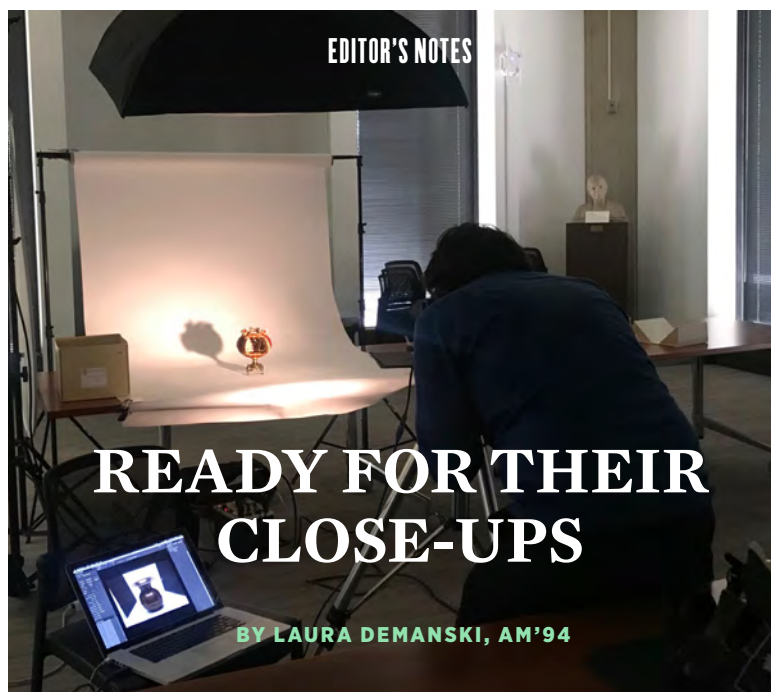
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A

historical jar of jam started us down this path.

The path led in turn to this issue's story "No Key Required" (page 30), in which we share a selection of the University of Chicago Library's holdings *not* on paper. Instead the treasures pictured within are made of metal, cloth, concrete, an egg, and—yes—unspecific berries.

When we asked the Special Collections Research Center (SCRC) staff this past winter about their department's vital statistics, they sent those numbers and more. On a list of unusual holdings, the phrases "homemade jam" and "Robert Maynard Hutchins" in close proximity really got our attention, hinting at a bit of presidential domesticity we'd never guessed at.

So our focus shifted quickly from quantities—pages, gigabytes, linear feet—to singularities. All of us at the *Magazine* wanted to see some of the catalogued wonders. Given the business we're in, we also wanted to share them.

One sunny March afternoon, the SCRC's **Christine Colburn** and **Ashley Locke Gosselar** pulled some of the curiosities from their stores and shared their knowledge, while photographer Nathan Keay snapped away. A great time was had by all, and now, we hope, by you too.

Bundles of thanks

To all who participated in the *Magazine's* February giving campaign, our warmest gratitude. If you did so, and chose to receive our indispensable readers' indispensable shopping tote, we hope it's serving you well (see the ad on this issue's inside back cover for more information). Your support helps us assign stories, hire artists, do on-site reporting, and generally make a better *Magazine*. Thank you for being our readers and partners.

Photography by Laura Lorenz

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Collector's edition

While we don't recommend using Petrus Apianus's *Astronomicum Caesareum* (1540) for scientific reference, the dragon-adorned book can be appreciated as a work of art. It took eight years to create and includes elaborate hand-colored drawings and many volvelles, movable paper circles that calculate the positions of the planets and the dates of lunar eclipses. You can find this volume in the Special Collections Research Center, along with other less-expected items, including the Reg Rat T-shirt featured on our cover. For more surprising objects from the center's collection, see "No Key Required" on page 30.

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One person's power *By Laura Demanski, AM'94*

The education and career of **Sybil Jordan Hampton**, MST'68, have been sometimes lonely, often groundbreaking, and always brave.



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Research and news in brief



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LETTERS

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.

Hong Kong in uncertainty

“A View from the Tree House of Knowledge” (Winter/19) celebrates the opening of the new campus in Hong Kong, the University’s “largest foothold in Asia.” What a foothold! From the late Bing Thom’s 44,000-square-foot academic and administrative center, students and staff can enjoy breathtaking views of the South China Sea. Proximity to the world’s largest consumer market should spur students in the executive MBA program to explore a myriad of investment opportunities. Study abroad undergraduates residing in a city imbued with the atmosphere of a former British Crown Colony are likely to be drawn to studies of colonialism.

But the hope of this reader is that our curious students will keep a wary eye on the fate of the great city. When the United Kingdom in 1997 turned control of Hong Kong over to China under the “one country, two systems” agreement, Hong Kong looked forward to maintaining an independent judiciary, freedom of the press, and British-based civil liberties. By 2017 it was anticipated that the election of the legislative council and Hong Kong chief executive would be based on near universal suffrage. Indeed, many

thought that, as mainland China prospered, it would follow Hong Kong’s democratic path.

China today is 11 times wealthier than in 1997, but since Tiananmen Square in 1989 it has squeezed Hong Kong with an evermore painful totalitarian grip. Duly elected candidates representing an independence move-

an enterprising, free, and independent city-state, they can experience firsthand what their books call tragedy.

**James “Jim” L. Wunsch, AM’68,
PhD’76
NEW YORK CITY**



The University of Chicago has opened a new campus in a city with an uncertain present and a fearful future.

ment have been denied seats in the legislative council. Booksellers have been spirited away to the mainland, where they have been interrogated and sometimes forced into public confessions. In the Umbrella Movement of 2014, tens of thousands of high school and college students, joined by a broad range of other residents, shut down parts of the city for 79 days to demand free and fair elections. Chief executives CY Leung and Carrie Lam, in apparent obeisance to Beijing, suppressed the movement.

The University of Chicago has opened a new campus in a city with an uncertain present and a fearful future. Our students can learn much by living there. Readings in the Core may have given them a measure of understanding, but in observing the fall of

Wonder women

The Winter/19 *Magazine* profiled two of the warmest, strongest, and most intelligent women I have ever known and provided us with photos of each. The appreciation of Soia Mentschikoff (“Legal Light”) did her justice, no small achievement given her spectacular and complex personality, and the photo of Soia is nothing short of wonderful. The story on Chicago’s history as portrayed in the rich tradition of books by and about its people (“101 Citations”)

tells the remarkable story of Laura Fermi writing *Atoms in the Family*, just as she was adjusting to English as a second language, and gives us a photo of Mrs. Fermi (on page 61) that was taken when yet another of her books was published in 1961. Not mentioned was Laura Fermi’s career as a pioneer in progressive civic politics, cofounding a clean air nongovernmental organization in the 1950s and a handgun control effort in the 1970s.

Thanks for the memories.

**Franklin E. Zimring, JD’67
KENSINGTON, CALIFORNIA**

Fermi’s family

My father, Morton Grodzins, professor of political science at the University of Chicago, served as editor of the Uni-

Photography by Guido Mendez

versity of Chicago Press when Laura Fermi's *Atoms in the Family* (1954) was published. I supply here a bit of family folklore that may supplement the note about Laura Fermi's book in the Winter/19 issue ("101 Citations"). At that time, in the '50s, my sister Mitchell and I were students at the Laboratory Schools, where Laura and Enrico's daughter Nella, an artist, was teaching art and shop.

According to my mother, Ruth Grodzins, AB'38, when Laura first came to my father's office to discuss her book project, she introduced herself not as the wife of the great physicist but as "Nella's mother." I know that my father was very proud of seeing her book into print. My mother kept a leather-bound copy and an Italian version on her living room shelf for many years. Ruth and Laura became close friends, and their friendship endured long after both were widowed. Laura—way ahead of her times—involved my mother in her campaigns against air pollution and for gun control.

When I was a returning undergraduate student and a single parent at the University in the early '70s, we saw a lot of Laura. She was very gracious and kind to my young son, entertaining him with her magical knack for cutting out long strings of paper dolls holding hands.

**Ann Grodzins Gold, LAB'63, AB'75,
AM'78, PhD'84
ITHACA, NEW YORK**

Wrongly omitted

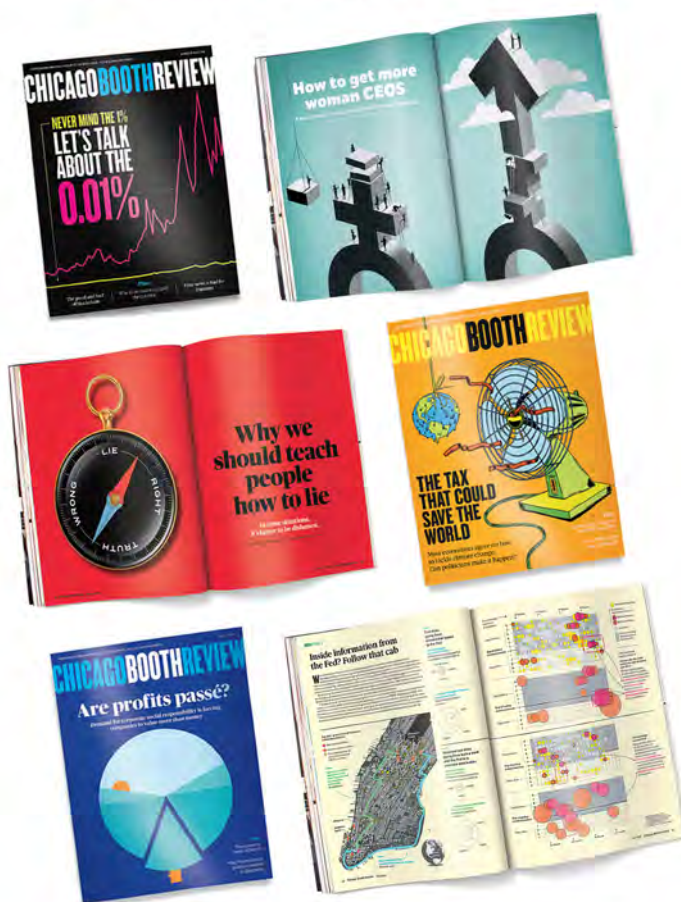
Laura Demanski (AM'94) describes the Caxton Club's *Chicago by the Book* (University of Chicago Press, 2018) as "surprisingly exhaustive" ("101 Citations"). A more accurate description would be "unsurprisingly white." Out of 101 entries, only nine document African American life in Chicago. Of those nine, only six refer to writings by black authors.

This is more than an oversight. It is a fatal misrepresentation of Chicago's history. African Americans have been woven into the city's fabric from the very beginning. The first non-Native resident was Haitian trader Jean Baptiste Pointe DuSable. So why not

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include his biography by historian Margaret Burroughs, founder of the DuSable Museum?

Where is Dempsey J. Travis's masterful trilogy from the Urban Research Institute, *Autobiography of Black Chicago* (1981), *Autobiography of Black Jazz* (1983), and *Autobiography of Black Politics* (1987)? Or Travis's biography of Harold Washington, Chicago's first black mayor? Travis describes the breadth of Chicago's black society, not just its poverty and pathology, and the Washington biography is as seminal a work on Chicago politics as Mike Royko's *Boss: Richard J. Daley of Chicago* (Dutton, 1971).

The truly shocking, absolutely mind-boggling omission is the *Defender*, the legendary black newspaper that has chronicled black life in Chicago since 1905. According to the *Encyclopedia of Chicago* (University of Chicago Press, 2004), "For its part in encouraging the Great Migration, voicing the discontent of blacks, and revolutionizing black journalism, the *Defender* stands as one of the most powerful organs of social action in America."

Yet the Caxton Club didn't see fit to include it. Apparently they needed more space for "Chicago: That Todd'ling Town."

Chicago by the Book reinforces the narrative of a hardscrabble white-ethnic Chicago, where non-Europeans are distant and invisible; the Chicago of Saul Bellow, EX'39; Mike Royko; Nelson Algren; and the Daleys. That is part of the story, but it has never been the whole story. The Caxton Club's Susan Rossen has spoken of producing a second edition; if she does, let's hope it offers a true reflection of the city, not a work of nostalgia for an all-white Chicago that never existed.

Lesley A. Williams, LAB'78
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

The art of second acts

"When What You Do Is No Longer Who You Are" (Glimpses, Winter/19) is timely, but I wish there had been one

more strategy for retirement. In my experience, starting a second career before retirement is a lifesaver.

I had a 30-year career as a sociologist, but three years before I retired something powerful kicked in, and I started taking classes in bronze casting and welding at a foundry in the Finger Lakes region of upstate New York. Not long after that my work began to sell at a gallery in Key West, Florida, and now in the Berkshires. My recent work includes a bust of W. E. B. DuBois for his sesquicentennial celebration in Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

My guess is that a lot of U of C graduates can relate to this because the atmosphere of the College was hardly one dimensional!

Michel Paul Richard, AB'51, AM'55
NEW MARLBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS



Inspiring alumni

You know a magazine is good when your spouse sees it in your hands and quips, "You're back in that *UChicago Magazine* again, aren't you?" This from the guy who owns more than 50,000 vinyl records and, upon being asked if he ever heard of Rounder Records ("True to His Roots," Winter/19), replied, "Yes, indeedly do! What do you know about Rounder Records?" I told him about Bill Nowlin, AM'69, who quickly made it into my American Civilization since 1865 course lecture on the Great Depression last week. It was wonderful to learn that Nowlin's program permitted him to make comparisons between the Poor People's Campaign and the 1932 march on Washington by World War I vets after he dropped out of school to become an activist.

I also enjoyed your story on American truckers ("The Open Road," Winter/19). We live near a truck stop and spend a lot of time on the interstate between our home and Birmingham, Alabama. I am increasingly curious about who all is out there on the road with me, with all of the accidents owing to cell phone use. I drove alone across this country twice early this century. I was in my early 30s and fearless then. But I also learned how to stay behind a good truck driver and discovered that some of them actually notice motorists who acknowledge their presence for hundreds of miles (e.g., moving over to let them back in or out to ease the flow of traffic). I appreciated learning more about the demographic changes. My hat's off to Anne Balay, AB'86, AM'88, PhD'94, for her courage and smarts.

Sharony Green, AM'08
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

Pun-free zone?

This may be a losing battle, but I really wonder if the new-thought-to-be-witty headers for articles ("Goal Digger" particularly offends, but "Legal Light" is another one; Winter/19) are something your readers actually enjoy or something they (as with me) have to endure. I have noticed this creep in the *Magazine* but also in the *New Yorker*. Interestingly, the *New York Review of Books* hasn't drunk this particular Kool-Aid. Any chance of standing with them?

There were comments about the *Magazine's* refreshed design. I'm not against it, but it does seem to be accompanied by a briefer, punched-up quality to the content. This could be just in my paranoid oldster imagination. Hoping to be on the quads for my 50th reunion in June.

Amey S. Miller, AB'70
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

To the writer's allegation of sometimes dubious pun-ditry, we plead guilty as charged and will try to set the bar high when flirting with punny headlines. Regarding the effect of the Magazine's recent design refresh on editorial content, the writer is correct that we are balancing the Magazine's longer features with shorter pieces, in response

to reader feedback, but we have no intention of abandoning the former.—Ed.

Who's that girl?

While I was in Chicago getting my master's, I saw a production of *Miss Julie* with Ed Asner, EX'48, but I am not sure who played Julie in that production. It might have been Elaine May. The group was then called Compass Players, or perhaps it was already Second City. [See "101 Citations," Winter/19.—Ed.] Can someone tell me who played opposite Asner?

Annice M. Alt, AM'54

SOUTHERN PINES, NORTH CAROLINA

In the production of August Strindberg's Miss Julie staged by the Playwrights Theatre Club, the predecessor to the Compass Players, it was Zohra Lampert, AB'52, who played the title role. Elaine May was the show's director. Members of the Compass Players, who debuted under that name in 1955, helped form the Second City in 1959.—Ed.



Organizer extraordinaire

Thank you for the outstanding feature on Heather Booth, AB'67, AM'70 ("Organizing Principle," the *Core*, Winter/19).

Heather and her husband, Paul, were both major influences during the campus anti-war movement of 1965–70, Heather having brought her super credentials as a civil rights activist and organizer. Paul, of course, as a founding member of Students for a Democratic Society, had amazing political skills.

Jerald B. Lipsch, AB'68
ELGIN, ILLINOIS

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Correcting the record

In the otherwise wonderful article on my life in organizing in a recent issue of the *Core*, the credit line for the picture of me on a picket line in Mississippi (left) did not acknowledge Wally Roberts as the photographer. It was credited to me.

Wally recently died, and I am hoping full credit will be given to his work. He was also the head of the Freedom Summer project on which I worked that summer.

Thank you for considering this request and recognizing the important contribution that Wally made.

Heather Tobis Booth, AB'67, AM'70
WASHINGTON, DC

We regret the omission and thank Booth and Jerald Lipsch for providing the correct photograph credit.—Ed.

Dog-given talent

My wife and I were amazed and amused to see your article on Cora the "soc-

cer dog" ("2019 World Pup," the *Core*, Winter/19).

It turns out that Cora has a Spanish counterpart (twin?) who lives in my childhood town of Palacios de la Sierra, Burgos, Spain. She loves to play soccer in the town plaza with the kids, and we photographed her last summer heading the ball and cooling off in the fountain between games.

Eugene "Gene" C. Somoza, SB'61
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Relatively speaking

I read with pleasure "Ethics Class" by Ted Cohen, AB'62 (the *Core*, Winter/19), with whom I studied aesthetics. The character Max reminded me of Cohen in some ways. His love-hate relationship with the Germans, for example. Cohen taught us to respect Kant—I've now been teaching Kant for more than 30 years—but not to revere him. I remember him quoting the last line of the *Foundations of the Metaphysics of Morals* ("While we do not comprehend the

practical unconditional necessity of the moral imperative, we yet comprehend its incomprehensibility”) and adding, after a pause, “This is the beginning of the German madness.”

I remember hearing a story very much like the interchange with the die-hard relativist student. I can’t remember where, but it could well have been in Cohen’s class. I’ve been telling it ever since. It goes to show that one can’t consistently be a relativist in the first person.

Michael W. Howard, AB’74
BANGOR, MAINE

A mentor remembered

I was saddened to read that Hellmut Fritzsche, the Louis Block Professor Emeritus in Physics, recently passed away. [See *Deaths, Summer/18*.—Ed.] In 1983 Fritzsche was chair of the physics department, and at the beginning of my fourth year, I made an appointment with him to ask his advice on physics graduate schools. I found him in his office, smoking a pipe, and he proceeded to go through a list of prestigious schools, first extolling their good

points in his German accent, then taking a long drag on his pipe, and finally giving me their negative aspects. At the end of his list, he came to Stanford. He suddenly got a twinkle in his eye and said, “Stanford—you have the beautiful campus, the beautiful weather, the beautiful women.” He paused and inhaled deeply from his pipe while I waited to hear the downside. Then he added, “You can’t go wrong.”

He paused and inhaled deeply from his pipe while I waited to hear the downside. Then he added, “You can’t go wrong.”

As it turns out, I did go to Stanford and got my PhD in applied physics. And though I don’t think Dr. Fritzsche’s advice influenced me very much, I did in fact meet my wife there. I have had a long and varied career, very little of it in physics. But now that my children, including Adam Gruenbaum, AB’18, have grown, I am taking the time to make a

career change and bring physics back into my work, and appreciating all the faculty who helped me along the way.

Peter E. Gruenbaum, AB’84
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Both sides now

Until Barack Obama was in office, I was a proud alum of the U of C. Now I don’t let it be known until I first know someone understands I am a capitalist and very opposed to government takeovers of anything except our defense and critical infrastructure.

I send this note only to suggest there are many of us out here like this. At this time, Chicago Booth economics professor Austan Goolsbee is probably your most well-known spokesman. Until he or your university’s major spokesmen start to make sense to conservatives, it is likely you will see little (or very reduced) support from people like me.

I’m not against U of C. I just can’t spend either my time or money supporting you until you return to a path more consistent with Milton Friedman, AM’33, and the other greats from the university I attended.

Michael J. Sanders, MBA’74
LENEXA, KANSAS

The bad experience of Professor Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar when he gave his first lecture on the theory of black holes has a parallel in the early experience of Sigmund Freud. When Freud gave his first lecture on psychoanalysis, the audience got up and left, because they thought Freud was a dirty old man—all the more surprising because he was a young man at the time!

It indicates the unscientific side of science, which characteristically yields random results in this respect. Albert Einstein, on the other hand, at the opposite extreme of this random walk, was never put down by anyone, except Freud, who called him a “young upstart” for trying to tell Freud something about psychoanalysis—all the more surprising because Einstein was not very young at the time!

Kenneth J. Epstein, SM’52
March’84



TOWARD A MORE DIVERSE AND INCLUSIVE UCHICAGO

BY MELISSA GILLIAM

ELLEN H. BLOCK PROFESSOR OF HEALTH JUSTICE, VICE PROVOST, AND
PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY AND PEDIATRICS

I've been a faculty member at the University of Chicago for more than a decade and have benefited greatly from being part of this scholarly community. As a vice provost, my own experiences compel me to ensure that people from diverse backgrounds and identities can fully participate in the life of this great university.

In spring 2016, the University completed the Campus Climate Survey, taking a hard look at perceptions of bias and harassment based on race, ethnicity, ability status, religion, sexual orientation, gender, and gender identity. In response to these data, in October 2017, the University launched the Diversity and Inclusion Initiative. Our campus has made significant progress to date, but much work remains ahead. Our successes are a result of the leadership provided by our students, staff, scholars, educators, and administrators. It's impossible to individually recognize all of the people and programs that have contributed, but I'll share several examples.

Essential to our strategy is creating a strong and sustainable infrastructure. Deans from every division and school have appointed faculty diversity liaisons, including a new coordinator in the University of Chicago Laboratory Schools. Additionally, many schools and divisions have appointed staff with expertise in diversity and inclusion. We have a renewed focus on inclusive pedagogy and diversity in the arts. We've also strengthened the operations of a number of existing campus centers, including the Center for the Study of Race, Politics, and Culture (CSRPC) and the Center for Identity + Inclusion. We are also supporting



campus units in creating their own diversity and inclusion plans.

We're using specific strategies. First, we're relying on science, evidence-based practices, and assessment. We've partnered with the University of Chicago Booth School of Business and Second City to implement the UChicago Inclusion Workshop series, combining decision science and improvisation to help people learn new skills for communicating in a diverse environment. To date, one in seven individuals on campus has participated in at least one workshop.

A second strategy is designing programs, policies, and structures in a human-centered way. The newly formed D+I Studio supports the campus community in designing human-centered programs and projects by interviewing and listening to people. Recent projects focus on students with disabilities, veterans, the Court Theatre, increasing food access, and creating local prayer and meditation spaces.

UChicago is committed to a more diverse campus community. Through evidence-based programs, we're learning new skills and behaviors. With support from the Andrew W. Mellon Founda-

tion, the Provost's Postdoctoral Fellows Program offers a two-year tenure-track fellowship enabling us to recruit some of the world's most talented early-career scholars. Collectively, these efforts are resulting in more diverse faculty, staff, and student applicant pools and more diverse institutional, faculty, and staff leadership.

Contributing to communities beyond our campus is a top priority. Last spring, with the leadership of the CSRPC, we worked with the University of Puerto Rico to bring visiting students, faculty, and artists to campus in the wake of Hurricanes Irma and Maria. Together with campus partners, we launched the Community Engagement Grant Program, funding scholarship, educational programs, and events in the South Side community.

These and many other collaborations and programs are making a significant impact on our campus. However, diversity also requires deep personal work from each of us. In order to be truly inclusive, we must allow our individual assumptions and biases to be challenged, our points of view to evolve and change, and ourselves to be held accountable for the environment we create. This work can be difficult, but it's an example of the University's commitment to embrace challenges and solve complex problems for the betterment of society.

I welcome the ideas and collaboration of the alumni community in this effort. Please join our Diversity and Inclusion mailing list by visiting diversityinitiative.uchicago.edu to receive updates on our progress and invitations to related events that would benefit greatly from your attendance and participation. Thank you for your ongoing support. ♦

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UCHICAGO JOURNAL

RESEARCH AND NEWS IN BRIEF

FRESH DIGS

Students settle in at the Keller Center, the new home of the University of Chicago Harris School of Public Policy. The grand opening celebration for the renovated 1963 building will be held on May 3. For more, see "Growth Policy," p. 13.

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Philosophy by night

The new panopticon

Worried about online privacy? Computer science experts worry too.

BY SUSIE ALLEN, AB'09

Ben Zhao and **Heather Zheng** are internet good guys. The Neubauer Professors of Computer Science study security, privacy, and artificial intelligence—research interests that led them to discover security vulnerabilities in popular services including Facebook and the navigation app Waze.

When they ran across these slip-ups, in 2009 and 2016, respectively, Zhao and Zheng did what white hats do: they told the companies, and counted on them to make the changes that would keep users safe. Zhao says in his experience, most companies in similar situations were responsible enough to follow through. Crisis averted.

Today, in rough-and-tumble 2019, Zhao isn't opposed to telling companies when they've messed up, but he's no longer sure that alone is enough. The digital landscape has changed and so has his perspective on privacy.

The number of internet-enabled devices—not just phones and tablets, but also things like smart fridges—has

grown from 12.5 billion to 26.7 billion over the past decade. The firms manufacturing these devices can be so small that “there is no hope of ensuring that they're responsive” to privacy concerns, “because they have no pressure to do so; they have no public reputation,” Zhao says. Another consequence of the new generation of gadgetry is that more firms are collecting (and potentially losing or abusing) your data than ever before.

And collect your data they do. Twenty years ago, believing your phone was monitoring you was strictly tinfoil hat territory. Now we know it's happening and blithely go about our business. The mechanisms of tracking user behavior have become “ridiculously sophisticated,” Zhao says. In the past five years, “we for sure crossed some line where ... data mining went way beyond what normal people might expect.”

Take, for example, ultrasonic tracking. Imagine a seemingly innocuous retail app asking for permission to access your phone's built-in microphone. Without thinking much about it, you hit “allow.” The simple tap of a button allows the app to listen for inaudible, high-pitched beacons emitted from its partner websites in addition to advertisements and storefronts. That means the company can know where you've been and what ads you've seen, online and offline.

Putting these two things together—the proliferation of internet-enabled devices and the rise of data mining-fueled marketing—has brought us to a

world where the company that makes your toaster knows you're a lefty who drives a Honda. (How much this worries you may depend on how many times you've seen *2001: A Space Odyssey*.)

Yet awareness of privacy concerns hasn't provoked large-scale digital disconnection. Users remain on platforms such as Facebook that have a long history of privacy faux pas. They may wish the company would be more conscientious about protecting their information—just not enough to log off.

But Zhao thinks we may be in the midst of a sea change, due in part to the Cambridge Analytica scandal, in which the political consulting firm improperly gained access to information from up to 87 million Facebook users. The breach provoked more serious and sustained outrage than Facebook had ever seen before. As **Lior Strahilevitz**, Sidley Austin Professor of Law and a fellow privacy scholar, told *Chicago* magazine, this scandal was different because “it got tied into bitterness over the presidential election. ... They haven't figured out a way to make this story go away.” And the outrage had a cascade effect, sparking a serious and sustained conversation about online privacy beyond Facebook.

Zhao is asked—more often than almost anything else, he says—how people can protect themselves in this new age. As a first step, he suggests users limit the companies that have access to their real personal information. Most online retailers don't need to know (for instance) your birthday, so don't give

INNOVATION

Small teams think big

The most-novel scientific ideas of the past 60 years came from smaller groups of researchers, according to a February 13 *Nature* paper from sociologist and Knowledge Lab director **James Evans**. He and his coauthors (just two) undertook a computational analysis of 42 million scientific papers and their hundreds of millions of citations; 5 million patents; and 16 million software projects. They found that smaller teams introduced more novel ideas, and that disruption, as measured by citation patterns, dropped as team size grew. Large teams, the researchers found, play a complementary role, expanding on or refining the innovative work of small teams. It takes all kinds.—S. A. ♦



Companies are collecting more consumer data than ever before, and there's "no clear line" between what's normal and what's invasive, says computer scientist Ben Zhao.

it to them, or consider providing inaccurate information.

And in the spirit of fighting fire with fire, he's designing a high-tech work-around for devices such as Amazon Echo and Google Home, which, Zhao says, are rife with possibilities for hacking and abuse—and are listening to more audio than consumers realize. To combat the risk, he and his graduate students are developing a bracelet that, when activated, emits ultrasonic waves that jam nearby microphones.

There's an early prototype of the bracelet and its components in Zhao's lab, just down the hall from his office, which looks like a Best Buy after a hurricane. Phones, cables, and batteries are strewn across a large table, and two computer towers are labeled "Groot" and "Baby Groot." Zhao picks up one of the microphone-disabling components

of the bracelet. Around half an inch in diameter, it looks like a tiny round speaker.

Until recently it would have been hard to imagine anyone would want such a device. (Of course, until recently it would have been hard to imagine a smart speaker in your living room accidentally recording a personal conversation and sending it to a colleague.) "I think now it is completely believable for there to be a market, maybe even an industry, for privacy-enhancing products," Zhao says.

As he exits his office, Zhao discovers a crucial vulnerability in perhaps the world's oldest security system—his door, which won't close. The irony isn't lost on him. "Privacy!" he says, gesturing to the knob in mock frustration. Whether online or off, you can only do so much. ♦

W. R. HARPER'S INDEX

GROWTH POLICY

Square footage of Harris
Public Policy's previous space
at 1155 East 60th Street

50,884

Square footage of the
renovated Keller Center,
Harris's new home

120,000

Year the original Edward
Durell Stone–designed
building opened

1963

Height, in stories, of the
new atrium

4

Exterior columns
surrounding the building

72

Solar panels on the green roof

354

Percent of the building's
power derived from
the panels

11

History matters

Claire Hartfield's (JD'82) young adult book explores the 1919 Chicago race riot.

BY CARRIE GOLUS, AB'91, AM'93

When **Claire Hartfield**, JD'82, was growing up in Hyde Park, she loved listening to her grandmother talk about life as a young woman in Chicago in

the 1910s and '20s. "Her stories were about the excitement of living in the Black Belt at that time," Hartfield says. "What poet Langston Hughes referred to as 'excitement from noon to noon.'"

In 2014, as Hartfield watched the footage of protests in Ferguson, Missouri, after Michael Brown was killed by a police officer, one of her grandmother's stories came to mind.

Shortly after her grandmother had moved up to Chicago from the South, she was riding the streetcar home from work. "As she got closer to the

black community, she saw mobs of young men out in the streets," Hartfield says. The streetcar driver refused

to let Hartfield's grandmother off at her stop. She had to ride to the end of the line and walk home through "what turned out to be, when I did research, the first full day" of

the weeklong 1919 race riot.

Hartfield's book *A Few Red Drops: The Chicago Race Riot of 1919* (Clarion Books, 2018) takes its title from a Carl Sandburg poem. The book, written with teens in mind, has received nu-

You can think of it this way. History is you if you had been born a little earlier.



National Guard soldiers, like those shown here, were called out to put a stop to the weeklong race riot, which left 38 people dead and hundreds more injured. About two-thirds of the wounded were African American.

Photography by Jun Fujita, Chicago History Museum, ICH-065477



After graduating from the Law School, Claire Hartfield, JD'82, oversaw the development of school desegregation plans for the cities of Chicago and Rockford, Illinois. She began to write books for young readers after becoming a parent and realizing that "some stories were not being told, important stories."

merous honors and awards, including the 2019 Coretta Scott King Book Award, and was named a 2019 Illinois Reading Council Top Book to Read and a Chicago Public Library Best of the Best Books 2018. It's Hartfield's second book. Her first, the picture book *Me and Uncle Romie* (Dial Books, 2002), is a fictionalized story about Harlem Renaissance collage artist Romare Bearden.

A Few Red Drops begins on a hot July day, at a time when only the rich had electric fans. Five black teenagers decided to cool off by floating on a raft in Lake Michigan. When they drifted too close to what was then the "white" beach, a white man began throwing stones. One of the teens, Eugene Williams, was hit in the head and drowned.

The killing sparked a week of racial violence and arson. By the end, 38 people had died (23 black and 15 white) and a Lithuanian neighborhood had been burned to the ground by Irish gang

members in blackface who wanted to keep the riot going. Hartfield's book digs deep into the complex history of the riot: "The further back I went, the further back I had to go," she said during a talk at 57th Street Books.

During Hartfield's research, "I came to see that it's intimately tied to what we're going through," she says. "It's really a continuum" from the 1919 riots to the 2014 protests that sparked her idea. Hartfield wanted young people to have that context to understand the present.

On her website, clairehartfield.com, she confesses she once made a list of the 10 best excuses for getting out of history class at Kenwood Academy. She began to understand why history mattered when she was asked to join an anti-apartheid march in 1977—and wanted to know how apartheid had happened in the first place.

"You can think of it this way," Hartfield writes. "History is you if you had been born a little earlier." ♦

QUICK STUDY

MEDICINE

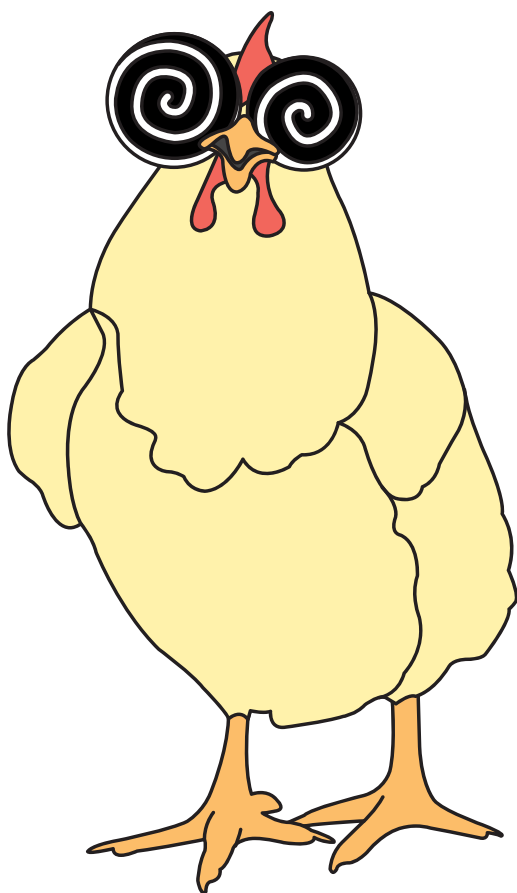
Go with your gut

Cow's milk allergy is the most common childhood food allergy, affecting 2 percent of kids under age 5. According to a study coauthored by UChicago Medicine allergy expert **Cathryn Nagler**, published January 14 in *Nature Medicine*, a bacterial species called *Anaerostipes caccae* holds the key to relief. The researchers transplanted gut microbes from either healthy or allergic children into germ-free mice raised in a sterile environment. When exposed to cow's milk for the first time, mice that received intestinal bacteria from nonallergic children were fine, but mice with bacteria from allergic children had a severe reaction. Comparing the intestinal tracts of the mice enabled the researchers to single out *A. caccae* as the protective element. "This study allows us to define a causal relationship and shows that the microbiota itself can dictate whether or not you get an allergic response," Nagler says.—S. A. ♦

What we learned from a new book about Scav

Certain Scav Hunt stories are enshrined in campus lore. Most Maroons know, for instance, about the students who built a working nuclear reactor to complete a 500-point item on the 1999 list.

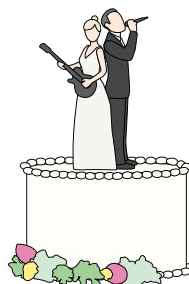
But there are years of Scav stories—unexpected triumphs and hilarious misadventures alike—known only to a select few insiders. In the new book *We Made Uranium! And Other True Stories from the University of Chicago's Extraordinary Scavenger Hunt* (University of Chicago Press, 2019), editor **Leila Sales**, AB'06, assembled the very best Scav Hunt tales for the world to marvel at. We scavenged a few for your amusement.—S. A.



1

D-Bevs is game.

Shakespeare scholar **David Bevington**, the Phyllis Fay Horton Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus, has come to the aid of several Scav Hunt teams. In 1992 he acted out a scene from *Wayne's World* and in 2006 he donned a pair of short-shorts—all for the cause.



2

What if the real hunt is for love?

Nora Friedman, AB'05, and **Colin McFaul**, AB'05, got engaged in response to a 2005 item referring to Meat Loaf's "I'll Do Anything For Love (But I Won't Do That)," which instructed participants to "do that." A decade later, **Emily Pelka**, AB'09, and **Christian Kammerer's** (AB'03, SM'06, PhD'09) wedding was an official part of the 2015 hunt.

3

It's a global phenomenon.

In 2015 alumni competitor **Erica Pohnan**, AB'07, completed item 293 (hypnotize a chicken) from Borneo, Indonesia, where she was doing fieldwork. She successfully entranced a chicken for one minute and 40 seconds, and sent the video to prove it.



4

Scavvies know how to even the score.

Chicago newsman Mike Royko was fond of taking digs at UChicago undergraduates in his columns, so Scavvies fought back by including a Royko-themed item on several years of lists (for instance: a pair of Royko-autographed socks; a letter by Royko on *Tribune* stationery reading "the University of Chicago is a Great Institute of Higher Learning and a Most Excellent Party Zone"). Royko was so exasperated by the pestering that he began leaving town each year during Scav.

Peanut gallery

In Ron McAdow's (AB'71) children's films, snacks are the stars.

BY SEAN CARR, AB'90

"Are the peanuts going to eat the fork?"

That possibility weighed heavily for one little girl at New York's Museum of Modern Art on a Saturday afternoon in February. She (presumably accompanied by a primary caregiver or two) was there for Family Films: Not-So-Ordinary Objects, a bill of four shorts that, along with early Pixar effort *Luxo Jr.* (1986), included *Hank the Cave Peanut* (1974), in which a pith-helmeted legume leads a successful hunt for an untamed fork.

This empathy for flatware was new—and "very comical"—to *Hank's* director, **Ron McAdow**, AB'71, who was on hand at MOMA for a post-screening Q&A. He was on firmer ground with more technical questions: *Did he use a green screen?* No, and in his day they used a blue screen.

McAdow didn't enter the College planning on a career in animation. It was more by a process of elimination that he arrived there. He liked to write but didn't want to major in English or study writing. "I thought I might become an academic of some kind, in anthropology or some other social science field," he says, but a student job in the sociology department convinced him otherwise.

Then McAdow spent a summer back home in Champaign, Illinois, filling potholes—a "fun" job, he claims—with a high school friend, Kevin Brown, who had recently gotten into object anima-



The allergen auteur: In films like *Hank the Cave Peanut* (1974) and *Captain Silas* (1977), Ron McAdow, AB'71, found levity in legumes.

tion using a Super 8 camera. When the two were laid off with plenty of summer left to fill, they got serious about messing around with Brown's new toy. McAdow returned to the College that

Peanuts were the anthropomorph of choice: "You didn't have to paint any eyes because people just project a face onto them."

fall with his own used camera. Soon the Super 8 movies he was making in his Hyde Park Boulevard apartment were a hit on the student party circuit. By the time McAdow graduated, he and Brown had moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and been "invited to hang out our shingle as filmmakers for children," creating short segments for the television show *Jabberwocky*.

Over the next several years, as they plugged away on the show, McAdow made two longer shorts, *Hank*—which led to a gig on the math-oriented program *Infinity Factory*—and *Captain Silas* (1977). (Both can be found on YouTube.) Peanuts were the anthropomorph of choice because they come in different "skin tones" and sizes and—

most important—have a natural bump of a nose, so "you didn't have to paint any eyes because people just project a face onto them." (McAdow learned only later that rounded shapes worked better in animation. "Mickey Mouse," he notes, "is just a bunch of spheres.")

In the late '70s, McAdow began "working directly with children instead of through films," including several years teaching English, math, science, and history to elementary and middle schoolers. He kept the creative fires stoked through writing: a newspaper column, canoeing guides to the Sudbury and Charles Rivers in Massachusetts—*Hank* includes a nod to McAdow's lifelong passion for paddling—and two novels.

A subsequent career in educational software helped him keep abreast of the latest digital tools. He now applies those to creating animated backdrops to the stories he tells each fall at a wildlife sanctuary near his home—an alternative for "families that want to do something besides go to the mall the day after Thanksgiving." His latest tale, "The Sky Worm," is peanut-free, and no forks are harmed. ♦

A little night musing

Even at 20 below, after-hours philosophy events draw a crowd.

BY JACK WANG

Agnes Callard didn't know how many students would show.

Nearly two years ago, the University of Chicago philosopher booked a room in the basement of Ida Noyes Hall for her fledgling event. She brought enough cookies for about 30 people—an optimistic number, given the feedback from well-meaning friends and colleagues.

"Don't expect too much," one warned, "because this is pretty weird."

"Even if 10 people show up, you've done something good," said another.

More than 100 packed that room, sitting atop and underneath tables to discuss the topic of the night: "Is Philosophy a Blood Sport?"

And so Night Owls was born. Callard's late-night discussion gives students and faculty a distinctive opportunity to explore philosophical topics—offering what the UChicago associate professor sees as a way to break intellectual inquiry out of classroom confines. As the clock ticks toward midnight, people feel a little looser, a little less self-conscious, a little braver with their questions.

The enthusiasm from that first night has only grown. This past fall, Callard, AB'97, and her ex-husband, **Ben Callard**, a UChicago lecturer, hosted the most popular Night Owls to date: "The Philosophy of Divorce." The room filled up so quickly, roughly a third of the estimated 300 students who arrived were turned away at the door.

The popularity of Night Owls reflects a trait Callard loves about UChicago students. "You want to prove to

people not that you're necessarily the smartest, or that you're going to be the most successful, but that you're the one who cares the most," she says. "You're the one for whom being here means and matters the most."

Callard would know. She arrived at UChicago as an undergraduate more than two decades ago, hoping to study physics because she "cared about the truth." But after taking classes in the College's Core curriculum, she began to realize that truths might exist in other fields—ones that interested her more than atoms and molecules. So she majored in philosophy, going on to earn her PhD from the University of California, Berkeley.

When she became the Department of Philosophy's director of undergraduate studies in 2017, Callard noticed that most existing events had an administrative bent. They were valuable in their own way—guiding students to the major, through

a thesis, or toward graduate school—but none of them involved the actual practice of philosophy.

Night Owls, which she now runs with department administrator **William Weaver**, LAB'80, AB'84, was her attempt to fill a void.

Inspired by a conversation with a friend who teaches at St. John's College, Callard launched the late-night

philosophy discussion—one led by faculty but tailored to spin off in whatever direction students want. Rather than close reading classical texts like in class, Night Owls offers a chance to engage with the big questions that push people toward philosophy in the first place: What exists?

What does it mean to live a good life? What is the meaning of death?

"This feels like the way philosophy should be done," says **Anya Marchenko**, AB'17, a regular attendee. "Late at night, with snacks—and attended by a

This feels like the way philosophy should be done. Late at night, with snacks—and attended by a ton of people who are really invested in these types of questions.



More than 200 people turned out to hear Agnes Callard and economist Tyler Cowen on January 31, despite the zero-degree temperatures.

ton of people who are really invested in these types of questions.”

“Night Owls is the epitome of the fun and rigorous inquiry that drew me to UChicago,” says fourth-year **Nora Bradford**. “Where else would you find this many people gathering for three hours on a weeknight to talk about philosophy?”

Fellow fourth-year **Nur Banu Simsek** has missed just one event, absent only because she was out of the country. The series, she says, has “honestly been one of my favorite parts of the overall College experience.”

This past January Night Owls faced a new test. The latest session was scheduled at the tail end of a polar vortex, which saw temperatures dip to negative 20 and prompted the University to cancel more than a day of classes and nonessential activities.

Callard considered canceling Night Owls too. But her guest, George Mason University economist Tyler Cowen, had already landed at O’Hare International Airport. Weather for the 9 p.m. start time was forecast to hover around zero degrees, unpleasant but bearable. Opening the doors to those willing to brave the cold, she decided, was a better option than trying to reschedule.

More than 200 people turned up, warming themselves with hot chocolate and coffee after trekking through snow. Night Owls had returned to Ida Noyes Hall—but instead of the basement, students filed into the third-floor theater, flanked on either side by Renaissance-inspired murals. A dozen



Agnes Callard wanted students to be able to ask big questions at Night Owls events—the kinds of questions that drew them to study philosophy in the first place.

or so made do without seats, standing in a back corner or sprawling out on the hardwood floor.

Callard and Cowen settled in on stage, accompanied by a small turquoise owl statue. In a discussion billed as “Philosophy vs. Economics: The Battle for Your Soul,” the two assumed their roles as friendly adversaries, eager to win over the young minds gathered before them.

Callard opened with a shot across Cowen’s bow. “Welcome, philosophers,” she said, “and future philosophers.” For the next two hours, the scholars circled from the existential to the comical to the tautological.

Should we put a price on human life? (“It’s always context dependent.”)

You want us to do philosophy ... faster?

Economics is, in short, what economists do.

But it wasn’t until the session opened up to students that the evening tilted toward the most pressing question. One young woman near the front of the room spoke up. A student of both economics and philosophy, she asked the professors to say it plain: Which field is better? No consensus was reached.

“The students really want to know the answers,” Callard says. “There’s nothing in those questions of trying to be impressive or showing that they know anything.”

“There’s a hunger and demand in them that—‘OK, finally, I get to ask you this question that really bothers me. And it never fit in any class I’ve ever been in. And you better answer it.’” ♦

QUICK STUDY

CLIMATE

Survey says: It’s heating up

Global temperatures are rising, and more Americans are warming to the scientific evidence on climate change. A November survey of 1,202 US adults by the Energy Policy Institute and NORC at the University of Chicago found that recent extreme weather events—floods, hurricanes, wildfires—have played a big role in changing people’s views. Nearly half of Americans say the science on climate change is more persuasive than it was five years ago; of that group, 76 percent said extreme weather patterns were responsible for their newfound receptivity. Overall, seven in 10 Americans believe climate change is a reality and most agree it is caused at least in part by human activity.—S. A. ♦



In discussion (from left), theologian William Schweiker, philosopher Daniel C. Dennett, interim Divinity School dean and moderator David Nirenberg, and religious scholar Reza Aslan.

SOCIETY

True believers

Debating religion's meaning and future, three scholars spar but find common ground.

BY LUCAS MCGRANAHAN

The philosophical canon is well stocked with arguments for the existence of God. An active force was necessary to set the cosmos in motion (the cosmological argument). Nature is too well engineered not to be the result of intelligence (the argument from design). And the one that tries to win it all on a semantic technicality: God, defined as the greatest of all beings, must necessarily exist, since not existing would be, well, not great (the ontological argument).

These shopworn arguments—and their standard rebuttals—were nowhere to be found at a panel discussion on religion held at the Reva and David Logan Center for the Arts in February. Instead, the speakers focused on something more tangible: the function, meaning, and future of faith. What is religion to us?

Organized by the Stevanovich Institute on the Formation of Knowledge, the panel was composed of best-selling author and religious scholar Reza Aslan, atheist philosopher Daniel C. Dennett, and theologian **William Schweiker**, the Edward L. Ryerson Distinguished Service Professor of Theological Ethics and an ordained Methodist minister. In terms of sympathy or antipathy for religion, it was two against one: Aslan and Schweiker are believers; Dennett's preferred analogy for religion is a virus.

"Now, every human group that's ever been studied had something like a

religion. What do you think religion is for?" Dennett asked rhetorically, about a half hour into the event. "Every human group that's ever been studied has the common cold. What is it for?" Did religion take hold because of its value for humans, or did it merely go viral, making us sick in the head?

This sort of talk can raise the collective blood pressure in a room, calling to mind the classic advice about which topics shouldn't be discussed at the dinner table. But a degree of tension is natural when people's deepest-held beliefs are debated in the open. It's a sign that an important issue is being touched upon instead of politely held at bay.

The formidable task of facilitation was handled by interim Divinity School dean **David Nirenberg**, who demonstrated a keen sense of the value of comic relief. After Dennett proposed a thought experiment—imagine we could each achieve immortality by backing up our brains every Friday—

Photography by Eddie Quinones

Wipeout

Every species has an ecological job, or niche, and is vulnerable to layoff during a mass extinction. In a 2018 paper in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, paleontologist **David Jablon-ski** and colleagues examined the fate of marine bivalves (oysters, clams, and the like) during three extinction events: a sudden wipeout at the end of the Cretaceous period, likely the result of a meteor or volcanic eruptions; a more gradual late Paleozoic devastation, thought to be caused by climate or sea level change; and the mass extinction underway today. To the researchers' surprise, at least one species in every ecological niche survived the two early mass extinctions. This contrasts with the current wave of extinction, which is killing off niches in the poles but not the tropics. By understanding how different types of mass extinctions affect functional variety, the researchers hope to predict how Earth's ecosystems will be disrupted in the future.—S. A. ♦

Nirenberg had a quibble: "Friday is out of the question—it's Shabbat."

But Dennett had a serious point: we seem to be missing something important when we engage in the religious—or techno-utopian—search for the infinite. Schweiker shared the concern, calling this the "root question" of the evening: "Do we value finitude, or have traditional religions and some scientific discourse really diminished the worth of finite existence in the hope of some eternity?" Isn't the limited nature of existence what makes life—each day, each moment—matter?

By the discussion's end, there had been perhaps more agreement than one might have expected. All panelists took the position that private religious beliefs should be given no special weight in public discourse. "If your faith has certain precepts that you think are deeply important morally, your obligation is not to play the faith card but to explain [them] in terms that everybody else can understand," Dennett said in an impassioned moment. "And the fact that it's written in your holy scripture doesn't count for anything at all." Aslan and Schweiker quickly agreed.

All panelists were also happy to view religion as a part of history and culture, subject to the folly and myopia of any human endeavor. Indeed, the core of Schweiker's philosophy, as he laid it out in response to an audience question, is that human thinking is "mediated through cultural and linguistic forms that develop through time. Our knowledge is always, therefore, deeply historical, deeply fallible, and deeply humane."

None of the panelists seemed concerned that a neurological perspective might challenge human freedom. Are we the true authors of our actions? What if our "choices" are just the result of the ironclad laws of physics and

chemistry operating within our brains? Dennett has worked to resolve this issue in print, taking a middle-road philosophical position called compatibilism. Aslan sounded more cavalier: "Actions and thoughts are directly caused by neural activity—and so what?"

During the question period, ecology and evolution professor emeritus **Jerry Coyne** remarked on the high level of agreement among the speakers—enabled by their avoidance of specific doctrinal issues—calling the event a "secular love fest." Coyne, an atheist activist, asked the two believers on stage, "Do you even care whether God exists or whether there's an immortal soul?"

"Of course I care," Aslan said. "But I also recognize that both of those statements are utterly, ridiculously unprovable." Schweiker responded that faith, to him, is primarily a practical matter. "It may entail speculative and metaphysical beliefs, but I think most folks are religious because they're concerned with how to orient their lives in certain ways."

As for the future of religion, Dennett took heart in opinion polls showing that religious affiliation is on the decline. But the others denied that such polls spell the demise of spirituality, broadly speaking. (And some polls, Aslan pointed out, suggest that religious affiliation is rising in non-Western countries.) For Aslan, religion—or the primeval "religious impulse"—is universal. He also emphasized religion's role in forming people's identities, which can be a deeper and more important function than merely telling people what to believe. "We've been talking about the death of God for a very, very long time," Aslan said, "and all you have to do is look around the world to know that God is still very much alive. For better or worse." ♦

This sort of talk can raise the collective blood pressure in a room, calling to mind the classic advice about which topics shouldn't be discussed at the dinner table.

For the record

TRAUMA SUPPORT

A \$9.1 million gift from the Ellen and Ronald Block Family Foundation and the Hassenfeld Family Foundation will provide support for UChicago Medicine programs aimed at helping young patients and their families recover from the effects of trauma caused by gun, domestic, or sexual violence, or child abuse. The gift, announced in April, will integrate and expand clinical and community services under the Block Hassenfeld Casdin Collaborative for Family Resilience. The BHC Collaborative provides personalized care to children and families in the medical center and continuing support during discharge and recovery, even extending into the home, school, and neighborhood through a network of community resources.

SPIRITUAL GROWTH

Maurice Charles, MDiv'90, PhD'13, was named dean of Rockefeller Memorial Chapel, effective July 1. He will oversee spiritual life, religious services, ceremonies, and music and arts programming at Rockefeller and Bond Chapels. Charles, an Episcopal priest, was most recently the dean for spiritual engagement and chaplain at Hobart and William Smith Colleges in Geneva, New York, and previously served as associate dean for religious life at Stanford University.



SPEECH! SPEECH!

Emmy-winning journalist **Rebecca Jarvis**, AB'03, the chief business, technology, and economics correspondent

at ABC News, will speak at the College's Class Day ceremony on June 14. The event kicks off convocation weekend and celebrates the accomplishments of graduating students in the College. Jarvis is host and creator of the podcasts *No Limits with Rebecca Jarvis*, which features

influential women discussing their paths to success, and *The Dropout*, about the rise and fall of Theranos entrepreneur Elizabeth Holmes. Jarvis reports for *Good Morning America*, *World News Tonight*, *20/20*, *Nightline*, and *This Week*.

AN INSTITUTE FOR THE INFINITE

Edward W. "Rocky" Kolb, a scholar of the early universe, became director of the Kavli Institute for Cosmological Physics on April 1. Kolb, the Arthur Holly Compton Distinguished Service Professor of Astronomy and Astrophysics, has previously served as dean of the Physical Sciences Division and director of Fermilab's Particle Astrophysics Center. Dedicated to understanding the origin and evolution of the universe, the Kavli Institute is home to researchers investigating questions related to dark energy and dark matter and nature's highest-energy particles.

MADD ABOUT YOU

The Media Arts, Data, and Design (MADD) Center opened February 25 in the John Crerar Library. The 20,000-square-foot space offers opportunities to create, study, and learn about technologies of cultural and scientific importance, including video games, virtual and augmented reality, data visualization, and digital fabrication. Among the MADD Center's resources are an expanded Computer Science Instructional Lab; the Weston Game Lab, where students and faculty can collaborate on the research and development of games; the Hack Arts Lab, a digital fabrication, prototyping, and visualization facility; and the GIS Hub, which offers training on and access to geographical information systems software and hardware.

THE AGE OF AURORA

Argonne National Laboratory was selected as the future home of what is expected to be the most powerful supercomputer in the United States. Aurora, scheduled to be completed in 2021, will be capable of a quintillion (one billion billion) calculations per second and will make possible new approaches to finding cancer treatments, searching for dark matter, mapping the human brain, and other potential breakthroughs. The Department of Energy contracted Intel and Cray Computing to build the \$500 million computer at Argonne.

STICKING TO IT

The inaugural varsity women's lacrosse team at the University of Chicago made its NCAA debut February 23 at Stagg Field with an 18-4 victory over DePaul. The squad includes former members of UChicago's lacrosse club team, including team cocaptain **Maya De Jonge**, Class of 2020. "It definitely feels like we're making history," De Jonge says. As of press time the Maroons were 13-2 overall.

ONE FOR THE MACRO HISTORY BOOKS

In February **Kenneth Pomeranz**, a leading scholar of modern China, received one of three \$1 million Dan David Prizes awarded this year. The prizes honor innovative and interdisciplinary research. Pomeranz, a University Professor of Modern Chinese History, studies the influences of state, society, and economy on late-imperial and 20th-century China. He also examines the origins of the world economy and the impact of cultural and geographic differences on economic development in Europe and East Asia. Pomeranz is best known for *The Great Divergence* (Princeton University Press, 2000), a comparative history of China and Europe circa 1800.



ART MEETS SCIENCE

Ellen Purdy, Class of 2019, is among 34 US undergraduates to receive a Gates Cambridge Scholarship to study at the University

of Cambridge next year. A

chemistry major with a long-standing interest in art, Purdy plans to study conservation science, with a focus on spectroscopy, and hopes to pursue a career in museum conservation. "I'm fascinated by what scientific analysis can tell us about works of art and how it can be used to preserve these works for future generations," she says.



Clockwise from top left: Photo courtesy Hobart and William Smith Colleges; photography by Cliff Moore; photography by Eddie Quinones; photo courtesy ABC News



INTERVIEW

Gifts of life

A cardiac surgeon on two transplant triumphs.

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

In December, a team at UChicago Medicine pulled off an unprecedented surgical feat, completing two triple-organ transplants in the same 27-hour period. The procedures transformed the lives of Sarah McPharlin and Daru Smith, who are both recovering well.

Liver surgeon **Talia Baker**, kidney surgeon **Yolanda Becker**, and heart surgeon **Valluvan Jeevanandam** performed the transplants. Jeevanandam went first. He's been part of all six triple-transplants performed at UChicago—the most of any institution in the world—and has done about 1,500 heart transplants in total.

Even for an experienced transplant surgeon, these two procedures were demanding—like “doing two marathons back-to-back,” says Jeevanandam, the chief of cardiac surgery. His comments below have been edited and condensed.

Why did you become a surgeon?

In medical school I was interested in all aspects of medicine, but with surgery you get immediate gratification, in that you create or fix something and get an immediate result. I do a lot of woodwork and carpentry, so I've always been

fascinated by the products of my hands. That's what drew me to surgery.

When I was eight years old, my grandfather died in India while we watched. At that time people didn't know about CPR. They didn't know about how to resuscitate people. That gave me a fascination with treating heart disease as well.

Beyond transplants, what kinds of surgeries do you perform?

I do what we call heart failure surgery. Some of that is transplant, some of it is mechanical assist devices. The vast majority is valve work and bypass work that we do with patients who have very poor function. We're recreating and trying to resurrect their heart.

When I became the director of a heart transplant program, I quickly came to realize you couldn't transplant everybody. There are people who have medical reasons they can't be transplanted, psychosocial reasons—and the number one reason is there's only about 3,000 hearts available in the United States each year. There are a lot more people who have heart disease.

You start developing techniques and ideas on how to make someone's heart, maybe not perfect, but good enough that they can avoid a transplant.

What stands out about the triple transplants?

We started off with Daru and the heart transplant went well. Then we were able to hand off to the liver transplant team. But the heart team can't go home until all the transplants get done in case there's a problem. That's a team of nurses, perfusionists, physician assistants, and anesthesiologists. There were people who were here for more than 40 hours straight.

Sarah was much more difficult from a heart perspective. She was turned down by multiple surgeons, because they said she was too high-risk. When I first heard about her, on paper, it looked like something we just couldn't accomplish. But the second we saw Sarah, and we saw her energy, her personality, it drove us to say, “No matter what, we have to help her.”

Her previous surgeon was instrumental in guiding me through her surgery. He sent me an email saying, “May God bless you and your skill in pulling this off.” I thought, when a surgeon starts invoking a higher power, he must know something I don't.

What is unusual about UChicago's heart transplant program?

We not only do extraordinarily high-risk cases but we also have extraordinarily good outcomes. Our survival rate includes the high-risk population, the multiple-organ patient population, and we're one of the very few programs in the world that take Jehovah's Witnesses, who will not accept blood transfusions. We have to be pretty confident of our surgical skills to be able to pull that off.

We have a really dedicated program. There's never a question that if there's a donor for a recipient, that recipient is going to get the organ, no matter how many hoops we need to go through. ♦

SAVING DEMOCRACY

Two legal scholars argue that the political system we cherish is unlikely to collapse but could be chipped away.

BY JASON KELLY

Hungary's prime minister Viktor Orbán came to prominence more than three decades ago as an ardent dissident leading a youth movement known as Fidesz. In a 1989 oration in Budapest's Heroes' Square, he called for free elections and the withdrawal of Soviet troops. When one rally turned violent, Orbán thrust himself between police and a fellow opposition leader, absorbing blows from state authorities. If the reformist vision of a post-Soviet thriving Hungarian democracy had a face, it was the thin and scruffy Orbán's.

His remains the face of Hungary's government—in part because it's the only picture of a political leader that people are likely to see in public. As University of Chicago law professors **Tom Ginsburg** and **Aziz Z. Huq** note in their book *How to*

Save a Constitutional Democracy (University of Chicago Press, 2018), the ubiquity of Orbán's image on Budapest billboards does not reflect the prime minister's popularity.

Instead, that ubiquity is the result of legislation enacted after his 2010 election victory, in which Fidesz captured a two-thirds parliamentary supermajority. With that legislative advantage, the party passed a law regulating billboards that ensconced a party-affiliated company as the market's controlling power by driving the competition out of business. Opposition flyers have since been largely relegated to trees and utility poles, and newer regulations have further tightened the government's control of political advertising.

Other legislative action under Orbán restructured the entire system of government. Parliament in 2011 adopted a new constitution that gave Fidesz power over the judiciary and control of previously independent ad-



A young Viktor Orbán addressed a crowd at Heroes' Square, July 16, 1989.



ministrative commissions overseeing elections, the budget, and the media.

Hungary remains an ostensible democracy, holding regular elections, passing laws in parliament, and adjudicating conflicts in the courts. But the legal changes since 2010 have given the ruling party's slogan a ring of inevitability: "Only Fidesz!"

With its government institutions stacked in one party's favor, the country presents symptoms of what Ginsburg and Huq call democratic erosion. Their analysis of recent global political history shows that imperiled democracies rarely end in sudden seizures of power such as military coups. Instead they tend to suffer "death by a thousand cuts"—the degradation of legal protections for citizens, civil servants, and political opponents, and the weakening of institutions' independence from the governing regime. Democracy seldom can be said to have disappeared altogether in such cases; instead it remains in a diluted form that gives the cover of legitimacy to leaders who have exploited the system to expand their power.

Democratic erosion often occurs by means that do not violate the law, such as Hungary's power-consolidating legislation, all passed through proper parliamentary processes. Leaders with authoritarian impulses in Venezuela, Turkey, and Russia, among other nations, have used similar legal means to tighten their grip on power. In all, Ginsburg and Huq found examples of significant "democratic backsliding" in 25 countries since World War II.

Since many antidemocratic strategies have the tacit support of the people, enacted through constitutional amendments or legislative processes, "Alarm in response to each of them can thus be condemned as excessive or histrionic," Ginsburg and Huq wrote in a 2017 article. "But the cumulative effect

of many small weakening steps is to dismantle the possibility of democratic competition, leaving only its facade."

Democracies contain a paradox. Policies that erode democratic rule but have a modicum of popular support can be said to be the will of the people. In the United States, for example, the power to implement partisan gerrymandering of legislative districts or to institute voting restrictions accrues to electoral winners. "One person's antidemocratic move," says Ginsburg, "is another's reflection of the popular will."

THE CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF MANY SMALL WEAKENING STEPS IS TO DISMANTLE THE POSSIBILITY OF DEMOCRATIC COMPETITION, LEAVING ONLY ITS FACADE.

UChicago political scientist **James Lindley Wilson** agrees. "Antidemocratic laws are, in one respect, a kind of expression of democracy, but in another respect, they're undermining democracy as it exists over time," he says. "It really can be the case that what's being implemented respects democracy—it's just that what the people have democratically decided to do is infringe people's rights."

Wilson's book *Democratic Equality*, forthcoming from Princeton Universi-

ty Press, explores the question of what political processes best foster "the ideal that citizens are all equally in charge of their common life." He presents reforms intended to better align the procedures of judicial review and establishment of legislative districts, for example, with the principle of equality at the ballot box. In Wilson's estimation, many factors undermine that principle in the United States, such as the political influence of money.

For Ginsburg and Huq, a healthy democracy rests on three pillars: free and fair elections, freedom of expression and association, and "the bureaucratic rule of law"—that is, independent institutions such as the Federal Reserve, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, election and communications commissions, and the Central Intelligence Agency. *How to Save a Constitutional Democracy* assesses the strength of those three structural foundations in different countries and identifies tactics common in countries experiencing autocratic creep.

The authors point out that the strengths and weaknesses of any democracy coexist in a complex patchwork. In the United States, for instance, they believe that freedom of expression and association remain strong but that the electoral system lacks the independent oversight essential to maintaining its integrity.

According to *How to Save a Constitutional Democracy*, the forces of democratic decay often orbit around the sun of "charismatic populists," divisive leaders who speak to aggrieved constituencies with protectionist, nationalistic overtones.

Populist movements, Ginsburg notes, have value, often emerging when "the system is not delivering to a significant number of people." But "to govern as a populist is very different than to run as a populist." From their bully pulpits



Huq perceives in the United States “the loss of a common set of facts upon which judgment in politics is made.”

charismatic populists tend to demonize immigrants and minorities as invaders and delegitimize the opposition as disloyal, even criminal. Such leaders “are not judged on their actual record,” Ginsburg and Huq write, but on the harmony between their rhetoric and the deeply felt grievances of supporters.” Orbán is one of several contemporary examples Ginsburg and Huq cite—including Vladimir Putin in Russia, Rodrigo Duterte in the Philippines, and Recep Tayyip Erdoğan in Turkey, to name a few.

Donald Trump is another. His 2016 election motivated the legal scholars to write their book, but they portray the president more as a symptom than the cause of the American democratic ills they diagnose. “We followed these issues for several years,” Ginsburg says. They treat the United States as just one of many countries “in which there’s pressure on the democracy,” and their interest is less in the current administration than in the “structural forces at work casting shadows on the persistence of liberal constitutional democracy” here and abroad.

While not sounding the alarm for an impending democratic collapse here, Ginsburg and Huq do warn against complacency on the part of citizens of democracies. With the exception of the Philippine president Duterte, they write, seldom does a political leader or party announce an overt intention to restrict rights or to establish a power monopoly. Would-be authoritarians have developed sophisticated deceptive techniques, working within the system to wrest the levers of government from the people they purport to represent.

“Not every wolf bares its teeth and claws or stands outside the door bay-

ing for blood,” the legal scholars write. “Some threats to liberal constitutional democracies do not announce themselves as such. And they are all the more dangerous for it.”

Brian Kemp ran for governor in the same 2018 election he oversaw as Georgia’s secretary of state. In Kansas, Kris Kobach did the same before recusing himself amid a recount during the Republican primary. Kobach won the Republican nomination but lost to Democrat Laura Kelly in the state’s general election. Kemp, a Republican, became Georgia’s governor after a controversial race in which his opponent, Democrat Stacey Abrams, claimed that he imposed voting restrictions as secretary of state that benefited his gubernatorial candidacy.

For the purposes of evaluating a democracy’s strength, from Ginsburg and Huq’s perspective, the truth of the accusations is almost beside the point. The fact that state laws allow partisan elected officials to be candidates in races they supervise invites conflicts of interest. “There’s no definition of democracy that I know of that says that’s OK,” Ginsburg says.

Yet the legal basis for such circumstances comes from the US Constitu-

tion itself, Article I, Section 4, granting the management of elections to state legislatures. In addition to permitting a technocratic supervisory role like secretary of state to become a partisan elected position, the constitutional provision opens the door to gerrymandered congressional districts. Ginsburg and Huq consider this section “the single biggest source of democratic dysfunction in the US Constitution.”

“We think partisan districting is a core problem in the United States,” they wrote last fall in an online symposium about the book, “as it has produced a set of representatives much more polarized than the general public.”

The practice of state legislatures drawing district lines to create safe congressional seats—undertaken by both major parties—creates noncompetitive races that disproportionately populate Washington with ideologues from left and right extremes. And whether a sitting secretary of state runs for another office or not, the incumbent’s place within the political apparatus in states where it’s a partisan elected position contributes to the perception of a thumb on the scale.

Those electoral circumstances exist in many places throughout the United States. Still, there’s a prevailing belief among US citizens, and many scholars, that the country is insulated from the worst antidemocratic abuses seen around the world. In many local, state, and national races, for example, there is genuine doubt about which candidate will prevail. Elective offices often alternate among parties, with one in power for a cycle or two, then voted into the opposition—a rotation that contributes to democratic well-being.

The notion of a loyal opposition

itself strikes Huq as essential to any healthy democracy. Over time, each party will take its turn in the minority position. When a governing regime starts equating opposition with treason, he says, “that’s a significant move toward a failure of democracy.”

Huq mentions extreme forms of such tactics, including the regime of Venezuela’s Nicolás Maduro freezing the assets of opposition leader Juan Guaidó. Recent elections in Zimbabwe and the Democratic Republic of Congo, Huq adds, involved government forces directing legal and military action “against their political opponents who they deem their enemies.”

Even the intense partisan rancor of the contemporary United States seems a long way from such overt stifling of political competition, Huq acknowledges. But the polarization he sees today has changed his mind about how far democracy could decline here. “If you’d said to me three or four years ago, ‘Is this going to happen?’ or ‘Would we see this in the United States?’ I think I would’ve scoffed,” he says. Now he sees a need for active steps to shore up the pillars that support US democracy. “It’s not as if we’re moving all the way down the slope immediately,” he says, “but you can certainly see evidence of some movement.”

The most glaring warning signs of democratic erosion in the United States, *How to Save a Constitutional Democracy* argues, come from “President Trump’s words and deeds.” They cite the president’s false statements, his labeling of journalists and political opponents as en-

emies, and his impugning the Justice Department. At the same time, they emphasize that the threats to US democracy do not begin or end with one man. “The risks are structural, rather than being linked to the specific presidency of Donald Trump.”

Much of their concern is rooted in the US Constitution, even as they consider it one of history’s greatest instruments of self-government. In their estimation, several supporting structures of constitutional democracy remain strong. No threat of government sanction stifles political criticism, either in the media or in protest movements, proving the enduring power of the First Amendment. And there’s abundant political competition: a litany of viable Democratic presidential candidates have lined up to challenge Trump in 2020 and a Republican primary challenge even appears plausible.

But an 18th-century document, Ginsburg and Huq warn, does not stand up well to the 21st-century tactics em-

ployed by charismatic populists. Such politicians often work within a country’s constitutional system, fomenting a “slow, insidious curtailment of democratic institutions and traditions.” Their toolkit of antidemocratic instruments includes stocking courts with loyalists, directing partisan prosecutions of opponents or interfering with legitimate investigations into allies, creating a corrupt cross-pollination of business and government, and demonizing immigrants and the media.

“It ought not to be a surprise,” Huq says, “that when new technologies of antidemocracy develop, if you have a really old constitution that was written with a different set of risks in mind, that that constitution is not going to be well adapted to responding to present-day threats.” The Madisonian notion that separation of powers would maintain competitive checks between the branches of government does not hold up in a hyperpartisan era.

As contemporary American politics has illustrated, party loyalty and other political calculations tend to supersede adherence to the letter or spirit of constitutional law. Congress has not declared war since World War II, for example, but the use of military force has remained an executive prerogative, generating little effective legislative resistance despite the 1973 passage of the War Powers Resolution intended to stop such unilateral action.

Wilson, the UChicago political scientist, notes that the failure of Congress to prevent perceived antidemocratic practices often emerges from political considerations rather than constitutional prohibition. The



The book, Ginsburg says, turns back “to the wisdom of James Madison, which is to fear concentrations of power.”

same provision that grants states the power to regulate federal elections also says that “the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations.”

The Constitution isn’t stopping them from implementing reforms to legislative districting, campaign finance, or voter registration, Wilson says. “If there were more political support, a lot of these reforms, at least, could operate under the Constitution that we have.”

Executive power also has more systemic limitations than Ginsburg and Huq suggest, according to UCLA constitutional law scholar Jon D. Michaels. He considers the concept of separation of powers to apply to an intricate web of overlapping entities beyond just the executive, legislative, and judicial branches—between the federal government and the states, the market and regulatory agencies, church and state, civilians and military, political appointees and career civil servants.

Together, he writes in an online symposium where several legal scholars responded to *How to Save a Constitutional Democracy*, those multidimensional interests form a redundant system of “Velcro, bungee cords, and safety pins” to prevent runaway executive power. “It is far from likely,” Michaels writes, “that a president, however popular, is going to find him or herself unchecked and unrivaled at each and every turn.”

Another bulwark against concentration of power, according to Ginsburg and Huq, is an autonomous civil service. They acknowledge that “bureaucracy is not commonly thought to be a natural ally of democracy.” The alphabet soup of government agencies—IRS, CIA, FEMA, EPA—along with recent additions such as the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, whose first director was **Richard Cordray**, JD’86, can conjure images of red tape

PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT GUARD AGAINST DEMOCRATIC EROSION IS THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE PEOPLE.

and unelected, unaccountable authority.

By contrast, *How to Save a Constitutional Democracy* considers such independent expertise crucial to democratic strength. The professional—as opposed to political—ethic underlying the work of most agency employees generates the reliable information necessary for informed political debate and decision-making.

When a ruling party engages in patronage appointments, or tries to interfere with the dissemination of information for political gain, it pollutes the notion of a neutral civil service and chokes off public trust. Though many people holding US bureaucratic positions are presidential appointees, the necessity of their maintaining an impartial role remains a defining principle that, Ginsburg and Huq say, deserves vigilant protection. In fact, they recommend mandatory skills and knowledge qualifications for political appointees, along with added nonpartisan career positions and stronger whistle-blower protections to further insulate bureaucrats from political influence.

To illustrate the bureaucratic rule of law in action, Huq points to a National Public Radio interview with Federal Reserve chair Jerome Powell that was scheduled to air after the publication of a jobs report. The data had not yet been made public when the conversation was recorded, so Powell refused

to divulge the numbers, Huq recalls, even though his comments would not be heard until after the information had been released. Trump, by contrast, had tweeted favorable jobs data early in apparent violation of the federal rule Powell followed so closely.

“Powell is a Trump appointee. I’m not making a partisan point,” Huq says. But the Fed chair considered the integrity of the information sacrosanct. “That’s kind of what we mean by the bureaucratic rule of law, right?” Huq continues. “He put his bureaucratic hat on, not his partisan hat on. The fact that you have, by all accounts, quite a lot of civil servants doing that is, I think, a really important thing.”

Perhaps the most important guard against democratic erosion is the active participation of the people. Democratic citizenship, Huq says, takes work—not just voting. That means maintaining a respect for facts and a commitment to recognizing political opponents as competitors in the marketplace of ideas, not enemies. And, the book argues, it depends on civic and religious institutions far from the centers of power—families, schools, places of worship—instilling the value of self-government.

They see hopeful signs. The 2018 midterm elections drew relatively high voter turnout across the political spectrum, and several states passed referenda to limit partisan gerrymandering. Those are indications, however modest, of the people asserting the rights that the constitution grants them, the fundamental expression of democratic strength and endurance.

“Without a simple desire for democracy on the part of the many,” Ginsburg and Huq write, “the best institutional and constitutional design in the world will likely be for naught.” ♦

Jason Kelly is a former associate editor of the Magazine.



NO KEY REQUIRED

Special Collections shares some of its more serendipitous items.

BY RHONDA L. SMITH

PHOTOGRAPHY BY NATHAN KEAY

The Special Collections Research Center might seem rarefied and intimidating, but in reality? You can simply walk through the department's glass doors and talk to the staff. They want UChicagoans to know that the rare books, manuscripts, and archives held there are open to all. If you'd like to get a peek at a 14th-century illuminated manuscript or pore over documents from the first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction, you can—just leave your ink and drinks outside the reading rooms.

What's so special about this corner of the library, found on the first floor of Regenstein? More than you can imagine. But first, a little history.

The University of Chicago Library's story began with that of the University, as one of the five general divisions created by William Rainey Harper. When doors opened to students in October 1892, the library was located in a hastily erected temporary building, which also housed the student gymnasium and the University press. The collection consisted of about 50,000 volumes from the Old University of Chicago and the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, as well as almost 100,000 books and manuscripts from what became known as the Berlin Collection, making it one of the largest university libraries in the country.

Among that collection were rare books and manuscripts, but it wasn't until 1953 that Special Collections as a distinct

department was formally created. Robert Rosenthal, AM'55, its first curator, held the position until his death in 1989, leaving a legacy of an active and engaged department that supports the scholarship of the University. Students, faculty, staff, and non-University-affiliated researchers are welcome to visit and peruse whatever piques their interests.

The collections encompass 67,000 linear feet (12 miles) of manuscripts and University archives, 345,000 rare books, 1,456 online collection guides, and about 85,000 gigabytes of digital materials. The staff assists thousands of researchers each year, in person and remotely.

The history of science and medicine is a particular strength, recording the work of giants—manuscripts of Sir Isaac Newton and letters Albert Einstein wrote to mathematician Walther Mayer. In the humanities, there are the records of *Poetry* magazine and its founder, Harriet Monroe; the printed works of Frédéric Chopin; and the Chicago Jazz Archive. Scholars can review the papers of astrophysicist Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar, browse the digitized Goodspeed Manuscript Collection, or dive into the history of the Chicago school of sociology.

Less well known is the treasure trove of artifacts—often acquired as part of a collection—that lies in the department's stacks, items as tantalizing as they are unexpected. You could start a band, outfit a dance troupe, or have a pickup football game—at least in your imagination. As the name states, these items are special indeed. ♦



The cast-iron key to Fort Mackinac (opposite) is part of the William Beaumont Collection. It's unknown if the key—weighing in at almost 28 pounds—was functional or commemorative. The fort, just off the northern edge of Michigan between Lakes Huron and Superior, was alternately controlled by the British and Americans from 1780 to 1815. As a US Army surgeon from 1819 to 1826, Beaumont treated French Canadian fur trapper Alexis St. Martin for a gunshot wound to the stomach. Beaumont's subsequent (and ethically questionable) studies of St. Martin led to new knowledge of how the digestive system functions.

A clean-shaven Abraham Lincoln keeps watch over this sturdy pie safe built by his father. The cabinet, with ventilated tin panels at the front to allow baked goods to cool while protecting them from pests, was a fixture in the Lincoln log cabin in Coles County, Illinois, until Nancy A. Hall, great-granddaughter of Lincoln's stepmother, Sarah Bush Lincoln, sold it to Rev. William Eleazar Barton, a noted Lincoln historian and collector, in 1892. Barton's collection was acquired by the University in 1932 at the urging of history professor William E. Dodd. The portrait, by George Frederick Wright, was painted shortly after Lincoln's nomination for the presidency and purchased by the candidate as a gift for longtime friend and supporter William Butler. For many years the portrait and other Lincolniana were displayed in Harper Memorial Library.





Wolf Vostell's *Concrete Traffic* (1970) made news when it was restored and installed at the Campus North parking garage in 2016. But the 1957 Cadillac inside that sculpture wasn't the only thing Vostell, part of the Fluxus experimental art collective, encased in concrete. His 1971 *Betonbuch* (Concrete Book) weighs almost 20 pounds and is number 83 of 100 concrete-covered copies of his book *Betonierungen* (Concretifications). Special Collections has the more reader-friendly format too.

This ornately decorated ostrich egg honoring the presidency of Hanna Holborn Gray was the creation of Hyde Park community activist Rachel Marshall Goetz, LAB'21, PhB'25, MBA'27. The Fabergé-like egg is part of Gray's papers, but Special Collections also houses Goetz's papers, which include clippings, correspondence, and photos related to her father, Leon C. Marshall, the fourth dean of the Graduate School of Business (now Chicago Booth).




This jar of homemade berry jam, circa 1950, labeled “from Vesta and Bob Hutchins,” was made by Robert Maynard Hutchins’s second wife. (Although given credit for the gift, it’s unlikely the busy chancellor was a participant in the jam making.) The fruit was grown at the couple’s country retreat in Mundelein, Illinois.

Hygiene-minded visitors to the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition could take home a brass spittoon as a souvenir of their visit to the White City. This particular item was donated by longtime philosophy professor Ian Mueller, an avid collector of souvenirs and memorabilia of the University, the city of Chicago, and the two World’s Fairs held in the city.

Inscribed on both sides with numerology symbols (the more ornate underside is shown here), this celestial cymbal was used by Sun Ra and his Arkestra. Other instruments in the collection, donated by Alton Abraham, Sun Ra’s longtime friend and business associate, include a home-made harp and a “planisphere instrument.” Special Collections also houses the extensive Chicago Jazz Archive, which documents more than eight decades of music history.





This velvet flamenco dress ensemble, circa 1940, with a hand-beaded peacock design, was worn by Marjorie Whitney Prass, AA'37, AB'41. An accomplished musician and dancer, Prass performed in the University's Mirror Review, an annual women's dance revue begun in response to the all-male Blackfriars musical comedy troupe. Her collection contains more than 200 costume pieces, including clothing, accessories, and props, most made by Prass and her mother.

In 1922 women student-athletes kept warm in sweaters featuring the Chicago “C” inscribed with the initials of the Women’s Athletic Association—the nation’s longest running women’s collegiate athletics organization. Although intercollegiate competition in women’s sports wasn’t permitted until the 1960s, the WAA held unofficial “play days” on the Midway during the 1920s.

The original Monsters of the Midway left behind quite a collection of footballs. Amos Alonzo Stagg coached the team to seven Big Ten championships between 1899 and 1924. According to the record books, Chicago beat rival Purdue 17–0 on November 5, 1898—a year earlier than this 100-year-old pigskin indicates. But 1899 was also a winner: Chicago defeated Purdue by a whopping 44–0 on November 4. The reason for the discrepancy is lost to time.

The University’s first attempt to choose school colors ended in a hue and cry. Trustees officially adopted orange in 1892, upsetting Syracuse University, which had claimed the color two years prior, and students, who were using various shades of gold. During meetings to discuss the issue, two camps formed: one for scarlet and one for maroon. Dean of women Marion Talbot took her recommendation to the trustees, and maroon became the official color in 1894. This small bit of ribbon was used in the deliberations.



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TAKING FLIGHT

Scenes from a play in the making.

BY SUSIE ALLEN, AB'09
PHOTOGRAPHY BY JOE MAZZA

The playwright **David Auburn**, AB'91, slouches on a couch in director **Charles Newell**'s office at Court Theatre, trying to decide if there's a way to get a talking eagle on stage. "I don't know how to theatricalize it," Newell says.

It's July 2017, and the question of how to stage the unstageable is one Auburn and Newell have faced repeatedly since deciding more than a year ago to adapt Saul Bellow's *The Adventures of Augie March*. When it opens in May 2019, the play will be the first theatrical adaptation of any work by Bellow, EX'39.

In choosing to stage *Augie*, the Pulitzer- and Tony-winning playwright didn't make things

easy on himself. The 1953 picaresque novel sprawls over years and countries; there are characters and episodes, "but it doesn't have a story, strictly speaking," Auburn says. What holds the book together, as much as anything else, is Bellow's winding, allusive language. It's one thing to read long descriptive passages on the page, but another to translate them into dialogue. Among all these untheatrical elements, the eagle stands out as a particular challenge.

In a memorable sequence in the novel, Augie's lover Thea decides to adopt an eagle, which they name Caligula, and train it to capture giant iguanas in Mexico. When Caligula flops as a hunter, Augie and Thea's relationship falters too. The eagle scenes are important to Auburn—it's "such a

The cast of *The Adventures of Augie March* (left) and playwright David Auburn, AB'91 (this page).



powerful and complex symbol in the book”—and he’s raised the stakes by adding a scene where the eagle (or at least, an abstracted, metaphorical version of the eagle) speaks to Augie. So, how exactly do you pull that off?

Auburn and Newell consider ideas. Could you do something that suggests an eagle, Newell muses, without actually showing it?

Auburn balks. “I think you really need to commit to the eagle,” he says. Augie talking to the eagle is “the major image of the show.” The scene marks a crucial moment in Augie’s journey: he begins to realize that most people, even the ones who appear absolutely certain about the right way to live, are making it up as they go along.

“I didn’t know you felt so specifically about it,” Newell says.

Auburn is absolutely sure—“Don’t wimp out on the eagle, Charlie,” he teases—but far from having a solution. “Cut to me in a year and a half, wearing a beak.”

Auburn first read *The Adventures of Augie March* shortly after graduating from UChicago. The references to Hyde Park gave him a sense of kinship with the novel, and he found himself returning to it often. “It was one of those books I kept by my bedside,” he says.

The idea of an adaptation simmered. Auburn loved the motley group of people Augie encounters throughout the book. “The idea of getting some of that incredible variety of humanity onto the stage really appealed to me. I thought, these are great characters, they should be roles that actors can play.”

In 2016 he came back to UChicago to direct *Long Day’s Journey into Night* at Court and proposed the idea of an *Augie March* play to Newell, the theater’s Marilyn F. Vitale Artistic Director. Newell was enthusiastic and set to work acquiring the rights to the novel.

IT WAS ONE OF THOSE BOOKS I KEPT BY MY BEDSIDE.

As soon as he got the official go-ahead, “I sort of thought, oh Christ, what have I done?” Auburn recalls. The very things he loved about the novel, its capaciousness and meandering structure, made the task of adaptation feel impossible. Halfway through the first draft, he wasn’t sure he could finish the project.

Gradually, though, solutions emerged. Auburn knew early on that most actors in the production would play multiple characters, allowing him to populate the world of

the play without hiring a *Cats*-sized company. And he gave himself permission to be idiosyncratic about which characters and episodes to keep and which to discard. “In a way you could have written a totally different play using different material,” he says. “This is *this* play, using *this* material.”

Auburn and Newell found a way to incorporate Bellow’s language—a “giddily heightened, literary, poetic new form of expression,” says Court’s resident dramaturg **Nora Titone**—when they realized they could treat it like song.

“When we do a musical successfully,” Newell explained in 2016, following a public reading of an early draft of the play, “a character gets to a place where they’re no longer speaking. They have to sing to express the emotion.” The script borrows several rhapsodic monologues from the novel, which serve the same role as songs, revealing things the characters can’t communicate or won’t admit to themselves.

Collaborating with Newell was one of the reasons Auburn wanted to produce *Augie* at Court. “I knew that I could approach this and there would be no rules, that I could say I want an eagle, and we’d have an eagle.”

By happy coincidence, in 2017, as Auburn was refining his script, the archive of Bellow’s personal papers at the Special Collections Research Center opened. Bellow donated portions of the collection over his 31 years

on the UChicago faculty; the rest came after the Nobel laureate's death in 2005.

For Titone, who got involved in the adaptation in its early stages, it was a dramaturg's dream. Her job was to delve into the world of the play and give the playwright, cast, and production team historical and biographical information to inform their work.

Studying Bellow's papers offered Titone insight into his process and intent, and helped her see "how much Chicago, the city, is a force in the production." *Augie* is the story of an American immigrant in a city full of them, and that should inform how the production looked and sounded. Titone studied the Studs Terkel Oral History Archive to get a sense of the "kaleidoscope of accents" the actors would need to master.

A team of undergraduate research assistants helped Titone field the other dramaturgical inquiries she received: What was the experience of Russian Jewish immigrants in Chicago? What music would Augie have listened to?

Together, the team unearthed the possible backstories of characters, including Augie's lecherous neighbor Kreindl, an Austro-Hungarian Jew who fought in World War I. People like Kreindl "were the hardest-hit guys. They were brutalized in the trenches," Titone says, and the experience would likely have resulted in post-traumatic stress disorder.

She passed their research along to the actor playing Kreindl, who "can take that and do with it what he chooses and build a character internally and privately with that information if he wants," Titone says. "And that's the neat thing. You can help activate somebody's imagination about their art."

Julia VanArsdale Miller stands in Court's rehearsal space on Stony Island Avenue. She reaches into a shopping bag and produces a white wireframe puppet prototype.

When she slips it on her hand, and adds a fluffy beaked head, it looks unmistakably like a bird.

Nearly two years after Auburn told Newell to "commit to the eagle," the cast, production staff, and various friends of Court Theatre have gathered for the play's first rehearsal, which will include a full readthrough of the script.

Before they begin, the set designer and costume designer give brief overviews of their preparations for the production. Then it's time for Miller, a member of the Chicago-based collective Manual Cinema, to show off plans for the eagle (none of which, happily, involve Auburn with a beak).

Even in its unfinished state, the eagle puppet is lifelike. Miller pulls a cord to make the puppet's wings flap and manipulates its delicate head. This, she explains, is one of three representations of Caligula that will be included in the production.

Newell's choice of Manual Cinema to solve the eagle problem is a fitting one. The group, best known for its intricate shadow puppet productions, has a longtime relationship with Court and a track record of "put-

ting things on stage that shouldn't be on stage," says Manual Cinema's co-artistic director **Drew Dir**, AB'07. The collective has made the humble overhead projector a centerpiece of their work, using a combination of handmade shadow puppets and the silhouetted bodies of actors, to create performances that resemble both plays and animated films.

When they got the script, the Manual Cinema team realized each of the eagle scenes Auburn had written suggested a slightly different approach. The first appearance of Caligula, they concluded, demanded a literal puppet, so the group began studying photos of eagles and videos of the birds in flight.

"The challenge is making the eagle look as powerful and as threatening as they can appear in real life," Dir says. "If you take off all the feathers of an eagle, they're dangerously close to looking like a chicken. It's a really thin line between chicken and eagle."

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The cast spent several days learning a style of improvisational dance pioneered by German choreographer Pina Bausch. Julia VanArsdale Miller shows off an eagle prototype (below).

But three-dimensional puppetry, the group decided, wouldn't work for the scenes of Caligula chasing iguanas. Instead, depicting the eagle hunt required an approach more like Manual Cinema's own work, using shadow puppets and actors to depict the scene in silhouette "as if we were filming a movie of it," Dir explains.

The third bird scene, in which the eagle speaks to Augie, is still a work in progress at this point. Dir thinks they will use shadow, silhouette, and movement in a way that suggests an eagle, "almost like an animated Rorschach ink painting." But the details won't be worked out until they get further into rehearsals.

The stage manager begins the read-through with a cheerful "When you're ready" to Patrick Mulvey, who will be playing Augie. Early in the reading, Mulvey breaks the tension by accidentally starting a key monologue, which incorporates part of the novel's famous first sentence—"I am an American, Chicago born"—a line too early. Everyone laughs, and the room relaxes.

The play itself is funny too, and Auburn is especially attentive during the comic moments, noticing which ones are landing. As the reading unspools, his glance moves between the actors and audience. His eyes light on **Janis Freedman Bellow**, AM'90, PhD'92, who, along with other members of the Bellow family, has come to watch.

When the read-through is finished and the rehearsal room empties out, Newell, Auburn, and the cast pull tables and chairs into a circle and debrief. There is a lot still to do in the four weeks ahead: They haven't finalized which actors will be playing which combinations of roles. The performers have to learn choreography and shadow puppetry. The three-dimensional eagle puppet needs feathers.

But as he has been from the beginning, Newell appears undaunted. They've made an evening of theater from a 600-page novel and eagles from wire and light. What's one more impossible feat? ♦

The Adventures of Augie March runs through June 9 at Court Theatre, and an exhibition about the production, featuring materials from the Bellow archives, will be on display at the Special Collections Research Center through August 30.

MEDICINE



PRIMARY VALUE

*A physician-economist tests the health
and cost benefits of a closer doctor-patient
relationship.*

BY SHARLA A. PAUL

Illustration by James Steinberg/Theisport; Photography by Joe Sterbenc (joe@buzzpictures.tv)

PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS RARELY VISIT THEIR PATIENTS IN US HOSPITALS ANYMORE, A FACT THAT LED TO THE CREATION OF THE CCP SIX YEARS AGO.

The intensive care unit room is abuzz. Nurses prick an arm and tape and drape an IV. Physicians introduce themselves, bumping elbows in sanitized greeting and filling each other in on the patient, a man in his 60s whom we'll call Mr. Z, unconscious on the bed. Observing it all is **Ram Krishnamoorthi**, a primary care physician trying to get the attention of the specialists around him.

This is Krishnamoorthi's first stop on morning rounds. The array of specialists, who arrived shortly before him, was summoned from across UChicago Medicine's medical staff as part of ICU protocols for the particular ailments that land a patient in the unit. In this case, it was a life-threatening infection discovered during a scheduled surgery to replace a deteriorating artificial joint. As part of the University's Comprehensive Care Program (CCP), Krishnamoorthi has come to the ICU to shift decision-making out of the hands of these specialists, with their discrete focuses, and toward an integrated, patient-focused treatment plan that may or may not incorporate each specialist's recommendations.

He shoves his arms through the sleeves of a gauzy yellow gown, snaps on a pair of blue gloves, and wades in.

"I'm Mr. Z's primary," Krishnamoorthi says to each phy-

sician. "Ram Krishnamoorthi, his primary. He's in the Comprehensive Care Program here. I'm his primary."

Glances flicker at Krishnamoorthi, but his words do not seem to register. It's no wonder. Primary care physicians rarely visit their patients in US hospitals anymore, a fact that led to the creation of the CCP six years ago.

A nurse leans over Mr. Z and asks loudly, "How are you feeling? Can you hear me?"

All eyes move to the patient. He doesn't respond but rolls his head, indicating that the nurse was heard.

The conversations resume, and it takes a while before they morph to include Krishnamoorthi, who repeatedly hits the major points of his patient's medical history and asks the specialists for their opinions of Mr. Z's status and what they recommend. There is the sense of a finely oiled machine whirring away, and of Krishnamoorthi as a newly arrived technician, studying its gears, so that he can shift its workings.

The question is, why?

The answer is that Krishnamoorthi and the Comprehensive Care Program are an experiment conceived, designed, and overseen by UChicago physician-economist **David Meltzer**, LAB'82, AM'87, PhD'92, MD'93. Meltzer hypothesizes that revitalizing the primary care doctor-



"There's a certain need of getting the right people in the right jobs" to run the Comprehensive Care Program, says David Meltzer, LAB'82, AM'87, PhD'92, MD'93. Serving the program's 2,500 patients are doctors, nurses, social workers, and a community-health worker.

patient relationship for Medicare patients at high risk of hospitalization will improve outcomes for everyone involved: patients, doctors, and the payers of the bills. The experiment divides these patients into a test group that sees comprehensive care physicians like Krishnamoorthi both in clinic and the hospital, and a control group that sees different doctors in each setting. Early results show that, nationally, the potential Medicare savings could be tens of billions of dollars annually.

In the hospital each morning, it's up to Krishnamoorthi and his four CCP primary care colleagues to anchor their patients' acute and routine care in a long-term one-on-one doctor-patient relationship. This is not always easy, as this morning in the ICU demonstrates. Krishnamoorthi leaves the ICU room but stands quiet for a moment just outside, thinking. He picks up his coffee and heads for the nurses' station, where he examines the patient's chart and makes some notes to himself for follow up. Then he hustles away to his next patients, four other CCP participants.

"Did you notice all that? How I had to keep inserting myself?" he asks. "They're all doing what they are trained to do, the clock is ticking, they have other patients to get to. It's the system I'm constantly having to insert myself into. I'm not sure I was heard."

Leave it to Meltzer not to be daunted by a well-oiled machine, or by the inertia that can keep an organization from switching it out for a better system. The architect of CCP was a thesis advisee of UChicago economists Gary Becker, AM'53, PhD'55, and Sherwin Rosen, AM'62, PhD'66. He has modeled his experiment on Becker's research into specialization in labor markets and Rosen's research on the economics of labor substitution. Undergirding the study's design, Meltzer says, is Becker's insistence on "the ability to think about the world as your laboratory."

The chief of the Section of Hospital Medicine at UChicago Medicine, Meltzer is also influenced by his colleague **Mark Siegler**, MD'67, whose work on the evolving nature and positive impact of the doctor-patient relationship lies at the heart of the experiment design. Another influence comes from Meltzer's longtime appointment at the University of Chicago Harris School of Public Policy, which has prompted him to drive the program beyond UChicago, to

the level of national policy, as well as toward other organizations that might benefit both in the United States and internationally.

Meltzer's roots at the University stretch back to his years as a child of UChicago faculty members and a Laboratory Schools student from preschool through high school.

"My joke is that I didn't start till the second year of nursery school, so I was always an outsider," he says in his Mitchell Hospital office, in the same suite where his father and the other psychiatry faculty had their offices when he was young. "Growing up on the South Side of Chicago in the 1970s and '80s, I saw a lot of problems," he says, "not unlike the problems we see today—a somewhat different flavor to them, but in some ways even worse economically."

Thinking back, he's struck by a realization.

"Actually, it's really interesting. I wrote two main essays when I applied to college. One was about loving designing experiments and learning things and studying things, and the other was about the history of urban renewal and Hyde Park," he says. "Those two essays ... are really this project."

As principal investigator on the Comprehensive Care Program, Meltzer studies what seems like a common-sense proposition: that the doctor-patient relationship has an important role in a patient's care and overall health. The simplicity of the proposition is deceptive.

Before Meltzer, no one had designed an experiment—at scale, randomized, and controlled—to determine this relationship's influence on health outcomes. Meltzer is quick

to point out that good experiment design is only part of the work. The other part of the work for a study of this scale, he says, is getting the right team in place and overcoming institutional inertia.

The CCP will track the outcome of the discussions in Mr. Z's ICU room, which procedures he received and the overall course of his treatment, care, and sense of well-being, along with the outcomes and trajectories of the 2,500 other Medicare patients participating in the CCP at the medical center.

These patients tend to have multiple complex medical conditions, or comorbidities, such as diabetes, kidney disease, and heart disease, requiring a host of treatments that include amputation, home oxygen, dialysis, and multiple

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Meltzer speaks about the CCP and its findings at conferences around the world. “A number of places have launched programs that are based heavily on what we’ve done or sometimes exactly like what we’ve done,” he says.

medications. They also have a tendency toward depression and anxiety. CCP patients, whose average age is 63, are hospitalized at least once a year. They are among the highest-need, highest-cost patients in the US Medicare system. Care for such patients, who represent about 25 percent of national Medicare enrollment, accounts for 85 percent of Medicare hospitalization costs, at \$50,000 or more per year.

CCP participants are randomly placed either into the control group or the test group. The test group is split across the five CCP physicians, who see them in the hospital and at the UChicago Medicine primary care clinic. The chief task of these providers is to know their patients: their medical histories, their personalities, their needs, their goals, their families, their life experiences, their experience of health care. When patients feel they are known and seen, Meltzer believes, they trust their doctors to guide their care, calling their doctors rather than going to the emergency room, say, or following a recommendation not to get an expensive procedure with little clear benefit.

The “standard care” control patients continue with their current doctor. (If they don’t have one or want to switch, the study staff help them find a new primary care doctor.) When hospitalized, these patients see a hospitalist, a general medicine physician who coordinates their inpatient

care but who has no previous experience with the patient and likely won’t see that patient again. While both hospitalists and primary care physicians practice general medicine, only primary care physicians have long-term ongoing relationships with their patients.

Over his career, Meltzer has developed new perspectives on the growth of hospital medicine. Hospital medicine is the name for what hospitalists practice—general medical care for patients whose needs are acute enough to require hospitalization, including the need to consult with and coordinate specialists.

Meltzer helped bring the hospital medicine model to UChicago in 1997, when it was still new and seemed to have the potential to cut costs and improve efficiency of care. When he volunteered to oversee the program, he says, “I was the last person to talk and the most junior in the room, and I said, ‘I’d love to do it.’ People were like, ‘Are you crazy? It’s never going to be doable on a big enough scale to study anything.’ I said, ‘Well, give me a chance to collect some data and maybe I can learn how to do a project.’” Since then, as the ranks of hospitalists have swelled nationally, Meltzer has studied the model’s impact at UChicago Medicine.

Over the past 20 years, Meltzer's group has tried to interview every UChicago Medicine hospital patient, totaling more than 100,000 people. During that time, hospital medicine has become the fastest growing medical specialty, with 57,000 hospitalists caring for one-third of general medicine hospital admissions nationwide. One might think that this booming population signifies the impact of hospital medicine on patients. Not so, says Meltzer.

"What have we learned? We've learned that hospitalists may produce small changes in length of hospital stays or outcomes,

but not the large changes we hoped for," he says. They're effective "only if they are sustained in their careers and gain experience." Easier said than done; the typical work hours for hospital medicine, seven days on, seven days off, in 12-hour shifts, can be grueling and lead to attrition. (Drawing on Meltzer's findings, assistant professor of medicine **Andrew Schram**, MD'14, MBA'14, recently completed a "rounder" program pilot that aims to provide patients and referring physicians more continuity of care across hospitalizations while helping hospitalists have better work-life balance.)



Physician Grace Berry meets with a patient in the clinic. In addition to being hospitalized less frequently, CCP patients report greater satisfaction with their care than the control group patients.

Though his data show that they produce measurable benefits, Meltzer concludes that hospitalists alone “are not game changers.” And yet the game has completely changed. The tremendous growth of hospital medicine, he’s found, can be traced to increased efficiency for doctors, not patients. Until the mid-1990s, primary care doctors split their days, visiting their patients in the hospital in the mornings and then seeing patients at their offices in the afternoons. But for a variety of reasons, these doctors became busier in the clinic and had fewer patients in the hospital. As a result, making the morning trip to visit patients in the hospital is not worthwhile for most primary care doctors.

Or, to use Meltzer’s economics term, the switching costs are too high. These range from the cost in time for the commute between the doctor’s office and the hospital, to the hiccups brought on by toggling between two computer systems or two sets of colleagues, to the mental shift required to switch from the complexity of acute care to more routine ambulatory care. Hospitalists eliminate these switching costs, but that added efficiency, Meltzer has concluded, can come at a cost to patient care and outcomes. Lost in the process of dividing the labor of acute care and ambulatory care was the doctor-patient relationship—recall Krishnamoorthi’s efforts to insert himself in the ICU room. CCP’s primary aim is to revitalize that relationship and its benefits for both patients and physicians.

Six years into the experiment, the CCP is achieving a 15 to 20 percent reduction in hospitalizations, with savings of several thousand dollars per patient each year. Meltzer presented his findings in June 2018 at the annual research meeting of AcademyHealth, a nonprofit health services and policy research organization. Funding for the CCP study comes from the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation, created as part of the Affordable Care Act to evaluate new models for delivering medical care at lower cost with better outcomes.

With additional funding from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and in partnership with the University of Chicago Urban Labs, Meltzer’s group is now looking more deeply into how to better serve and improve outcomes for patients whose complex social needs prevent them from fully participating. For example, a significant number of patients have difficulty with transportation to and from ap-

pointments, food security, and housing security. A dearth of opportunities for social engagement, combined with high rates of anxiety and depression, can also keep them from regular visits to their primary care doctors.

A day spent at the CCP’s primary care clinic illustrates the steady building of relationships that aids both doctors and patients if, or when, the latter find themselves in the hospital or an ICU room. All appointments begin the same way: with a warm greeting, the physician sitting down and taking a moment to really look at the patient, followed by an overall check-in conversation before the actual reason for the visit is addressed.

Much of the routine work that elsewhere would fall to a nurse or a health care coordinator—such as making sure patients have picked up prescriptions or that their home oxygen supply is in good order—is folded into the physicians’ check-in. Meltzer designed the program this way on purpose, to limit the “coordination costs.” But he also believes that this level of involvement helps the physicians really know their patients, including their daily life struggles—and helps the patients, who spend so much time going from outpatient specialist to outpatient specialist, feel cared for. This element of care, Meltzer believes, builds trust.

Today physician **Grace Berry** rolls her computer stool over to chat with Mr. G, in for a follow-up after being hospitalized for anemia from a gastrointestinal lesion. The 47-year-old was recently diagnosed with chronic

obstructive pulmonary disease.

First off, Berry expresses her surprise at seeing her patient alone.

“Where’s your son?” she asks.

“Oh, he had an appointment today too,” Mr. G replies.

The doctor nods but notices something else.

“Where’s your oxygen?”

Mr. G lives in Wisconsin, and this afternoon the winter weather had backed up traffic. He has run out of oxygen on his commute to Chicago before and had to get a loaner tank from the emergency room for the drive home. Today his oxygen tank, with plenty left, is in the car.

Her concerns quelled, Berry begins her check-in.

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"In general how has your breathing been?"

"It's getting there," Mr. G answers. "I get short of breath doing housework."

Now Berry and Mr. G discuss tests she has ordered, and she asks about his dialysis and whether he's picked up his thyroid medicine. This triggers his memory. His pharmacy only gave him a two-week supply of his stomach medication and required physician prior authorization for more. They discuss whether it's an insurance issue, and Berry begins troubleshooting.

"Let me call right now," she says, opening Google. "Walgreens Beloit Prairie?"

Then the gastrointestinal follow-up begins. Berry listens to Mr. G's breathing and to his stomach. She takes a moment to check his ankles and legs. They are swollen. She recommends compression socks, and elevating his feet during dialysis.

"How's your wife? Did she tell you I accidentally called her the other day? I think she was at work."

Mr. G chuckles. "She told me."

The visit, like most in the CCP primary care clinic, lasts about 30 minutes and has the conversational tone and easy back-and-forth that all the physicians employ, each in his or her own style. Down the hall, **Joyce Tang**, MD'04, talks a patient through knee pain that keeps him up at night and his aversion to taking medication, even Tylenol, to relieve the pain. She gently tells him that, as a caregiver with a lot on his plate, he needs his sleep.

Meanwhile, **Anshu Verma**, the CCP medical director, listens to a patient with scleroderma, a painful connective tissue disease that can cause autoamputation of fingers, toes, or, rarely, limbs. The patient wants to reduce his pain medication.

"I don't like it. It puts me to sleep. I want to get off the meds. I want to get off the patch."

"OK!" is her enthusiastic response, and she begins adjusting dosages.

In a nearby room, Krishnamoorthi listens in empathetic disbelief as an HIV-positive patient relates his experience at another hospital, where a nurse referred to his abscess as a "sin." Then they discuss the panic attacks that wake the patient up at night.

"It's all in my head, I know, but it seems like it's physical, like I can't breathe."

"That's because it is physical," Krishnamoorthi immediately responds, catching and holding eye contact with his pa-

tient. "It's both in your head, and it's physical. The mind and body are connected, so what you're saying is absolutely true."

The room is silent for a moment while the patient takes in this validation.

The doctors' daily interactions underscore Meltzer's point about needing the "right people." They all say they were drawn to the CCP by its patient panel size, around 200 per physician, which allows for a "longitudinal" doctor-patient relationship, including getting to know patients' families. Berry wanted to work in "transitions of care," the movement of patients between health care practitioners and settings as their condition and care needs change. Verma says she likes the fast pace and intellectual challenge of her mornings tending to acute cases in the hospitals, balanced by more routine afternoons seeing patients in the clinic.

Every day, in the transition between morning rounds and afternoon clinic, the entire CCP team—five physicians, three social workers, two nurses, and one community-health worker—meet to discuss their patients, flag any issues, bounce ideas off each other, and vent inevitable frustrations that come from trying to shift the gears of a finely tuned machine while serving vulnerable individuals with highly complex needs.

All the physicians believe strongly in the need for a broad cultural shift back toward doctors knowing their patients

well and understanding their experiences. In the Pritzker School of Medicine, Tang and Verma have started an optional patient shadowing program. Instead of first-year students shadowing physicians in the hospitals on the usual block rotation, their program pairs two medical students with two critically ill patients, whom they follow through inpatient and outpatient care, including accompanying patients to non-UChicago care settings, such as dialysis centers.

"If you want students to become doctors who are empathetic to patients, they have to understand how hard it is. Students are seeing the patients' perspective and understanding the struggles they face," says Tang. "We're also involving them in a proactive way, where they can be active with patients as opposed to just shadowing a doctor. It's very valuable for them to learn about how our health care system works—or doesn't work—so that they can contribute to that system and contribute to the change."

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Physician Joyce Tang, seen here with a patient, says the CCP drew her as “a practice where I would be able to spend the time that I wanted with patients. The quality of that interaction and communication was really important to me.”

Working with Medicare patients means working with a largely late-in-life population and encountering end-of-life considerations. Up a few floors, Verma sits quietly with a patient in her 70s who begins to cry and says she’s scared and tired. “I know,” says Verma, which is why she overruled a specialist-recommended procedure that would add to the patient’s stress with minimal potential benefit.

The physicians regularly ask patients about their anxiety and depression, and the rates of both are high, prompting a programmatic expansion to address these needs. The social workers are relatively new additions to the team, and the CCP recently introduced a monthly behavioral health support group that cycles through five topics, including mindfulness, managing distress, and self-compassion. Social worker **Nicole Gier** has begun offering in-clinic individual psychotherapy sessions for CCP patients. Yoga is another new offering. Part of the data collection CCP does is a qualitative study, overseen by Tang, that surveys patients on their use of the program and overall sense of well-being, and will evaluate these new services against that metric.

The complex patient population on Chicago’s South Side, whom Berry says she specifically came to serve, can experience many social hurdles, not least of which is a low level of education. Part of the physicians’ work is making sure patients and their families have a thorough understanding of their conditions and treatments. Krishnamoorthi often draws diagrams for his patients. Do you understand? and Do you have any questions? the physicians repeatedly ask.

The CCP is achieving significant results even while about 30 percent of the patients enrolled do not receive care

through the program or otherwise engage with it. Nonparticipation, Meltzer says, is to be expected in a study of this scale, but he wanted to understand why. Initial Robert Wood Johnson Foundation funding enabled Meltzer’s group to identify the culprit: “unmet social needs.” Subsequent RWJF funding has helped Meltzer and a team led by **Emily Perish**, MPP’16, identify and cluster these needs—access to food, housing, transportation, and support networks, for instance—and begin finding ways to help patients meet them.

This means not only helping them navigate confusing and hard-to-find sources of care and aid but also partnering with community gardens, offering cooking workshops, and connecting patients with arts programs. The funding also enabled the team to bring on its community-health worker. The RWJF-funded study has its own randomized control and test groups, whose care includes access to these additional services. It will measure the CCP’s success at getting more enrollees to fully participate in the program.

As the CCP expands into meeting patients’ social needs, the program is beginning to feel like a lifestyle—which, in fact, it aims to be. Health care itself, as the CCP team practices it, might be defined as a lifestyle too: as an entire philosophy of caring for the living, particularly when such care is complex. As his experiment continues to demonstrate that it can reduce hospitalizations and costs, Meltzer believes more and more that centering medical care on lasting human relationships makes lasting human—and economic—sense. ♦

Sharla A. Paul is a writer and editor in Hyde Park.

MUSIC

LIEBER ERICH

A box of letters from Nazi Germany inspires a jazz opera.

BY CARRIE GOLUS, AB'91, AM'93



For decades, the cardboard box of letters sat in the attic of the Long Island house where jazz pianist Ted Rosenthal grew up. He and his sister, Barbara, might have had “some vague knowledge that they existed,” he says, “but no one looked at them, no one discussed them.”

After his father, sociologist Erich Rosenthal, AM'42, PhD'48, died in 1995, Ted finally looked in the box. Inside were more than 200 letters sent

by his grandmother Herta in Wetzlar, Germany, to her only child, then a sociology graduate student. The letters, dated from 1938 to 1941, were neatly filed in chronological order, along with duplicate copies.

Ted Rosenthal doesn't know German. His mother was of Russian heritage and spoke a bit of Yiddish, “but the Germans looked down on Yiddish,” he says. “So we just spoke English at home.” He closed the box and put it in his own attic in Scarsdale, New York, where it gathered more dust.

Photography by Sarah Shatz

Ted Rosenthal's jazz opera, based on the experiences and letters of his father and grandparents, explores themes of grief, survival, and memory.

Those long-neglected letters are the basis for Rosenthal's jazz opera, *Dear Erich*, which had its premiere at the Museum of Jewish Heritage in New York this past January. His wife, Lesley, helped choose the letters and cowrote the libretto. Commissioned by the New York City Opera and presented with the National Yiddish Theatre Folksbiene, "it's a simple and fluid production, sensitively directed," according to a *New York Times* review. The opera features 15 characters and 11 instrumentalists, including Rosenthal on piano.

The project began unexpectedly in 2015, when Rosenthal traveled to Bad Camberg, Germany, where his grandmother had grown up. He and 30 other descendants of the town's Jewish community had been invited to attend the opening of the refurbished Alte Jüdische Schule (old Jewish school), a half-timbered building that served as the town's synagogue from 1773 to 1838. When Rosenthal told Peter Schmidt, the director of the local historical society, about his grandmother's letters, Schmidt offered to translate them.

Back in the United States, reading the letters in English, Rosenthal discovered the voice of a grandmother he had never known, whose understated language and wry humor mirrored his father's own. "A whole world began to open up, a world of family, family friends, people and places that were a fundamental part of my father's growing up," Rosenthal writes on the *Dear Erich* website. His father had never talked about any of it, "no doubt because it was too painful."

Soon afterward, Rosenthal had to have a tumor removed from his left arm—a potentially career-ending surgery for a pianist. During his convalescence, when he wasn't able to play the piano at all, he decided to dedicate his time to composing a jazz opera based on his grandmother's letters.

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career, both on the struggles of Jewish communities in Germany. In 1937 he began a correspondence with Louis Wirth, PhB 1919, AM'25, PhD'26 (1897–1952), a leading figure in the Chicago school of sociology.

Wirth, who was born in Germany, focused on urbanism. His first book, *The Ghetto* (University of Chicago Press, 1928), drew partly on his own experience to describe how Jewish immigrants adapted to urban life. "This young man seems to

have some stuff in him," Wirth wrote to Robert Redfield, LAB 1915, PhB'20, JD'21, PhD'28, then dean of the Division of the Social Sciences. "Would there be any possibility, even at this date, to get some help for him in the form of a full or half scholarship?"

There was not. All the funding had already been allocated. Nonetheless Wirth offered Erich a spot in the sociology program. With the help of an aunt in New Jersey, Erich was able

to leave Germany in March 1938, eight months before Kristallnacht. "Maybe once, maybe twice, my father did say something to the effect that Professor Wirth saved his life," Ted Rosenthal recalls.

During the first three years of Erich's graduate study, his mother wrote about once a week. In the early letters Erich's father, Theodor (after whom Ted is named), would occasionally add a businesslike postscript. Rosenthal used snippets of "between 10 and 20 letters" to construct the plot of *Dear Erich*.

An expert on assimilation and intermarriage among American Jews, Erich Rosenthal taught sociology and anthropology at Queens College, City University of New York, from 1951 to 1978. In 1963 he published data showing that intermarriage with non-Jews was much more common than believed, and that 70 percent of children in mixed marriages were not raised Jewish. His findings were reported in the *New York Times*, *Time*, and *Newsweek*. According to Rosenthal's obituary in *Footnotes*, the American Sociological Association newsletter, "the issue provoked a crisis of soul searching about Jewish identity."

Erich Rosenthal started his academic work at the Universities of Giessen and Bonn. He published two articles early in his



Erich, heute am 11. 8. kein Dein Brief vom 1. 8. an
 mir sind Simons weg & haben wir ein Paket im
 Luft gehen. Werkzeug, Cigaretten & Packung Tabletten, 5 Stück
 1 Kleinfleisch, 4 Hemden, 1 Unterjacket & Taschentücher
 & paar Socken. Wenn die Fern. Seligen in aus Meinungs-
 können weg geht, direkt nach Chicago, wo wir das
 fehlende, noch mit gehen. Mein Mann ist mit Arbeit
 Simon aber korrespondieren & alles wissen merke dich.
 Die erfahren. Wie du nicht haben wir lesen die Meinungen mit
 den Kindern kommt Montag wie Sonntag erzählt, so ist der
 Opa allerlei Schwierigkeiten in seinem Betrieb. Neues
 gibt es nicht viel. Gestern hat gestern Freitag packen
 gegeben, ein Kist so gross wie ein Möbelwagen. Viel
 hat alles erledigt. nur die Verblüffung kommt jetzt
 nach, weil Albert für stillestehendes verzogen hat.
 das Frisch heute gefunden & wird dies auf schnellstem
 weg geschickt. Hast du wieder Bekannte von, zirkuläre-
 zirkuläre? Samstag den 13. August, kommt das Geld z.
 Post. Schreibe bald ausführlich & Sei herzgl. gegrüsst
 Deine Mutter

Herta Rosenthal's letters to her son elide the increasingly dangerous situation the family faced in Germany. "There is not much news," she writes in this August 1938 letter. Herta tells Erich about a package she's sent him, containing "tools, cigarettes, and a box of pills ... 4 shirts, 1 underjacket, 2 handkerchiefs, 2 pairs of socks" but alludes to challenges ("granddad has a lot of problems in his business"). "Write soon in detail," she urges.

Herta and Theodor Rosenthal in Germany (left) and Erich Rosenthal as young man. Peter Schmidt, director of the historical society in Bad Camberg, Germany, translated the letters the Rosentals sent to their son between 1938 and 1941.

The opera shows Erich as an old man in the last days of his life, consumed with guilt that he survived the war but could not rescue his parents. His relationship with his children, Freddy and Hannah, is strained and distant. (This was exaggerated for dramatic purposes, Rosenthal is quick to point out.) As Erich talks with his children, his past is revealed through a series of flashbacks.

In the first letter, as Rosenthal calls it, Erich's mother wants to know all the details of his new life in America: How was the trip, how is the food, who is washing his clothes? "Very motherly," Rosenthal says. "And this went on the whole time, even when she was really in peril."

All too soon comes the Kristallnacht letter, actually a composite of two letters written a couple of weeks apart. Knowing the mail is censored, Herta writes obliquely that "your father and uncle have gone away"; in other words, the men had been rounded up and taken to a concentration camp. When Erich's father returns, he is in such poor health that he dies shortly afterward. Composing music to this letter "was particularly intense," Rosenthal writes on the opera website. "The words put to music magnify the emotion."

In the immigration letter—another composite—Herta writes about how grim the situation has become and asks Erich to help her join him in Chicago. The "heartbreaking nitty-gritty detail" in these letters gave him a sense of the guilt his father must have felt, Rosenthal told the *Jazz Times*: "At one point she was literally packing, making a list of what she could take."

In real life Erich never knew exactly what had happened to his mother after the letters stopped. Rosenthal discovered the truth in 2014, during a visit to the US Holocaust Memorial Museum: Herta died in Sobibór, an extermination camp in Poland.

The opera concludes with the lost letter, as Rosenthal calls it. Dr. Schmidt—a character based on the letters' translator—tells Freddy that during the refurbishment of the town synagogue, they found a cache of mail that was never sent. In this invented letter, Herta tells Erich that she and the town's remaining Jewish families are being

forced to leave, but she is grateful he was able to escape. "Your leaving was God's gift," she says, "Your living is my gift." Knowing this, Erich is able to reconcile with his children before he dies.

Rosenthal trained as a classical pianist at the Manhattan School of Music and has composed piano concertos and music for the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater. But he is best known as a jazz pianist who won the 1988 Thelonious Monk Institute of Jazz International Piano Competition and who has performed with jazz legends like Wynton Marsalis.

Musically, *Dear Erich* brings Rosenthal's love of jazz and classical music together; *Porgy and Bess* was a loose model, he says. (Kurt Elling, AM'17, sang one of the pieces from *Dear Erich* during the Jazz Cruise, a jazz festival on a cruise ship, last year.) The scenes in Chicago where his father is courting his mother, Lili, are set against a background of jazz. "The decision to use a quintessentially American idiom is poignant," wrote the reviewer for the *New Yorker*. "Erich falls in love to the strains of a Cole Porter-esque tune." Like the lost letter, this too was invented: while his father

enjoyed some American culture—Broadway musicals, Jack Benny—he was not a jazz fan.

Trying to get the jazz musicians and opera singers to work together smoothly was a challenge, Rosenthal discovered. In the operatic world, "there's this flexibility to the pulse and the time," Rosenthal says, while in jazz, "there's this swing, beat, or groove." The instrumentalists had to learn not to steamroll over the singers, who wanted to take time to add drama, while the singers learned to stick more closely to the beat.

Future performances include concert-like presentations at synagogues and Jewish centers, as well as a jazz concert of music from the opera in Copenhagen in June. Rosenthal hopes to perform the opera in Chicago someday. "It does feel like the University of Chicago itself is a big part of the story of *Dear Erich*," he says. "I think it would be very meaningful." ♦

THE WORDS PUT TO MUSIC MAGNIFY THE EMOTION.

ONE PERSON'S POWER

The education and career of Sybil Jordan Hampton, MST'68, have been sometimes lonely, often groundbreaking, and always brave.

BY LAURA DEMANSKI, AM'94

As a 10th grader, **Sybil Jordan Hampton** was one of five African American students to attend Little Rock Central High School. It was two years after the Little Rock Nine enrolled at Central in a national test of *Brown v. Board of Education* and anti-integration protests and violence caused the Arkansas city to close all its high schools for the 1958–59 school year.

When they reopened, Hampton, MST'68, and her cohort enrolled more quietly—in fact, to deafening silence from her white classmates that lasted the entire three years until she graduated with honors.

From there Hampton studied English at Earlham College, then education at the University of Chicago and Columbia University's Teachers College, where she focused on Lawrence Cremin's "educating professions" and earned her doctorate in 1991. After a 15-year career in higher education administration, Hampton moved to philanthropy, becoming contributions manager for education and culture at the GTE Corporate Foundation.

Hampton never envisioned returning to live in Little Rock. So it was unexpected when she had the opportunity to go back after 30 years to become president of the Arkansas-focused Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation (WRF), which she led for a decade. After retiring, Hampton served for seven months as general manager of the Arkansas Symphony Orchestra. She recently concluded a five-year term on the Arkansas Ethics Commission.

This January Hampton returned to campus to accept the University's Diversity Leadership Award. Bestowed each year on an alumnus or alumna, a faculty member, and a staff member, the award recognizes contributions to diversity and inclusion at the University and in the broader community.

This interview has been edited and condensed.

How did you end up at UChicago?

Having served as a college extern with the US Public Health Service and worked with migrant families in rural New

Jersey, my burning desire was to earn a master's in public health. My first husband [**John G. Stevenson**, AM'67, PhD'75] was selected as a Woodrow Wilson Fellow at the U of C in philosophy. Without an opportunity to pursue a graduate degree in public health at UChicago, I became the working wife of a graduate student.

After a year at the Social Security Payment Center, I knew that was not a good fit. What should I do? My experiences with teenage classmates at Little Rock Central High made me not ever want to work with young people. My mother was an elementary school teacher, and I wanted to break that mold. And I felt intimidated at the thought of graduate study at the University of Chicago. But John thought I would make a great teacher and was ready for graduate study. I applied reluctantly and was pleasantly surprised to be awarded a full scholarship.

How did you like it?

Oh, I loved being a graduate student. The program was small, with only 12 women students. We worked as a team to prepare to teach urban low-income African American students. Once again in my life, I was the only African American.

Although Earlham was a great private liberal arts college, my fellow students had earned degrees at more prestigious colleges and universities. The academic challenges were a small part of what daunted me. Life in a small Southern state was very different from life in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston. My classmates talked about experiences that were new to me—the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, family trips to Paris, sailing, skiing, shopping at Bergdorf Goodman and Saks Fifth Avenue, brands of clothing and shoes I did not know.

Although I was a third-generation college-educated person, I was the first generation to be educated in a so-called elite institution of higher education. At the end of our program, one woman said to me, "We always thought that you didn't talk to us because you were the smartest." And I fell out laughing. I said, "No, I didn't feel that I had anything to



**I learned at Chicago
that people can see and
appreciate you in ways
you can't see yourself.**

say, because you were talking about experiences that were so different from mine. I was just listening.”

I learned at Chicago that people can see and appreciate you in ways you can't see yourself. I learned to be more confident when opening myself to new experiences, new ways of seeing and being that took me out of my comfort zone. And I learned to appreciate the example from my parents and grandfather of a commitment to lifelong learning.

In February Hampton returned to campus to accept the University's alumni Diversity Leadership Award—a joy, she says, after considering herself “somebody who was just in the background.”

What was it like growing up in Little Rock?

My family consisted of my parents, my maternal grandfather, my brother, and me. Our house was exactly seven blocks down the street from Little Rock Central High School. In our racially mixed neighborhood, my family owned a small grocery store located on the northeast corner of 7th Street, and the Grants, a white family, owned a small grocery store on the northwest corner. In the segregated South, two grocery stores on adjacent corners was not an unusual arrangement.

Because my parents were business owners whose provisions came only from white vendors, my brother and I always had relationships with people who were not African American. We experienced our parents and grandfather being treated with dignity and respect by their vendors. These men were very kind and friendly with all of us.

How could we know as children the power of what we experienced? We gained confidence in interacting with all types of people and understood that all people who were different did not hate us or mean to harm or misuse us. In our segregated world, we learned that we mattered despite all the negative messages sent by “colored only” signs and hostile people who referred to us using the N-word.

How did you and your family decide that you would go to Central?

My parents were very much involved in the NAACP and at Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, which is where four of the Little Rock Nine went to church. My parents were in leadership roles among people who were thinking, what are we going to do? How are we going to move forward after 1954?

As young people we were in those conversations and encouraged to think that somebody had to do it. My parents said, “If you want to do it, we'll support you.” My brother went the year after me, so my parents had two children at Little Rock Central High School for two years.

And your experience was entirely different from that in your parents' store.

Everybody wondered what would happen. And what happened is that we were shunned. That was quite stunning, that the resistance changed from harassing in the hallway in 1957–58, to literally just: You didn't matter. You didn't exist. People didn't look at you. People didn't speak to you. And that went on from the first day to the last day. No one in my homeroom ever spoke to me.

How did you maintain your focus and stay strong?

My pastor, Rev. R. K. Young, always taught us that from the time of slavery, our people had lived with the hope that the promises of democracy would be realized, and that our people died with those promises not being realized, but they left a legacy that said, "Keep hope alive, work for this."

As a child I was taught that it might be my generation that would have the breakthroughs, so I needed to stay focused on doing well, doing well, doing well. And that education was something that could never be taken away and would be the key to my success. I had always been a very studious person, a big reader, so I continued to do at Central what I had done before.

With hindsight, how far do you think we've come?

I talk to young people who come to the Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site, groups from all across the country. I'm always pleased at the end when some ask, "Will you step aside and talk to me? Would you put your arm around me?" And they'll say, "I'm the only person in my AP class. And people don't really know how to reach out to me."

What happened to me continues to happen because there are so many opportunities for young people to be isolated if they are the only one—the only Latina, the only African American—and particularly if you start looking at International Baccalaureate and Advanced Placement programs. There's a dwindling of diversity.

Why did you move to philanthropy?

It became clearer and clearer when I was studying at Columbia that the things foundations fund very often change the direction of a society. They have the money to try innovative

things. And I thought, I want to be in a place where people are not afraid to take a risk and try a program.

The career shift made sense because I understood the powerful role philanthropy plays in investing in and sowing the seeds necessary for the systemic eradication of economic, racial, and social injustice. If we are to challenge the status quo, independent agents are required, and philanthropic organizations are among the best examples.

You emceed the 60th anniversary of Central's desegregation. What did that mean to you?

So many people are startled to discover that people went to Little Rock Central High School *after* 1957 and the Little Rock Nine. You know, the story just stops. People don't understand that school desegregation is a process. It's been an ongoing process, and people treat it as if it were a sound bite.

There were many, many young "foot soldiers" who made tremendous sacrifices like my brother and I did to be part of the Little Rock Central High School desegregation struggle. Most attended college and enjoyed successful careers. There were a few who didn't fare as well.

But also, not everybody gets the respect for being foot soldiers. You know, it's not just the warriors.

When people hear your story, what do you want them to take from it?

That one person, one person with passion and with fortitude, and with a vision for how they can make a difference in some small way, matters. Sometimes young people think that you have to do something that makes you an icon, that gets in the newspaper. Just because someone doesn't know your name doesn't mean what you have done is not significant.

How did it feel to come back to the University to accept the Diversity Leadership Award?

I was humbled. I always considered myself someone who was very fortunate to get my master's and to have the wonderful experiences I had there. I loved studying, I loved the people that I met, but I always considered myself somebody who was just in the background. It was a source of joy to know that sometimes the little engine that thinks that it can, can. ♦

Not everybody gets the respect for being foot soldiers. You know, it's not just the warriors.

PEER REVIEW

WHAT ALUMNI ARE THINKING AND DOING

PINNED THEIR HOPES

In the spring of 1946, Lucille B. Hawkins, AB'43, and her husband, Donald M. Hawkins, AB'46, JD'47, were one of 75 student families living in the University's veterans' housing on the block where the Laird Bell Law Quadrangle is today. Prefabs like theirs, spartan one- and two-bedroom plywood homes converted from barracks, were also located at 59th Street and Maryland Avenue (near the Chicago Lying-in Hospital) and at 60th and Drexel (now home to the Logan Center for the Arts).

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NOTES

A SELECTION OF ALUMNI WHOSE NAMES ARE IN THE NEWS

LIFELONG SERVICE

Duane F. Hyde, MD'51, has been awarded the rank of chevalier in France's Legion of Honour for his service as a US Army staff sergeant during World War II. Hyde received the decoration at a February ceremony at the French consulate in San Francisco. Recognized for his combat duty in Germany's Harz Mountains, for which he received the Purple Heart, and in Alsace, France, Hyde said of the award, "I don't feel like it's for me as much as I am a representative of many, many soldiers that are still in France and the rest of us that fought with them." A retired physician, Hyde served for more than four decades as a family doctor in King City, California, where he also helped found a general hospital.

TRAILBLAZING GEOGRAPHER

In November **Susanna B. Hecht**, LAB'68, AB'72, received the American Geographical Society's David Livingstone Centenary Medal. Named for the Scottish explorer, the Livingstone Medal is awarded "for scientific achievement in the field of geography of the southern hemisphere." Hecht, who is professor of urban planning at UCLA's Luskin School of Public Affairs and an authority on land use and development in the Amazon rainforest, helped establish the field of political ecology with her studies of human-environment interaction in Latin America. American Geographical Society vice president Deborah Popper commended Hecht for her insights into "how economics, culture, and land use operate in a society to reflect and change the environment."

HARRIS TO LEAD GRINNELL FACULTY

Anne F. Harris, AM'92, PhD'99, will become Grinnell College's new dean and vice president for academic affairs in July. Harris moves to the Iowa school from DePauw University, where she has served as vice president for academic affairs since 2015 and has taught art history for more than 20 years. An expert in medieval art, she is coauthor of a textbook on the subject forthcoming this year. In her administrative role at DePauw, she



SPECIAL ELECTION

In an April 2 runoff election, **Toni Preckwinkle**, AB'69, MAT'77, and **Lori Lightfoot**, JD'89 (above), competed for the office of mayor of Chicago. Lightfoot, who won the election after serving as president of the Chicago Police Board, will be the city's first openly gay mayor and the first African American woman to hold the office. An advocate for city government reform, Lightfoot said after the election, "Other than crime, there's no bigger issue that we face than securing the financial future of our city." Preckwinkle, who will continue her third term as president of the Cook County Board, underscored the historic nature of the election when the votes were tallied. "Not long ago, two African-American women vying for this position would have been unthinkable." Lightfoot takes office on May 20.

has led efforts to promote diversity and inclusion, expand academic programs, and strengthen community engagement. At Grinnell she will be the liberal arts college's chief academic officer.

HOLOCAUST SCHOLAR HONORED

Jud Newborn, AM'77, PhD'94, received the 2018 Spirit of Anne Frank "Human Writes" Award from New York City's Anne Frank Center for Mutual Respect. Newborn was cited for his role as cocreator and the founding historian of New York City's Museum of Jewish Heritage and for his coauthored 1986 Holocaust narrative *Shattering the German Night: The Story of the White Rose*. Later reprinted as *Sophie Scholl and the White Rose* (Oneworld, 2006), the book chronicles the German anti-Nazi resistance group and the life of one of its student leaders. The award also recognized Newborn's human rights activism and his work in preserving one of the country's largest collections of anti-Semitic artifacts at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum. Newborn is currently

the special programs curator at Long Island's Cinema Arts Centre.

DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION FOR CHANGE

William A. McDade, PhD'88, MD'90, has become the Chicago-based Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education's first chief diversity and inclusion officer. At the nation's primary accreditor of post-MD training programs, McDade will lead initiatives aimed at underrepresented groups. "In order to train the next generation of physicians to be prepared to care for the American public, we must ensure that opportunities to train in all areas of medicine are open to diverse populations," he said in a statement. Most recently the executive vice president and chief academic officer at Ochsner Health System in New Orleans, McDade previously served as professor of anesthesia and critical care and deputy provost for research and minority issues at UChicago, where he was also the Pritzker School of Medicine's associate dean for multicultural affairs.

—Andrew Peart, AM'16, PhD'18

Photo courtesy Prachatai (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0)

RELEASES

ALUMNI BOOKS, FILMS, AND RECORDINGS

PRAIRIE IMPERIALISTS: THE INDIAN COUNTRY ORIGINS OF AMERICAN EMPIRE

By Katharine Bjork, AM'89, PhD'98; University of Pennsylvania Press, 2018
US imperial expansion overseas after the Spanish-American War extended a colonial project begun at home, argues **Katharine Bjork**, professor of history at Hamline University. Her book profiles three US Army officers who became colonial administrators in the former Spanish colonies after fighting decades earlier in US wars with Native nations on the domestic frontier. According to Bjork, their ways of knowing and ruling colonial others in the new territories were predicated on those earlier conflicts.

GOLDEN CHILDREN: LEGACY OF ETHNIC STUDIES, SF STATE

By Juanita Tamayo Lott, AM'73; Eastwind Books of Berkeley, 2018
From November 1968 to March 1969, led by the Black Student Union and the Third World Liberation Front, thousands of demonstrators at San Francisco State College (now San Francisco State University) demanded equal access to public higher education, more senior faculty of color, and a multicultural curriculum. The outcome was SF State's College of Ethnic Studies. This memoir by **Juanita Tamayo Lott**, a retired senior federal demographer and statistician, places the community of a major public state university at the vanguard of the era's minority student activism. She also addresses UChicago's influence on the careers of pioneering intellectuals of color, including her own.

SPENDING TIME: THE MOST VALUABLE RESOURCE

By Daniel S. Hamermesh, AB'65; Oxford University Press, 2019
Life is long but time is scarce and evermore valuable, according to economist **Daniel S. Hamermesh**, distinguished scholar at Barnard College. Though life expectancy has increased dramatically in wealthy and middle-income nations in the past half

century, average income levels have grown far more rapidly, which means our spending power is greater than the time we have for expending it. Hamermesh describes time-use patterns among different demographic groups and suggests how assessing trade-offs can help Americans spend more time in the pursuit of happiness.

DEPARTMENT STORES AND THE BLACK FREEDOM MOVEMENT: WORKERS, CONSUMERS, AND CIVIL RIGHTS FROM THE 1930S TO THE 1980S

By Traci Parker, AM'04, PhD'13; University of North Carolina Press, 2019
As hubs of consumption and labor, department stores for much of the 20th century enshrined economic participation as a route to full democratic citizenship, asserts **Traci Parker**, assistant professor of Afro-American studies at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. With shoppers and workers alike fighting discrimination, Parker argues, the movement for racial integration in US department stores drew from the African American struggles for both equal access to public spaces and equal economic opportunity, and played a central role in the formation of a modern black middle class.

OUR FRIENDS THE ENEMIES: THE OCCUPATION OF FRANCE AFTER NAPOLEON

By Christine Haynes, AM'95, PhD'01; Harvard University Press, 2018
The Napoleonic wars didn't exactly end in 1815 with the Battle of Waterloo, argues **Christine Haynes**, associate professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. For the next three years, a British-led multinational force occupied northeastern France. Haynes describes this occupation as the first modern "peacekeeping mission," which involved political reconstruction, financial reparations, and cultural cross-pollination. Taking its title from a ribald French popular song of the era, Haynes's book examines how this project of international reconciliation affected people in all classes of society.



WORK WIFE: THE POWER OF FEMALE FRIENDSHIP TO DRIVE SUCCESSFUL BUSINESSES

By Erica Cerulo, AB'05, and Claire Mazur, AB'06; Ballantine Books, 2019
The phrase might evoke the 20th-century cliché of a male executive and his capable assistant, but for entrepreneurs **Erica Cerulo** and **Claire Mazur**, "work wife" now belongs to women who combine the personal and the professional in their own mutually supportive work relationships. Linking it to other female entrepreneurial partnerships, Cerulo and Mazur depict their own venture, the designer-focused e-commerce website Of a Kind, as part of a female-driven transformation of the American workplace into a more cooperative and less competitive environment.

THE CAREGIVER: POEMS

By Caroline Johnson, AM'98; Holy Cow! Press, 2018
In the decade and a half she spent caring for her parents through aging and illness, college adviser and prizewinning author **Caroline Johnson** wrote poetry to celebrate their lives and express her grief. The 50 poems gathered in this collection, Johnson's first full-length publication, combine lyric and narrative into meditations on the difficult, compassionate work of caring for another and the experiences of grace, dignity, and hope it bestows.
—Andrew Peart, AM'16, PhD'18

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DEATHS

FACULTY AND STAFF

Eric P. Hamp, the Robert Maynard Hutchins Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus of Linguistics, Slavic Languages and Literatures, Psychology, and the Committee on the Ancient Mediterranean World, died February 17 in Traverse City, MI. He was 98. A World War II US Army veteran who became a leading historical linguist, Hamp was an authority on the development of languages in the Indo-European family, especially Albanian and the Celtic branch, and of such Native American languages as Ojibwa and Quileute. He began teaching at UChicago in 1950, chaired the Department of Linguistics from 1966 to 1969, and directed the Center for Balkan and Slavic Studies from 1965 until his retirement in 1991. Coeditor of the textbook *Readings in Linguistics II* (1966), he published thousands of articles on historical linguistics. His honors included a commemorative stamp from Albania's postal service and several honorary doctorates. He is survived by his wife, **Margot (Faust) Hamp**, AB'42; a daughter, **Julijana H. Love**, LAB'79; a son, **Alexander Hamp**, LAB'85; and six grandchildren.

Miguel Civil, professor emeritus of Sumerology in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations and the Oriental Institute, died January 13 in Chicago. He was 92. Civil was the world's leading scholar of the Sumerian language. He joined the Oriental Institute in 1963 and over the next four decades pioneered translation methods that helped illuminate Mesopotamian civilization and resurrect a large body of Sumerian literature. Epigrapher of the Nippur Expedition, he created databases to synthesize the Sumerian written record from far-flung cuneiform tablets, reconstructing and translating agricultural, medical, and other kinds of texts, including a hymn used as the recipe for a craft brewery's 1989 re-creation of Sumerian beer. Serving on the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary's editorial board, he also published numerous volumes in the series *Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon*. He is survived by his wife, Isabel Martin Mansilla; two daughters; two sisters; a brother; four grandchildren; and a great-grandchild.

Frank E. Reynolds, AM'63, PhD'71, professor emeritus of the history of religions and Buddhist studies, of Hastings-on-Hudson, NY, died January 8. He was 88. An ordained Baptist minister, Reynolds was program director at Thailand's Student Christian Center before he became a graduate student in the Divinity School. In 1967 he joined UChicago's faculty, with appointments in both the Divinity School and the Department of South Asian Languages and Civilizations. A leading scholar in the North American academic reception of Theravada Buddhism, he published, with his late wife, Mani Bloch, a translation of the 14th-century text *Three Worlds According to King Ruang: A Thai*

Buddhist Cosmology (1982). In 2010 he received the Norman Maclean Faculty Award for his teaching and mentorship. He is survived by his partner, **June C. Nash**, AM'53, PhD'60; three sons; and nine grandchildren.

Ting-Wa Wong, MD'57, PhD'70, associate professor of pathology at UChicago Medicine, died January 4 in Chicago. She was 86. An expert in endocrine pathology and mammalian spermatogenesis, Wong began teaching at UChicago in 1961 and spent the rest of her career on the faculty. She coordinated the Pritzker School of Medicine's general and cellular pathology course, taught clinical pathophysiology for decades, and developed an accelerated histology course for predoctoral medical scientists. Recognized for her dedication to mentoring Pritzker students, she was elected to the Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Medical Society, was an inaugural member of the UChicago Academy of Distinguished Medical Educators, and became the namesake of a scholarship for exceptional pathology students.

Thomas A. Nagylaki, professor emeritus of ecology and evolution, died February 10. He was 75. Trained as a physicist, Nagylaki did research at the University of Colorado and taught at Oregon State University before switching fields to medical genetics and working in James F. Crow's laboratory at the University of Wisconsin–Madison, where he began specializing in population genetics. In 1975 he joined UChicago's faculty in biophysics and theoretical biology, moving in 1984 to the molecular genetics and cell biology department and in 1989 to ecology and evolution. He also held an appointment on the Committee on Genetics, Genomics, and Systems Biology. Among other publications, he wrote two biomathematics textbooks, including *Introduction to Theoretical Population Genetics* (1992).

1940s

Alfred J. Kahn, SB'40, PhD'43, MD'44, of Santa Barbara, CA, died October 25. He was 98. After serving as an internist and a chief of psychiatry in the US Army, Kahn entered private practice as an internist in Chicago and went on to become chief of Edward Hines Jr. VA Hospital's spinal cord injury service. Following his career in clinical medicine, he did research on epigenetics, developmental physiology, and alcohol addiction. He is survived by a son, **James M. Kahn**, AB'70, MD'74; and three grandchildren.

Marshall Bennett, AB'42, died October 13 in Chicago. He was 97. A World War II US Navy veteran and a leading commercial real estate developer, Bennett helped establish the modern industrial park through such projects as the Centex Industrial Park in Elk Grove Village, IL. He later expanded his business to include office brokerage, syndication, and pension fund advising. Founder of Roosevelt University's Marshall Bennett Institute of Real Estate, he

also cofounded the Chicago Ten, an interfaith group of business leaders promoting Middle East peace. He is survived by his wife, Arlene, and two daughters.

Priscilla Thomson Jackson, EX'43, died September 6 in Rutland, VT. She was 96. Moving to Detroit in 1943, Jackson and her late husband cofounded the city's branch of the Congress of Racial Equality. After joining Oakland University's adult education department as a conference director, she became the first director of the school's Continuum Center, an adult education program for women, and an assistant dean. She later designed programs for professional women at the University of Michigan and Wayne State University. She is survived by two daughters, a son, and a brother.

Ken E. Nordine, EX'43, died February 16 in Chicago. He was 98. A radio broadcaster, voice-over talent, and sound artist, Nordine began his first stint at Chicago station WBEZ in 1938, returning later to develop and host the long-running program *Word Jazz*, a mix of spoken word, jazz, and sound design based on live performances he started giving at Chicago music clubs in 1956. His "word jazz" concept spun off into four album releases and collaborations with such musicians as the Grateful Dead and Laurie Anderson. A former announcer for Chicago radio station WBBM, he made radio and television commercials for Levi's, Magnavox, and the Chicago Blackhawks. He is survived by three sons, including **Kenneth E. Nordine Jr.**, MBA'97; a sister; 10 grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren. **Herbert N. Leavitt**, AA'46, of Northlake, IL, died January 6. He was 99. A World War II US Navy Air Corps veteran, Leavitt later earned certifications in transportation and traffic management and interstate commerce law. He worked for several Chicagoland trucking companies, including Pacific Intermountain Express (later PIE Nationwide), Suburban Motor Freight, and Dohrn Transfer. Leavitt was a member of a Cook County school district board and served a term as president. Survivors include two sons, six grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren.

Adelina L. Lust Diamond, AB'47, died January 16 in Chicago. She was 91. Diamond worked as a sportswear writer for *Women's Wear Daily* and as an editor of the *Hyde Park Herald*. With a master's in public administration, she served as a public relations consultant for UChicago, the Carnegie Corporation, and the Children's Defense Fund. Her husband, Edwin Diamond, PhB'47, AM'49, died in 1997. She is survived by her partner, Joseph Mann; three daughters, including **Ellen Diamond**, AB'73; a brother, **Herbert C. Lust**, AM'48; six grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren. **Marjorie Howard Orem**, AB'48, of Kennebunkport, ME, and Potomac, MD, died October 30. She was 89. Formerly an editor and executive secretary, Orem later worked as a paralegal, studied property law, and became a licensed

Realtor. Devoted to her family as a military spouse and active in the military community, she served as an advocate through the National Military Family Association. She is survived by her husband, John; a daughter; two sons; and eight grandchildren.

Erroll F. Rhodes, PhD'48, died November 24. He was 94. Born to missionary parents in Japan, Rhodes returned to the country after earning his doctorate in divinity and, as an Episcopal missionary himself, taught Christian studies for 15 years at Rikkyo University. In 1967 he moved back to the United States and became resident biblical scholar at the American Bible Society. An expert in the history of scriptural transmission and translation, Rhodes wrote, edited, and translated numerous works of textual scholarship on the Bible. He is survived by his wife, Martha; two daughters; a son, **E. Allen Rhodes**, AB'77; two grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren. **David H. Shaftman**, SB'48, SM'49, of Naperville, IL, died November 16. He was 94. Shaftman worked as a physicist at Argonne National Laboratory and was a longtime member of the American Mathematical Society. An avid singer, he was passionate about music, art, and nature. He is survived by four daughters and two grandchildren.

Louis P. River III, PhD'49, died October 17 in Chicago. He was 88. River served as a US Air Force captain and surgeon before becoming chief of surgery and chief of staff at Oak Park Hospital (now a partner of Rush University Medical Center). He was a fellow of the International College of Surgeons and a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery, retiring in 1985. Active in civil rights, he promoted racial integration in Oak Park, IL. He is survived by his wife, Jacqueline Rivet-River; four daughters, including **Laura River**, AB'79; three sons, including **L. Philip River IV**, AB'79, AM'96, PhD'06; a brother, **George L. River**, AB'52; and 11 grandchildren.

1950s

Walter "Chick" H. Holtkamp Jr., AB'51, of Cleveland, died August 27. He was 89. A US Navy veteran, Holtkamp joined his family's business, the Holtkamp Organ Company, and served as president from 1962 until his retirement in 1997. Leading one of the country's oldest pipe organ manufacturers, he designed and built instruments for the Cleveland Institute of Music, Union Theological Seminary, the Juilliard School, and hundreds of churches and schools. He is survived by his wife, Karen; three sons; a stepdaughter; and seven grandchildren.

Felix F. Loeb Jr., AB'51, died March 22, 2018, in Chesterton, IN. He was 88. Loeb did graduate work in biology at UChicago and, with an MD from Harvard Medical School, spent his career practicing psychiatry and psychoanalysis. With his wife, Loretta, he coauthored the sexuality case studies in *Helping Men: A Psychoanalytic Approach* (2012). He is survived by two sons, **Felix F. Loeb III**, AB'81, and **Jeffrey A. Loeb**, AB'82, SM'82, PhD'87, MD'89; and two grandchildren.

Elias M. Stein, AB'51, SM'53, PhD'55, died December 23 in Somerville, NJ. He was 87. After teaching at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and serving as an assistant professor of mathematics at UChicago from 1958 to 1963, Stein joined Princeton University's faculty, retiring in 2012. An expert in harmonic analysis, he did research that became groundwork for compressing sound and image data and charting stock markets and gravitational waves. His honors included the National Medal of Science and the American Mathematical Society's Steele Prize for Lifetime Achievement. He is survived by his wife, Elly; a daughter; a son; a brother; and three grandchildren.

Armando Gene Ferrari, AB'52, of Morristown, NJ, died August 23. He was 88. Ferrari worked as an engineer at Western Electric's Engineering Research Center and managed the company's corporate data center before joining AT&T, where he became director of international engineering. He held patents for his work on wire coatings and insulation. He is survived by his wife, Joen Luy; a daughter; two sons; a brother, **Joseph G. Ferrari**, AB'50; five grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Jane Rosenbloom Gottschalk, LAB'48, AB'52, died December 2 in Okemos, MI. She was 85. Gottschalk worked at CBS in New York City before joining the University of Chicago Press as an editor. She later earned a degree from the University of Connecticut School of Law and practiced real estate and family law. When her husband, Alexander Gottschalk, LAB'48, former UChicago professor of radiology, began teaching at Michigan State University, she took a job in the state attorney general's office. Her husband died in 2010. She is survived by two daughters, including **Amy Gottschalk**, AB'87; a son; and five grandchildren.

William M. Soybel, AB'52, of Acton, MA, died November 11. He was 86. An internist, Soybel worked on the internal medicine staff of the University of Chicago Hospitals and Clinics (now UChicago Medicine) before practicing for many years in Waltham, MA, and serving on active and reserve duty in the US Army and US Navy medical corps. In retirement he lectured at the Boston University School of Medicine. He is survived by his wife, **Ruth Eisenstein Soybel**, LAB'50; four daughters; two sons, **David I. Soybel**, AB'78, MD'82, and **Jeremy G. Soybel**, AB'83; 12 grandchildren; and seven great-grandchildren.

Reuben L. Hedlund, LAB'51, 12GC'53, EX'55, died August 1 in Glenview, IL. He was 82. A corporate lawyer, Hedlund was a partner with the firm Kirkland & Ellis when he successfully defended General Dynamics in a 1973-74 antitrust case before the US Supreme Court. In 1976 he cofounded his own firm, later acquired by Latham & Watkins, and then started another, Hedlund, Hanley & John, in 1991. For much of the 1990s, he chaired the Chicago Plan Commission. He is survived by a daughter; a son; a sister; and six grandchildren. **Harriet Nerlove Mischel**, LAB'52, 12GC'54, EX'56, of Portland, OR, died September 13. She was 82. In 1963 Mischel became one

of the first women to earn a doctorate in clinical psychology at Harvard University. She later served on Stanford University's psychology faculty for more than 15 years, leaving in 1983 to start a private clinical therapy practice in New York City, where she also taught at NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital's affiliated medical schools. With her then husband, psychologist Walter Mischel, she authored the textbooks *Readings in Personality* (1973) and *Essentials of Psychology* (1980) and studied delayed gratification in children with an original method known as the marshmallow test. She is survived by three daughters, including **Judith S. Mischel**, MBA'86; a sister, **Sara Nerlove**, LAB'58; a brother, **Marc L. Nerlove**, LAB'49, AB'52; and six grandchildren.

Edgar C. Bristow III, MD'56, died September 30 in Absecon, NJ. He was 89. After serving as a US Army medical officer, Bristow joined the staffs of Atlantic City Medical Center and the hospital now known as Shore Medical Center, where he practiced family medicine and pediatrics. He also worked as a physician at Atlantic County, NJ, elementary schools and served on the board of the county's American Red Cross. He is survived by his wife, Diane Byers; a daughter; and a son.

Harold B. Higgins, MBA'57, died June 11 in Scottsdale, AZ. He was 96. Higgins supervised long-range planning and corporate strategy at Standard Oil before becoming vice president of Irwin Management, where he was a skilled recruiter. After serving as vice president of human resources at Cummins Engine Company (later renamed Cummins), he started his own consulting and recruiting business, Higgins Associates. He is survived by a daughter, two sons, and two grandchildren.

1960s

Gene I. Rochlin, SB'60, SM'61, PhD'66, died November 25 in Oakland, CA. He was 80. A physicist and a political scientist, Rochlin was professor emeritus of energy and resources at the University of California, Berkeley, where he taught for nearly four decades. Specializing in the social and political study of science and technology, he published *Plutonium, Power, and Politics: International Arrangements for the Disposition of Spent Nuclear Fuel* (1979), among other works. His honors included fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation and the MacArthur Foundation's former international security program. He is survived by two sons, a sister, and four grandchildren.

Kent A. Kirwan, AM'61, PhD'70, died December 2 in Omaha, NE. He was 86. An expert in political philosophy and American political thought, Kirwan taught at Lawrence University and Marquette University before joining the University of Nebraska at Omaha's political science department in 1977, serving as chair and, since 2002, as professor emeritus. He received the school's Excellence in Teaching Award in 1989. He is survived by his wife, **Deborah K. Kirwan**, AB'64; three sons; and six grandchildren.

Judith “Judy” M. Bardacke, AB’62, died December 7 in Washington, DC. She was 78. Bardacke was executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy before joining US Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan’s staff in 1976 as his labor liaison. Four years later she began working for the American Federation of Teachers, where she became a senior official. After organizing the union’s opposition to national school voucher proposals in the 1980s and coordinating its own education reform efforts, she advised Education for Democracy International, the union’s civic education project for teachers in former Soviet states. She is survived by two sisters.

Daniel A. DeVries, MD’62, died June 6 in Grand Rapids, MI. He was 81. A general surgeon and a general practitioner, DeVries spent his medical career at Blodgett Hospital in East Grand Rapids, where he retired in 2013. His local charitable work included many years as board president of Pine Rest Christian Hospital and the Christian Reformed Church in North America ministry now known as World Renew. He is survived by his wife, Marian; three daughters; one son; a sister; and five grandchildren.

James G. Tulip, PhD’62, of Woodford, Australia, died April 5, 2018. He was 84. Tulip was an associate professor of English at the University of Sydney, where he taught Elizabethan drama, Australian poetry, and American literature until his retirement in 1996. Through a series of seminars promoting cultural and critical exchange between Australian and American poets, he helped lay the foundation for the University of Sydney’s US Studies Centre. Chair of the school’s board of studies in divinity, he also led a successful initiative to make religious studies a subject at the secondary level in New South Wales. He is survived by his wife, Peggy Goldsmith; four children; a sister; a brother; and five grandchildren.

Daniel “Dan” N. Hoffman, AB’63, died October 2 in Charlotte, NC. He was 75. With an LLB from Harvard Law School and a PhD in political science from MIT, Hoffman taught in Johnson C. Smith University’s political science department from 1983 until his retirement in 2008, specializing in the US Constitution, public law, and American politics. His scholarly works include *Governmental Secrecy and the Founding Fathers: A Study in Constitutional Controls* (1981). He is survived by his wife, Dorothea, and a sister.

Robert “Bob” A. Schultz, AB’63, died November 14. He was 76. A philosopher who specialized in ethics and technology, Schultz taught at several universities before working as a data processing manager for nearly a decade at the trading company A-Mark Precious Metals. He joined Woodbury University’s faculty as professor and chair of computer information systems in 1989 and director of academic computing in 1990, holding these appointments until retiring in 2007. His books include *Contemporary Issues in Ethics and Information Technology* (2006). He is survived by two daughters and five grandchildren.

Frank L. Smith, AB’65, PhD’71, died January 17 near Ellensburg, WA. He was 75. A civil rights activist who participated in the March on Washington and the Selma March, Smith became a medical doctor and taught surgery in Kenya before serving in the US Air Force. After running a private practice in Southern California, he became a general surgeon at the Yakima Valley Farm Workers Clinic in Toppenish, WA. Since 2010 he had practiced surgery at Kittitas Valley Healthcare in Ellensburg. Survivors include his wife, **Nancy Truitt**, LAB’81; a daughter; and two sons, including **Frank L. Smith III**, SB’00, AM’03, PhD’09.

Howard A. Sulkin, MBA’65, PhD’69, of Pittsburgh, died October 25. He was 77. An expert in organization theory and adult education, Sulkin was vice president and founding dean of DePaul University’s School for New Learning before he joined Chicago’s Spertus Institute for Jewish Learning and Leadership, where he served as president from 1984 until 2009. A former chair of Chicago Sinai Congregation’s board of trustees, he also served as board chair for the 1993 Parliament of the World’s Religions. He is survived by his wife, Connie; two sons, **Seth R. Sulkin**, LAB’82, and **Randall K. Sulkin**, LAB’86; and a grandson.

Robert “Bob” Basta, AM’66, of Chicago, died December 19. He was 79. For three decades Basta taught philosophy, world literature, art history, and other humanities subjects at City Colleges of Chicago’s Olive-Harvey College, retiring in 1999. An avid artist, he produced a large body of work in oil painting. He is survived by his wife, Cindy Thomsen; a daughter, **Kristin Basta**, EX’97; a son, **Joel Q. Basta**, AM’08; and two grandchildren.

Mera J. Oxenhorn Flaumenhaft, AB’66, of Annapolis, MD, died December 30. She was 73. After serving as an assistant professor of English at Anne Arundel Community College, in 1977 Flaumenhaft joined the faculty of St. John’s College, Annapolis, where she was among the school’s longest-serving faculty members at the time of her death.

An expert on Western political philosophy, Shakespeare, and biblical literature, she published an English translation of Machiavelli’s *Mandragola* (1981) and wrote *The Civic Spectacle: Essays on Drama and Community* (1994). Survivors include her husband, **Harvey M. Flaumenhaft**, AB’60, AM’62, PhD’80; two sons; and a brother, **Mitchel Oxenhorn**, AB’70. **Rudolf V. Perina**, AB’67, died June 14 in Vienna, VA. He was 73. Born in Nazi-occupied Czechoslovakia, Perina fled the country as a child after the Soviet takeover and in 1951 immigrated to the United States. In 1974, while finishing a doctoral thesis on postwar Czech dissidents, he entered the US foreign service and rose to become a top diplomat in affairs of the former Eastern Bloc. During his three-decade career, he served as head of the US Embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, facilitating the Dayton Accords; as ambassador to Moldova; and as special negotiator for Eurasian conflicts, among many other posts. He is survived by his wife, Ethel; two daughters; and four grandchildren.

1970s

Eric A. Schiller, AB’76, AM’84, PhD’91, of San Jose, CA, died of cardiovascular disease November 3. He was 63. A linguist who became a World Chess Federation master, Schiller published work on linguistic theory and Southeast Asian languages while writing more than 100 books on chess, including *World Champion Openings* (1997). He also helped develop computer chess games and tutorials, including *Kasparov’s Gambit* (1993), and served as arbiter for major international competitions. He is survived by three sisters, including **Wendy J. Schiller**, AB’86, and **Elizabeth Schiller Friedman**, AM’93, PhD’00; two brothers; and his mother.

1980s

Alan F. Enzer, EX’85, of Holliston, MA, died October 21. He was 55. Enzer’s creative writing earned him the College’s Olga and Paul Menn Foundation Prize for fiction. A teacher and devoted father, he pursued a passion for writing music and playing guitar. He is survived by his wife, **Noranne (Lopes) Enzer**, AB’90; two sons; a brother; and his father.

1990s

Lawrence Sáez, PhD’99, of London, died of colon cancer September 11. He was 53. Sáez was professor of the political economy of South Asia at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, where he codirected the Centre on the Politics of Energy Security. He also taught at the Paris Institute of Political Studies. A comparative political economist who studied economic reform in emerging markets, he wrote *Banking Reform in India and China* (2004) and coedited *Coalition Politics and Hindu Nationalism* (2005). He is survived by a son.

2000s

Patrick Baumann, MBA’01, died of a heart attack October 13 in Buenos Aires, Argentina. He was 51. A lawyer from Switzerland with a master’s in sports administration, Baumann served as deputy secretary general of the International Basketball Federation; after earning his MBA, he became the top administrator of the sport’s world governing body, a post he held at his death. An Olympic Committee member since 2007, he vice chaired the Paris 2024 and the Los Angeles 2028 Olympics coordination commissions. He is survived by his wife, Patricia Sanchez-Mollinger, and two children.

Michael J. Crane, AB’05, of Arlington Heights, IL, died of pancreatic cancer July 9. He was 62. Originally a member of the Class of 1978, Crane later returned to the University to complete his bachelor’s in economics. He worked nationally as a consultant for small businesses. A devoted member of Psi Upsilon, he served the fraternity as a field director. He is survived by his partner, Dick Freer; two sisters; and a brother.

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What surprising job have you had in the past?

My last job before I went permanently into newsroom work was baking bagels in Rego Park, Queens. It was hard work, which started in the middle of the night with me bringing up 100-pound sacks of flour from the basement to begin that morning's dough, and ended with me ringing up purchases before checking out for the day. All these years later, I can still bore you with the finer points of what makes a properly baked bagel.

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

I would trust James T. Farrell, EX'29, a great son of Chicago and author of the Studs Lonigan trilogy, to tell the story of my life. He's really good at illustrating the way people look at each other across boundaries of wealth, social class, and background. The bonus? People would be reading Farrell again!

What UChicago course book left the biggest impression on you?

I can only name one? I did a close read of Alexis de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America* in a small class with **Ralph Lerner**, AB'47, AM'49, PhD'53, that basically used that classic as the only text.

What advice would you give to a new Maroon?

That stuff about "Where fun goes to die"? It's nonsense. Pay no attention to it. Work hard. Have fun. It's such a tiny interval in your life that you really owe it to yourself—and whoever's paying for it—to make the most of it. My son **Rafael Suarez**, AB'13, had a blast, and got a great education too.

What's your most vivid UChicago memory in two sentences or fewer?

When I was working on my master's project I had a toddler and an infant at home. I would bring my son to Regenstein, pile up his picture books, pull up his chair next to mine in the carrel, and go to work.



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THE UCHICAGOAN Ray Suarez

AM'93

*Questions for the broadcast journalist,
alumnus, and College parent.*

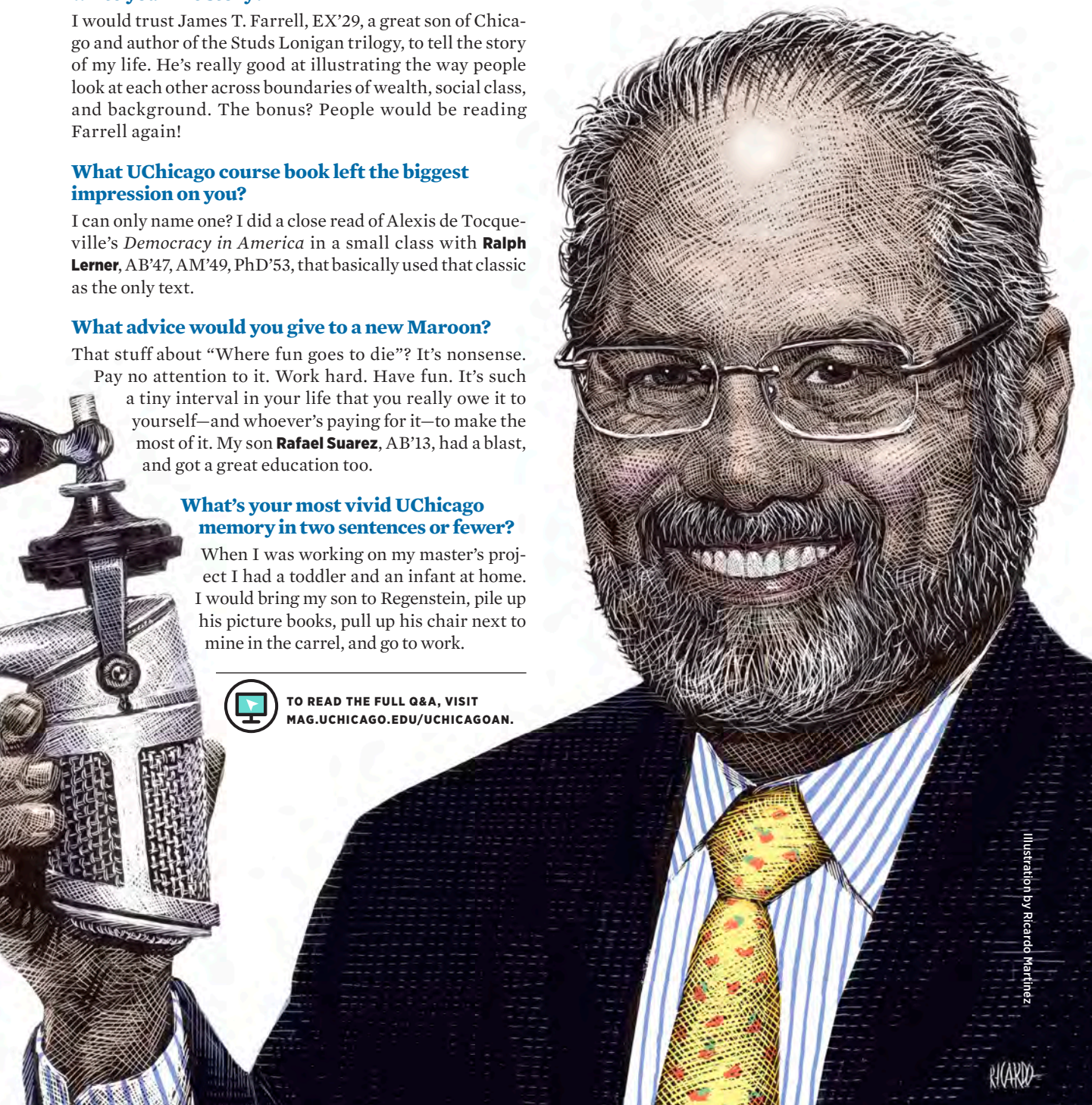


Illustration by Ricardo Martinez



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*91, at least till next year.

A photograph of the Chicago skyline at sunset. A large flag with the number '51' is flying in the foreground on the right. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a warm orange glow. The Willis Tower is visible in the background.

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