

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MAGAZINE

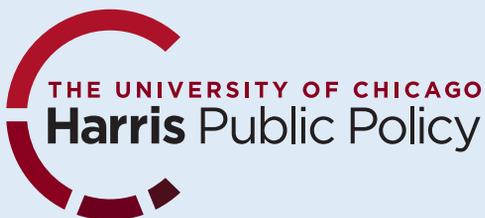


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VOLUME 111, NUMBER 2, WINTER 2019

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EDITOR'S NOTES

POSTCARD FROM HONG KONG

BY LAURA DEMANSKI, AM'94

When the University officially snipped the ribbon and opened its new base in Hong Kong last November, *Magazine* associate editor **Susie Allen**, AB'09, was there. You can read her report from The Hong Kong Jockey Club University of Chicago Academic Complex | The University of Chicago Francis and Rose Yuen Campus in Hong Kong in “A View from the Tree House of Knowledge” (page 34).

Susie's assignment was an introduction—not just to the new site, but to Hong Kong and Asia too. After several days intensely on-task as a reporter, she had a few hours to roam the city freely, and found herself aided by one especially hospitable alumnus. She returned to Chicago with the story, and some traveler's notes.

“On December 2,” Susie writes, “with the pomp of the grand opening celebration dying down, I found myself chatting with **Sam Wong**, AB'82, who'd come from nearby Kowloon to scope out the new campus. I mentioned I had a little down time before dinner.

“You should take the Star Ferry,” he said. Not a question, not a suggestion. The Star Ferry, which crisscrosses Victoria Harbour between Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, pops up on several must-do lists. The 10-minute trip is both a tourist favorite and an everyday mode of transit for Hong Kongers. Sure, I thought, why not.

“Sam was headed in the same direction as the ferry terminal and offered to walk me there. On the way he called out landmarks and told me stories. (Angelina Jolie's character jumps from that building in *Lara Croft: Tomb Raider*!) When I asked about the convivial groups of women chatting and relaxing in the streets, using cardboard boxes as picnic blankets, Sam explained that today, Sunday, was Hong Kong domestic workers' day off.

“As we approached the turnstiles to board the ferry, I realized I hadn't reloaded my transit card. Sam stepped in, swiped his own card, and sent me off with a wave. Very suddenly, still in business attire much too warm for the weather, and embarrassingly sweaty, I was sitting on the ferry. The sun was just beginning to set, and the downtown skyline was aglow.

“For the first time since arriving, I wasn't worrying if my digital recorder was working (a perennial anxiety!). I just saw the city, a marvel of futuristic architecture and natural beauty. I thought, This is the best three Hong Kong dollars—about 40 cents—I've ever spent. Then I remembered I hadn't spent it at all. Thank you, Sam, for the ride.”

We hope you'll enjoy Susie's report from the University's new global outpost, and the fresh scholarly perspectives it's already beginning to nurture. ♦

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WINTER 2019

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Wonderland

When life hands you winter, make your own fun—like our friend above, whose good cheer endures even the coldest temperatures. Unassuming in appearance, this distinguished scholar holds an SB degree from the University. (That's *snowman baccalaureus*.) On the cover: A drone's-eye view of the frozen quadrangles, with an icy Botany Pond on the upper right. For more wintry scenes, see mag.uchicago.edu/aerials.

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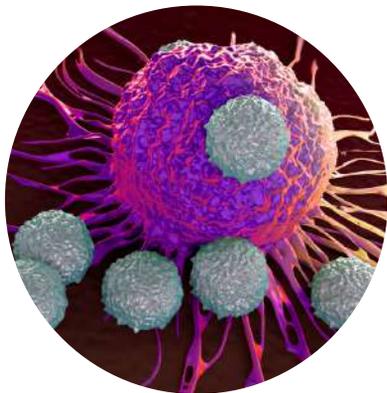
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LETTERS

Questions of travel

I found “Nine Weeks in Dakar” (the *Core*, Summer/18) remarkably rich and moving. I commend Carrie Golus, AB’91, AM’93, for concisely capturing such a beautiful level of detail about the students’ lives in Dakar, the staff’s knowledge and sense of purpose, and the transformative education provided by the College through this program. I, too, felt transformed by the end of the article, having gained new insights into Senegalese culture, the history of colonialism in Africa (with revealing side glances at voluntourism, research bias, museum curation, and the slave trade), and a reminder of what it feels like to be an undergraduate unmoored. Thank you.

**Catherine L. Skeen, AB’91,
AM’02, PhD’03**
NARBERTH, PENNSYLVANIA



Attacking cancer

Praise God for Gajewski, Hubbell, Luke, Swartz, and all involved in the new immuno-targeting of cancer (“Plans of Attack,” Fall/18). Please pass on to them my urging, if they have not thought of this, to try any methyl bullet they can think of to fire at their matrix targets to smother cancer cells with methyl groups. I’ll speak also for my dear friend, the late Robin Holliday

(he of the Holliday model of DNA recombination), who was also working on methylation as an attack tactic against cancer. This may be naive, but who knows. God bless, and again, thanks much.

Andrew Tempelman, AM’66, PhD’72
NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Warmly received

Awesome! Incredible! Well-done! Your whole staff should be congratulated on the excellent new visual design of the *Magazine*. I’ve been reading magazines and newspapers for roughly 45 years, and yours is the only “redesign” I’ve ever seen that successfully improved on the previous version. Your new typeface is indeed more readable, and the color combinations are very appealing and present both great framing and contrast. It seems clear to me that you actually did some research and/or testing here, and the result makes me proud to be a Chicago alumnus.

Ken Wenzler, MBA’99
BROOKFIELD, WISCONSIN

Hale-fellow-well-met

I noticed Daniel R. Champion’s (AB’70) Fall/18 letter wishing for the University to maintain its ties to Yerkes Observatory. By coincidence, I am working on a sequel to my book *Wizard: The Life and Times of Nikola Tesla; Biography of a Genius* (Citadel Press, 2016), with a section on the inventor’s friendship with George E. Hale, the astronomer most responsible for creating the giant telescope and observatory. They most likely first met at the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition, where Hale presented his great telescope and Tesla, with George Westinghouse, created the means to light the fair. Here is part of their correspondence, from March 1898, where

I have greatly regretted that since our meeting at Chicago years ago, we have never been able to get again together. Your work interests me very much, and I am heartily in sympathy with you.

Hale invites Tesla to a conference in Williams Bay, Wisconsin, that summer, asking, “Are there any objects which you would especially like to examine with the 40-inch telescope?” and adding, “It is expected that entertainment will be provided for the visiting astronomers and physicists in the various pleasant summer homes on the shores of the lake. While definite arrangements have not yet been made, I think I can safely promise that this will be one of the most agreeable features of the occasion.”

Citing a bout with the grippe, Tesla declined the invitation. In fact, he was planning on embarking on his most successful series of worldwide wireless experiments, which he conducted the following year in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and thus was incredibly busy, but, in retrospect, Tesla had second thoughts. A decade later he wrote to Hale: “I have greatly regretted that since our meeting at Chicago years ago, we have never been able to get again together. Your work interests me very much, and I am heartily in sympathy with you. Please do not fail, the next time you come to New York, to call on me and give me an opportunity to exchange a few ideas with you.”

Marc J. Seifer, AM’74
KINGSTON, RHODE ISLAND



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The unbearable lightness of the Magazine

This regards the concerns identified in Kimball Corson's (AM'68, JD'71) letter (Fall/18). Owing to his cogent insight, I skimmed the Fall/18 table of contents. Of the seven articles listed there, one was a biographic piece on a civil rights activist and another was a scientific piece on cancer research. The remainder were infotainment-like puff pieces (excepting, perhaps, the piece on censoring licentious graffiti).

Published within an academic milieu of some of the greatest minds on the planet, this magazine arguably has extraordinary access to them. Many of those great minds, in different fields, may have valuable contributions to make on critical subjects like the rapid disintegration of stabilizing institutions—both nationally and globally—with little offered as replacements except anarchy or “nationalism.” One can add the ravaging effects of climate change and

We, as humanity, face the specter of a devastating global cataclysm in the nearing future unless we are able to identify effective remedies and solutions.

global warming; the crushing effects of planetary overpopulation creating growing demands for, and overexploiting and consuming, the earth's natural resources; and the resulting multiple forms of land, air, and water pollution. One could easily add another dozen topics.

Focusing on such issues does not necessarily require a steady diet of dis-

heartening articles from specialists in fields that touch upon them. However, our world situation has become increasingly and uniquely critical. We, as humanity, face the specter of a devastating global cataclysm in the nearing future unless we are able to identify effective remedies and solutions. Time, however, appears to be running out. Accordingly, perhaps a greater effort might be made by the editorial staff to recruit, from the intellectual treasure of U of C faculty members or doctoral candidates, more authors who express their views on these grave and monumental issues so that any proposals they proffer may actually make a difference.

William W. Quinn, AM'78, PhD'81
CARMEL, CALIFORNIA

In his Fall/18 letter, Kimball J. Corson, AM'68, JD'71, faulted the *Magazine* for containing academically light pieces and avoiding the serious problems of our nation. The point is missed as the alumni magazine is geared to reporting our college and graduate programs' best educational and scientific output. The alumni magazine is where people who solve and discuss our nation's problems are highlighted in every magazine. Simply, how has the U of C educational process contributed to world knowledge, from Nobel Prize-winning research to student achievements?

If I were a college counselor, I would give high school students access to our alumni magazine; many individuals discussing and solving our nation's problems are featured there. So the real question to me, are our high school college counselors receiving the *University of Chicago Magazine*?

Leonard R. Friedman, AB'56
MIDDLETON, MASSACHUSETTS

We take Quinn's and Corson's criticisms seriously and welcome other readers' feedback on the types of stories published in the Magazine. We will bear these opinions in mind when planning future issues. The Magazine is not mailed to college counselors, but we appreciate the letter writer's suggestion.—Ed.



Closing arguments

I would like to make some comments on the points David Sobelsohn, AB'74, brings up in his response (Fall/18) to my letter about requiring supermajority votes for US Supreme Court decisions. I am encouraged to know my letter has inspired further discussion about the court system.

Sobelsohn points to a lack of effective precedent at the Supreme Court level. If the court is so seriously divided that it can only decide in 5–4 decisions, then perhaps there is not yet any legal precedent that has been adjudicated at the lower court level, and perhaps the Supreme Court should not get involved until the judges can perceive that it is time to establish a precedence. Even this statement assumes that the Supreme Court justices and lower court justices have been confirmed without any political motivation on the part of the Senate. This assumption is quite idealistic.

As the higher courts get more involved in lower court decisions, it seems to me to diminish the authority and effectiveness of our lower courts. I do believe that many issues should be decided in the lower courts, and perhaps by more than one-person decisions. I would accept Sobelsohn's criterion of 6–3 decisions as perhaps more realistically achievable than 7–2 or 8–1 decisions. However, when such decisions as equating money with free speech become the law of the land with 5–4 majorities, then any prudent person has to question the current system from the Supreme Court down to the lower courts. We seem to have a court system that resembles an inverted pyramid, with the power of the lower courts becoming less and less effective—a very unstable equilibrium.

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Sobelsohn's comment about the influence of only 9 percent of the electorate does point out a different kind of problem regarding the Senate confirmation of all court judges. The suggestion of a supermajority for Senate confirmations would fit in nicely with my proposal

Nobody ever again got it confused with Oxford Community College and Dry Goods in Crawspittle, Mississippi.

and perhaps would be a more realistically achievable start to mend a very serious problem with the balance of powers in government. To paraphrase Lord Acton, power tends to corrupt and supreme power corrupts supremely.

Ernest A. Dorko, SM'61, PhD'64
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO



Ew, Chicago

Having received the Fall/18 issue of our *Magazine*, I note with some sadness that this "UChicago" business is now simply everywhere the U of C is mentioned.

You are aware, surely, that the rebranding is unseemly, a bit louche, almost tawdry. (Has anyone ever told a friend that he studies at UChicago?) The boosters and the focus groups doubtless persuaded your suits that Better Name Recognition would bring in more cash. After all, when Oxford rebranded as RealEnglishOxford, nobody ever again got it confused with Oxford Community College and Dry Goods in Crawspittle, Mississippi.

Then again, I'm of the older generation now, getting a bit long in tooth. And I'm an expat. The aesthetic and cultural concerns of Hyde Park and its emanations should be far from my purview. But I've done my share of marketing. Here's hoping UChicago meets with general acceptance, because if it doesn't, another attempt to reboot will make you look ridiculous. (I once worked for an outfit that did it twice in 20 years; it was embarrassing.)

Patrick J. Cooper-Leconte, AB'70
ST. HERBLAIN, FRANCE

The University and the Magazine use UChicago as the institution's official informal name to avoid confusion with other institutions that use "the U of C" or "UC."—Ed.

CORRECTIONS

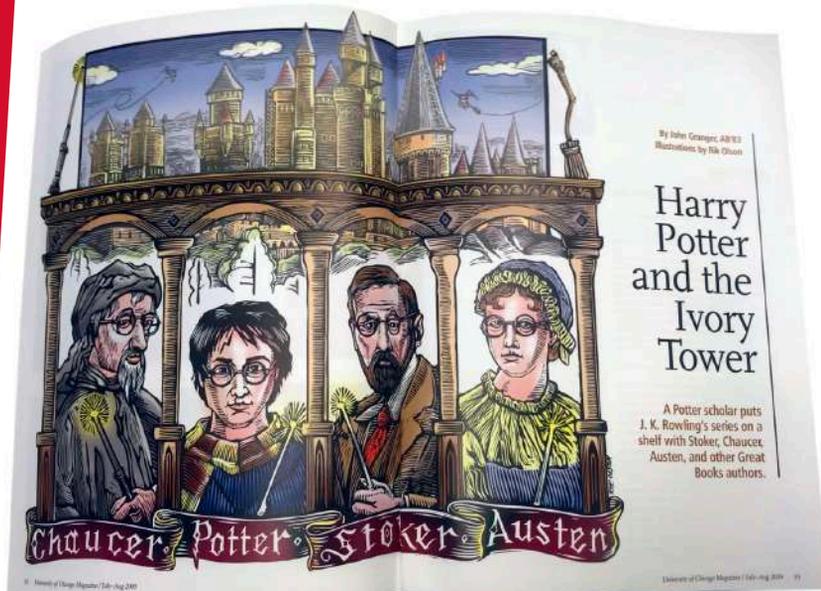
In "Plans of Attack" (Fall/18) we misstated the timing and nature of a clinical trial run by assistant professor of medicine Jason Luke on an Evelo Biosciences drug. FDA approval for the trial was given in October 2018, and the microbial drug is being tested on patients with melanoma and other cancer types. We regret the error.

Photography by Anne Ryan.

BLAST FROM THE PAST

I'm no academic, but John Granger's comparison of Rowling to Austen, Stoker, and Chaucer in the same breath strains even my credulity ("Harry Potter and the Ivory Tower," July–Aug/09). Why not throw in the bildungsromans of Goethe, Stendahl, and Twain for good measure? Surely Rowling has read beyond her own borders. Only time will tell if the series will become as immortal as Voldemort intended to be.

Jeff Haas, AB'82
DULUTH, GEORGIA
Sept–Oct/09



DRIVING SOCIAL CHANGE WITH RESEARCH AND COLLABORATION

BY DEBORAH GORMAN-SMITH

DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

ADMINISTRATION AND EMILY KLEIN

GIDWITZ PROFESSOR

From its start as one of the first schools of social work in the United States, the School of Social Service Administration has emphasized the need for science and research as foundational elements of social change. Our school also is guided by specific values dedicated to a more just and humane society. Every day I am reminded of this distinctive vision and history when I reflect on the work of our faculty, students, and alumni.

Guided by an interdisciplinary tradition, SSA's faculty are conducting innovative and applied research addressing such challenging issues as poverty, violence, educational inequality, health disparities, homelessness, immigration, mass incarceration, and child welfare. Our cross-disciplinary approach uses a variety of research methods and also informs the rigorous training and mentoring of our students—the next generation of leaders who will use evidence and new ideas to create lasting and positive change.

What makes SSA's approach most impactful is our commitment to community engagement and collaboration. Community engagement, based on trusted long-term partnerships, allows us to explore social problems with nuanced and comprehensive thinking. Locally and globally, our collaborations are uncovering new solutions and influencing policies and practices. Faculty are examining disparities inside and outside the criminal justice system—identifying interventions and innovations that improve the well-being of incarcerated women; evaluating the use of deferred prosecution programs, which can reduce the number of individuals entering the criminal justice system; and explor-



ing ways to support the successful re-entry of individuals after incarceration.

To address educational inequality, SSA focuses on education policies and practices, as well as the constellation of family, peer, and neighborhood experiences that children bring into the classroom. Collaborating with Chicago Public Schools has led to new interventions, strategies, and partnerships that have improved graduation rates, facilitated systemic change, and created a brighter pathway for young people aspiring to college. Based on this work, SSA's Network for College Success recently received an \$11.7 million grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation that will deepen the work with CPS high schools and grow our impact across the city.

Our partnerships with the city, county, and state continue to expand. Faculty and students are evaluating the new CityKey municipal ID program with the Office of the City Clerk, and working with the Chicago Fines, Fees, and Access Collaborative, a new committee reviewing the impact of fines, fees, and collections practices on low-income, minority residents.

For the first time, SSA is teaching

College courses—courses focused on areas such as immigration policy, criminal justice, urban education, social welfare policy, work and family, and global mental health. Other campus collaborations have amplified opportunities for students. SSA's Civic Treks with UChicago's Institute of Politics investigate pressing social issues and provide opportunities to interact with elected officials and leaders from human service organizations. With the University of Chicago Booth School of Business, SSA students are developing social entrepreneurship skills—and fresh solutions—to social, economic, and environmental challenges, with the chance to compete for venture capital funding to put their ideas into action.

Beyond the city limits, our research in China, India, the United Kingdom, Latin America, and sub-Saharan Africa has shaped SSA's newest certificate program in global social development practice. Energizing our collaboration with Peking University and The Hong Kong Polytechnic University is the Enduring Foundations project, which is responding to the challenges created by China's rapid urbanization, especially for children and the elderly in rural villages and migrant workers living in cities.

SSA was built by visionary women who imagined a better world and reimagined the profession. Our founders knew that change would happen only if rigorous research guided practice and policy. Continuing this school's great traditions is inspiring and daunting: that we will give voice to those who are unheard, enact lasting social reform, and make real impact in the lives of individuals, families, and communities. In a world confronting extreme and complex social problems, SSA's work matters more than ever. ♦

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UCHICAGO JOURNAL

RESEARCH AND NEWS IN BRIEF

BENVENUTO

The US entry in the 2018 Venice Architecture Biennale was *Dimensions of Citizenship*, co-commissioned by the University of Chicago and cocurated by art history professor **Niall Atkinson**. Beginning February 15, it will be on view at Wrightwood 659 in Chicago. For more, visit mag.uchicago.edu/biennale.

MEXUS: A Geography of Interdependence by Estudio Teddy Cruz + Foma Forman at the 2018 U.S. Pavilion. Photo © Tom Harris. Courtesy of the School of the Art Institute of Chicago and the University of Chicago.

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Sing your way to better management



Leave me alone, I'm brooding: The terrible, horrible, no-good, very bad lives of octopus moms, who die soon after mating, have long puzzled biologists.

BIOLOGY

Nasty, brutish, and short

Neurobiologists approach a better grasp of a mother octopus's grim final days.

BY MATT WOOD

After a female octopus lays a clutch of eggs, she quits eating; by the time the eggs hatch, she will have starved to death. Like some other semelparous animals, the octopus is fated to die soon

after giving life. The biological hows and evolutionary whys behind that fate, though, are not well understood.

Enter the female octopus's optic gland. Functionally similar to the pituitary gland of most land animals, it's named for its position between the eyes. In 1977, when psychologist Jerome Wodinsky removed the optic gland from female Caribbean two-spot octopuses (*Octopus hummelincki*), something interesting happened. The octopuses abandoned their eggs and resumed feeding, and some even mated again. Biologists surmised that the optic gland must secrete some kind of "self-destruct" hormone but could not identify it.

A recent study by neurobiologists at the University of Chicago belies the

idea of a single such hormone, using modern genetic sequencing tools to describe several distinct molecular signals produced by the optic gland after a female octopus reproduces. "It's the first time we can pinpoint any molecular mechanism to such dramatic behaviors, which to me is the entire purpose of studying neuroscience," says **Z. Yan Wang**, PhD'18.

Wang, who led the new study, was part of a team directed by **Clifton Ragsdale**, professor of neurobiology at UChicago, that in 2015 sequenced the first full genome of a cephalopod. She and Ragsdale followed that work using the same species, the California two-spot octopus (*Octopus bimaculoides*), to examine maternal behavior. The researchers detail four separate phases

Photo courtesy Z. Yan Wang, PhD'18

of adult female behavior and link them to these molecular signals, suggesting how the optic gland controls a mother octopus's demise.

In the first phase, before mating, mature females of the species are active predators, spending a lot of time outside their dens and pouncing on fiddler crabs and other prey. When they begin brooding, though, mated females sit like a deep-sea hen, stroking their eggs and blowing water over the clutch. For several days they rarely leave their eggs, snatching the odd unlucky crab only if it happens to get too close.

Then, in the fasting phase of motherhood, the octopuses stop eating completely. Eight to 10 days later, they reach the fourth and final phase. In rapid decline, the octopuses pale, become listless, lose muscle tone, and die.

Collecting the optic glands from octopuses at each phase, Wang sequenced the RNA transcriptome of each. RNA carries instructions from DNA about how to produce proteins, so sequencing it is a good way to understand gene activity and what's going on inside cells at a given time.

When unmated females were actively hunting and eating in the first phase, their optic glands produced high levels of neuropeptides, small

protein molecules used by neurons to communicate with each other. These molecules have been linked to feeding behavior in many animals. After mating, as the animals began to fast and decline, their neuropeptides dropped precipitously, and signaling activity rose in genes that produce neurotransmitters called catecholamines; steroids that metabolize cholesterol; and insulin-like growth factor hormone.

Wang says it was the first time octopuses' optic glands have been linked to metabolism-related activity.

Just how these molecular and signaling changes cause behavioral changes is still unclear. Females in the early stage of brooding continued to eat but didn't actively seek out food, possibly a sign that the neuropeptides affect the amount of energy the octopus expends to find prey. Certain muscles may begin to deteriorate so the octopus physically can't hunt or digest food. The increased

steroid and insulin production could be targeting reproductive tissues that promote maternal behavior, or they could be directing energy away from digestion and feeding.

"Before, when we only knew about the optic gland, it felt like watching the trailer to a movie," Wang says. "You get the gist of what's going on, but now

It's the first time we can pinpoint any molecular mechanism to such dramatic behaviors, which to me is the entire purpose of studying neuroscience.



The California two-spot octopus (*Octopus bimaculoides*) is typically an antisocial creature.

we're beginning to learn about the main characters, what their roles are, and a little bit more about the backstory."

The scientific jury is still out as to why these clever, resourceful creatures meet such an ignominious end, but there are several theories. Octopuses are serious cannibals—females regularly kill and eat males during mating—so a biologically programmed death spiral may be a way to keep mothers from eating their young.

Octopuses are also among the animal kingdom's "indeterminate growers," which can grow indefinitely until death, so eliminating hungry adults keeps the octopus ecosystem from being dominated by a few massive elders.

"It's very strange to see as humans, because we reproduce more than once and live way past our reproductive age," Wang says. "But if the whole purpose of living is to pass along your genes, maybe it's not so dark." ♦

Ride hailing services such as Uber and Lyft offer convenience, but it comes with a human cost. A working paper from Chicago Booth's **John Barrios** found that the introduction of ride hailing in US cities is associated with a 2 to 3 percent increase in fatal accidents. This increase, which affects vehicle occupants, cyclists, and pedestrians, amounts to an additional 987 deaths each year nationally. What's more, Barrios and his coauthors found that ride hailing results in an overall increase in car usage, as measured by total vehicle miles traveled, because it cuts into walking, biking, and the introvert's favorite option, staying home.—S. A. ♦



Anne Balay, AB'86, AM'88, PhD'94, has worked as a mechanic and a trucker. "I love the mental state long drives put me in; they're pretty much the only time I feel relaxed," she writes in *Semi Queer*. "I love that feeling, and almost every trucker I've talked to does too. That's what we mean when we say trucking is addictive—it's not just a job but a lifestyle."

SOCIOLOGY

The open road

It's time to rethink stereotypes about American truckers.

BY BROOKE NAGLER, '20

When **Anne Balay**, AB'86, AM'88, PhD'94, set out to interview queer and minority truckers for her new book, more people volunteered than she had time to meet.

This wasn't the only thing that surprised Balay in researching *Semi Queer: Inside the World of Gay, Trans, and Black Truck Drivers* (University of North Carolina Press, 2018). "My impression of truckers was that they were straight white guys hostile to queer life and ways of being, and that's not true at all," she says.

Demographic statistics are limited, but according to Balay's research, about 5 percent of truckers are women, and 8 percent are African American or Latino. (It's not known how many are both.) While no official data are kept on gay and transgender truckers, Balay's sources described a changing industry. "There's enough of us out here now that we can feel more bold, and be more visible," one trans trucker told her.

Semi Queer weaves together a history of the trucking industry and the oral histories of 66 anonymous truckers. In theme-driven chapters, the book explores truckers' experiences with road accidents, post-traumatic stress disorder, and bias.

Many of Balay's narrators arrived at trucking as a job of last resort. They had suffered harassment and discrimination at previous jobs, or couldn't get hired at all because of their visible queerness. One trans narrator, Liam, described the challenge of having a limited work history under his new post-transition name. Because it requires little contact with other people, trucking provided a comparatively safe and accessible option.

Balay herself worked as a trucker after being denied tenure, a decision she

Photography by Rival Lehrer

MISS MANNERS WAS RIGHT

If you're grateful to someone, tell them so. It will mean more to the recipient than you think, according to a study by **Nicholas Epley**, the John Templeton Keller Professor of Behavioral Science at Chicago Booth. He and his coauthor asked study participants to write letters or emails of appreciation to people important to them (parents, friends, teachers, and the like) and to rate how surprised, happy, and awkward they thought the notes would make the recipients feel. The researchers then contacted the thank-ees to find out how they really responded. According to the paper, published June 27 in *Psychological Science*, senders overrated how awkward the recipients would find the letters (in fact, few expressed discomfort) and underrated how happy and surprised they really felt. Thanks for reading!—S. A. ♦

believes was motivated by homophobic discrimination. Jobless and panicking, she entered trucking school because she'd always liked driving. There she found that sitting in the cab of a truck was transformative. "Suddenly all of the anger and bitterness just flowed away. I felt like this is something I could do that would be meaningful and productive," she says. (Balay has since returned to academia and now teaches at Haverford College.)

My impression of truckers was that they were straight white guys hostile to queer life and ways of being, and that's not true at all.

Her experience was not uncommon. Mastering an 80,000-pound piece of machinery offered many of Balay's interviewees a sense of power. As one driver told her, "the fact that people hate me 'cause I'm trans, well then they'll hate me, but say hello to my truck."

With its constant motion and cycles of departure and arrival, Balay writes, the everyday life of a trucker is well suited to individuals whose gender identities are also in flux. Trucking offers a way for these individuals to

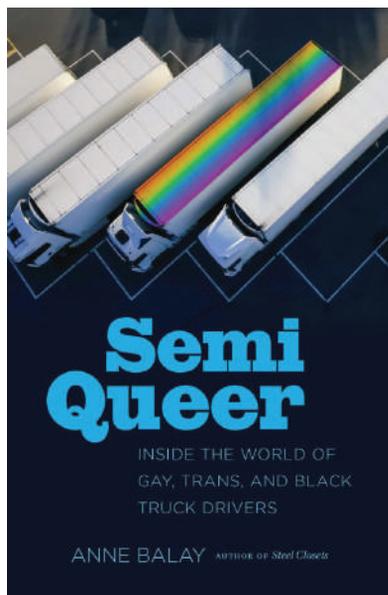
express their shifting identities more openly. "Out here on the road I live authentically," explained Alix, who is trans. "I am kind of leading a double life because when I go home, I'm kind of mom to the kids. ... So when

I get back into the truck, it's liberating, because I don't have anyone's expectations to live up to."

But the profession has drawbacks. Nonwhite truckers experience racism from the carriers that employ them, other truckers, and customers. For all drivers, "trucking is incredibly dangerous," Balay says. Apart from the risk of accidents, drivers are frequently alone in remote areas or at truck stops, which can be magnets for illegal activity. Sexual assault was common among the women she interviewed, both cisgender (those whose gender identity matches the sex on their birth certificates) and transgender. Nearly every trucker Balay interviewed carried a gun.

Then there are the looming existential threats. Technology has transformed trucking, adding new forms of employer surveillance, such as cameras and speed sensors, that many drivers feel are needless micromanagement. The most dramatic change awaits as self-driving vehicles threaten to upend the industry. Balay worries for the marginalized truckers for whom "there are no other decent jobs available."

But until autonomous trucks hit the interstate, truckers will remain essential, linking even the most remote parts of the country to the web of American industrialism. That sense of connection to how things are made is one of the reasons Balay found satisfaction in driving a truck. Her work took her to the mills where toilet paper is made, the Nabisco factories where Oreos emerge from conveyor belts, the fields where fruit is grown and picked. She saw it all, and took it where it needed to go next. ♦



Balay's book chronicles a misunderstood and changing industry.



Bill Nowlin, AM'69 (left), with "Bad to the Bone" singer George Thorogood, whose 1978 album *Move It On Over* was an early commercial success for Rounder Records.

Marian Leighton Levy, he and Irwin had been listening to folk music for years, thanks to their work for a concert promoter in Boston. With the '60s folk craze in decline, renowned labels such as Elektra and Vanguard were leaving their rootsy origins behind to chase success with rock bands including the Doors and Country Joe and the Fish.

Nowlin, Irwin, and Levy felt these labels had left a void, making it hard to find "deep folk" records, especially bluegrass and old-time fiddle music. Inspired by a fellow fiddlers' convention attendee who ran a small record label, the three friends decided to press and sell albums themselves. In October 1970, they released their first two records, by North Carolina banjo player George Pegram and an old-time country band from Cambridge, Massachusetts, the Spark Gap Wonder Boys.

Radical politics influenced Nowlin's life and Rounder's origins. A Boston native, he enrolled in the University of Chicago's political science PhD program in 1966. But he left Chicago in 1968, after Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination, to join the Poor People's Campaign, King's unfinished protest. "I went to Washington, lived for six weeks on the Mall in a shanty that we built, and never went back again," he says. Instead, his program allowed him to write a master's thesis, which compared the Poor People's Campaign to the 1932 march on Washington by World War I veterans.

Until 1980, Nowlin, Irwin, and Levy ran Rounder out of their home in the

MUSIC

True to his roots

Bill Nowlin, AM'69, made a home for folk music as cofounder of Rounder Records.

BY ERICK TRICKEY

During summers in the early 1970s, **Bill Nowlin**, AM'69, and two friends toured the South in a Volkswagen van, visiting folk and bluegrass festivals and fiddlers' conventions. At each stop, they'd sell LPs from their fledgling record label, Rounder Records. "It really started booming," says Nowlin, "because so

many people came to us and said, 'This is great you're doing this.' They had the same experience we had: unable to get the kind of records that we want."

Over the next 40 years and more than 3,500 albums, Rounder, home to bluegrass star Alison Krauss and jazz-bluegrass banjo virtuoso Béla Fleck, became "one of the great preservationist labels, interested in the far and near corners of American roots music," *New York Times* critic Jon Caramanica wrote in 2010. Now, after decades of striving to do business based on artistic values rather than mass-market calculations, Nowlin, 73, is semiretired, looking back on Rounder's influence on American roots music, and enjoying a second career writing about his other great cultural obsession, baseball.

In 1970, when Nowlin founded Rounder with friends Ken Irwin and

ABSTRACT

ALL HAIL THE ZOMBIE GENE

An elephant's genome never forgets how to combat cancer. A study led by geneticist **Vincent J. Lynch** and published August 14 in *Cell Reports* revealed that elephants get surprising help in fighting cancer from a gene called LIF6. Earlier in elephants' evolutionary history, LIF6 mutated into what's called a pseudogene: a dormant gene that can no longer direct the creation of proteins. Normally a dead gene like this stays dead—but not LIF6. For reasons scientists don't yet know, the elephant LIF6 gene came back to life and set to work creating tumor-fighting proteins. This may explain why elephants rarely die from cancer, despite having two major risk factors: large bodies and long life spans.—S. A. ♦

Photo courtesy Bill Nowlin, AM'69

GLOBE-TROTTERS

Students in the first
Study Abroad program
in Paris, 1983–84

6

Students in College
Study Abroad programs
in 2017–18

588

Faculty teaching abroad
in 2017–18

70

Cities with Study
Abroad programs

32

Number of times Dean
Boyer has taught in Vienna
since 2003

8

Students who have studied
in Hong Kong since 2015

83

Total number of Study Abroad
participants since 1983

9,890

Boston suburb of Somerville. They called themselves the Rounder Collective. “We all lived together, worked together,” Nowlin says. “We shared whatever incomes we did have. It was the hippie era.” Irwin produced studio sessions, Levy handled publicity, and Nowlin managed the business side: royalty calculations, payments to artists.

Then the little collective grew fast. Rounder’s album by blues-rockers George Thorogood and the Destroyers, *Move It On Over*, released in 1978, became a gold record. At its height in the 1980s, Rounder had more than 100 employees, distributed albums for 400 other labels, and put out as many as 100 albums a year, from West African music to bluegrass to New Orleans piano jazz. Yet, Nowlin says, the label still aimed to make decisions based on concern for its musicians, not maximum profit.

For instance, Rounder sold the rights to country-folk singer Iris DeMent’s 1992 debut, *Infamous Angel*, to Warner Brothers after the major label grew interested in signing her. The album had been an artistic and financial success for the label, “but we didn’t ever want to be blamed for holding back an artist from some possibility.”

As the partners entered their 60s, changes in the music industry, includ-

ing digital downloads, convinced them to sell Rounder. In 2010 Nowlin and his partners inked a deal with Concord Music Group, an independent record company they trusted to keep the label’s legacy alive.

Rounder’s sale, finalized in 2013, gave Nowlin more time for another passion: writing about baseball, including histories of the Boston Red Sox and a book on the lives of umpires. His house in Cambridge, Massachusetts, has more baseball memorabilia than musical mementoes—including paintings of Nowlin’s childhood idol, Red Sox slugger Ted Williams. During the team’s 2018 championship season, Nowlin attended 64 games at Fenway Park, where he has a press box seat.

Meanwhile, Nowlin, Irwin, and Levy stay involved with Rounder, which relocated to Nashville, Tennessee, after the sale. The former partners control a fund that allows them to release a few albums a year from the ones that the new owners reject—a project they call Old Rounder. They’ve already won a Grammy for best bluegrass album with a record Concord had turned down: the Steeldrivers’ *The Muscle Shoals Recordings*. They have no plans to stop, Nowlin says. “There really are still groups that excite us.” ♦



Rounder founders Ken Irwin, Marian Leighton Levy, and Nowlin. Though they sold the label in 2010, they still select a few albums a year to release.

Getting an earful

If you'd like to bring Hyde Park to your headphones, we recommend the University's *Big Brains* podcast, now in its second year. Below are edited highlights from a few episodes that caught our attention—and look out for upcoming conversations with **Daniel Holz**, professor of physics, and **Cathy Cohen**, the David and Mary Winton Green Professor of Political Science.—S. A.

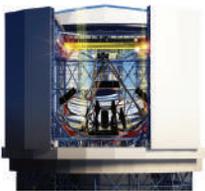
EPISODE 5

Wendy Freedman

John and Marion Sullivan
University Professor of
Astronomy and Astrophysics

If we really were able to show that there's life on a planet outside of our own solar system, that will change humankind's perspective on our place in the universe.

So I think that would be a monumental discovery. That's something in principle that the Giant Magellan Telescope could do. We don't know what kind of life, but what's so exciting right now is that we're living at a time where you can actually ask these questions. They're not science fiction.



EPISODE 14

David Axelrod, AB'76
Director of the Institute
of Politics

Democracy is messy and challenging, and it's more messy and challenging today in certain ways because of the modern media environment. But we are all responsible for trying to sustain this. Robert Kennedy said, "The future's not a gift, it's an achievement." That is particularly true of democracy.

EPISODE 13

Dana Suskind

Professor of Surgery
and Director of the Thirty
Million Words Initiative

The "three Ts" are, at the individual level, what needs to happen between adult and child to optimally stimulate the child. And what are the three Ts? Tune in, talk more, take turns. Tuning in is following your child's lead, using child-directed speech, which is that singsongy speech. Talk more is just as it sounds. Using rich vocabulary, talking about the past, the future, and the present. And then take turns is having a conversation with your baby from day one. These three Ts are the behavioral measuring stick that parents can use when they interact with their child. And whether they're changing their child's diaper or taking the Metra, it's an opportunity to enrich their environment.

EPISODE 9

Claudia Flores

Director of the International
Human Rights Clinic at
the University of Chicago
Law School

Our immigration policy and the focus on deterrence is actually very narrow-minded. The first thing that needs to be done is to move away from detention as a deterrent mechanism. There is no evidence that it's effective. In fact, most studies demonstrate that the ebb and flow of immigration has much more to do with how the economies of surrounding countries are doing and how our economy is doing.



ABSTRACT

DON'T COUNT OUT GIRLS

What causes the math achievement gap? You can rule out innate differences in numerical abilities, finds a new study from postdoctoral scholar **Alyssa J. Kersey**. Kersey and her colleagues used data from other published studies to compare the quantitative abilities of more than 500 girls and boys, ages 6 months to 8 years. They studied several early childhood quantitative milestones: the ability to estimate numbers, count, and perform basic elementary school math, such as writing and naming numerals. Girls and boys show no differences in grasping these ideas, the authors write. "Boys and girls begin education with equivalent early mathematical thinking skills."—S. A. ♦

Office apocalypse

*It's the end of the working world as we know it in Ling Ma's (AB'05) dystopian novel *Severance*.*

BY JEANIE CHUNG

Ling Ma, AB'05, arrived at the College from Kansas planning to study anthropology and become an archaeologist. But in her coursework she had trouble looking at folktales and indigenous myths the way an anthropologist would. "I was entranced by them," she says, "and the field was about a very strict path of analysis, not about being entranced."

She switched her major to English, and as a third-year won the Margaret C. Annan [PhB'28, AM'33] Undergraduate Award in Writing for a collection of short stories. She returned to UChicago in 2017 as a lecturer and is now an assistant professor of practice in the arts.

Both the anthropologist and the storyteller in Ma come to the fore in her debut novel, *Severance* (Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 2018). In awarding it the 2018 Kirkus Prize, judges called the book "a portrait of our times—especially our fears." Several critics have interpreted the book as a commentary on capitalism run amok.

Ma has not read much of the response to *Severance*, which she finds "a little bit surreal, and a little bit upsetting, even if it's positive." An upside is that the publicity has prompted many former students to get in touch, offer congratulations, and share how much they liked the book.

"That feedback is a million times better than a book review," she says.

Severance tells the story of Candace Chen, who joins a cultlike group formed in the wake of a global pandemic called Shen Fever, which causes its victims to



Ling Ma, AB'05, began writing *Severance* while working at a company in the process of downsizing—an experience that shaped the book's narrative and tone.

repeat the same tasks until they starve to death. The novel contains frequent flashbacks to Candace's life in New York circa 2011, where she coordinated the production of Bibles for a publishing company. In many cases, the story suggests, those suffering from Shen Fever are not easy to distinguish from healthy people.

"To live in a city is to take part in and to propagate its impossible systems," Ma writes. "To wake up. To go to work in the morning. It is also to take pleasure in those systems because, otherwise, who could repeat the same routines, year in, year out?"

Ma says the novel's structure was influenced by *Mad Men*. The show taught her that stories can progress "not necessarily by having things happen, but more just a kind of a layering of ideas and themes and memories. More trying to deepen the story rather than have things happen in a linear fashion."

Tonally, she sees *Severance* as a mash-up, melding the lyricism of art-

house director Terrence Malick and the horror of a George Romero film—with some added inspiration from the TV series *Walking Dead*, the photography of Vivian Maier, and a 2011 Guggenheim Museum retrospective of the sculptor Maurizio Cattelan's work.

Ma has always drawn from a variety of sources for her fiction. As a student, her visual arts classes and a class on performance monologues fed her writing as much as workshops did. She's also inspired by work: the tedious, hierarchical, petty, political, corporate grind without which *Severance* could not exist. Ma, who spent three years as a fact-checker at *Playboy*, among other office jobs, advises her students to "live and experience the world for a while before you begin writing about it."

"There's so much about how the world works," Ma says, "and so much knowledge and information pertinent to specific industries that doesn't make it into fiction. It doesn't make it across in fiction, and I think it should." ♦



“I’m a tenor, but I couldn’t just care about my part,” Harry Davis says of singing in the pop-up choir. “I had to care about the group and be fully present for them. And that’s a good metaphor for organizations.”

BUSINESS

Music lessons

Learning leadership, poco a poco.

BY SANDRA M. JONES

Leadership is a performance art. To understand it, you have to experience it, and to improve, you have to practice.

That is the philosophy at the Harry L. Davis Center for Leadership at the University of Chicago Booth School of Business. In one of its many efforts to explore the parallels between art and the business world, the center gathered 40 students, faculty, and staff with little or no singing experience to form a pop-up choir.

The choir was the brainchild of **Harry L. Davis**, the Roger L. and Rachel M. Goetz Distinguished Service Professor of Creative Management at Chicago Booth. He’s continually looking for unexpected ways to teach students how to lead. “It struck me that singing in a

choral setting might have a great deal of connections to people dealing with a lot of issues in business about leadership, followership, and listening,” Davis says.

He and **Mollie Stone**, LAB’97, choral director and lecturer at the University of Chicago, worked with Patty Cuyler of the nonprofit singing organization Village Harmony to develop a custom workshop.

The students learned three songs: a Corsican kyrie, an American hymn, and a Zulu call-and-response song. Just three hours later, they were performing at the Gleacher Center for students in Booth’s weekend MBA program.

“The major takeaway I had was about the importance of trust,” says **Purva Joshi**, MBA’18. “When you’re singing, you can’t be too involved in evaluating how the other people in the group are doing or it will throw off your rhythm. You have to do your part and trust that everyone else is doing their parts. I realized how beautiful it sounds when people trust each other.”

Of course, it wasn’t always beautiful. A group of musical novices is inevitably going to hit some sour notes. That,

Davis argues, is OK. In fact, that is the point. “I spend a lot of time in teaching leadership getting people to experiment,” he says. “And people often say, ‘What happens if it doesn’t work out? What if it’s a failure?’ I say, that is often the best way to learn.”

Singing in the pop-up choir, the students experienced firsthand how much they could learn when they allowed themselves to take risks. By tackling three challenging songs as novices, they had an opportunity to feel unsure of themselves and still make it through the performance by relying on one another.

“I realized that even when you’re in a leadership position there are times when you don’t feel completely confident,” says Booth student **Juliana Suarez**, “and you have to lean in and allow the team to give you the energy to move forward.” ♦

Robert Sharoff contributed to this story.



TO READ MORE, VISIT
MAG.UCHICAGO.EDU/CHOIR.

SOMETHING GOOD



Photo courtesy USC School of Cinematic Arts Hugh M. Hefner Moving Image Archive

The magic of this movie kiss is immediate. From the 29-second film's first frame, the couple embrace, blissfully absorbed. But *Something Good—Negro Kiss* is not one kiss but four, punctuated by glances. “There’s a performance there because they’re dancing with one another, but their kissing has an unmistakable sense of naturalness, pleasure, and amusement,” says **Allyson Nadia Field**, associate professor of cinema and media studies. Field helped trace the film’s origins to 1898 Chicago and the studio of producer William Selig. Though it was made in the era’s market for minstrel comedy, Field says, the film defied racial caricature. Now part of the National Film Registry, it’s the earliest known film depicting African American affection.—A. P. ♦

For the record



NEW DEAN FOR SSA

Deborah Gorman-Smith was appointed

dean of the School of Social Service Administration

in November. The Emily Klein Gidwitz Professor of the School of Social Service Administration, she had served as SSA's interim dean since July 2017. Gorman-Smith also directs the Chicago Center for Youth Violence Prevention, a leading national center examining the underlying causes of youth violence and developing evidence-based interventions. (See On the Agenda, page 11.)

BRAVO!

On November 2 UChicago opened the Green Line Performing Arts Center in the Washington Park neighborhood. The renovated 6,600-square-foot building includes the E&A Theatre, a black box venue with seating for 80-plus; the Harris Studio, a rehearsal and performance space; and a lobby and courtyard for public programs and exhibitions including outdoor film screenings. Providing support to performing artists and theater ensembles across Chicago's South Side, the center also will offer training for neighborhood residents with interest in theater design and production.

LEADER IN PHILANTHROPY

On November 7 the Board of Trustees awarded the University of Chicago Medal to **David Booth**, MBA'71. A UChicago trustee, he is a life member of the Council on Chicago Booth and serves on the Becker Friedman Institute for Economics board. In 2008 Booth made the largest gift in UChicago history. The University renamed the Graduate School of Business in recognition of Booth that year. Established in 1976, the



University of Chicago Medal recognizes distinguished service of the highest order to the University by an individual or couple. Since its creation, the medal has been awarded to 23 individuals.

MARSHALING THEIR POWERS

College fourth-year **Sarah Nakasone** and Law School second-year **Christopher Crum**

are among 48 US students who received Marshall Scholarships to pursue graduate work in the United Kingdom next fall. A global studies major, Nakasone plans a career in disease control and prevention, with a focus on engaging women in HIV sexual health programs. Crum will examine how governments can use law to combat threats that the internet poses to individual privacy, the integrity of elections, and the quality of public discourse.



OXFORD BOUND

Yali Peng, LLM'17, has won a Rhodes Scholarship to study at the University of Oxford next fall. Peng is enrolled in the Law School's JSD program, designed for international lawyers. At Oxford, she will pursue a doctorate in either criminology or socio-legal studies and hopes to examine sentencing structures and criminal behavior with a focus on how the justice system affects

people from marginalized communities. Peng

was among four Rhodes Scholars from China this year. She is the 53rd UChicago student to receive the scholarship.



HOOAH, OORAH, AND HOYAH

Military-affiliated students, faculty, and staff have a new resource in the Office for Military-Affiliated Communities, which

coordinates programs, support services, and partnerships across UChicago. These include scholarship programs for veterans in the College and Chicago Booth, faculty research focused on improving health care for veterans, the University's partnership with the Army Research Laboratory, and the annual Veterans Day recognition event, which this year featured a keynote address by **Eric Gleacher**, MBA'67.



SO CLOSE

The men's soccer team got closer than ever before to winning the program's first national title, losing 4-1 to Calvin College in the NCAA Division III National Semifinal on November 30. Still, it wasn't all heartbreak for the Maroons: fourth-years **Max Lopez** and **Nicco Capotosto** were named to the 2018 United Soccer Coaches NCAA Division III Scholar All-America Teams. On the women's side, third-year **Mackenzie Peebles** and **Jenna McKinney**, AB'18, also earned All-American honors. The women's soccer team finished their season 13-5-1 overall, while the men went 18-3-1.

NOBEL PAPER TRAIL

The University of Chicago Library is now home to the archives of 21 Nobel laureates. **Stephen M. Stigler**, LAB'59, the Ernest DeWitt Burton Distinguished Service Professor in the Department of Statistics, has donated his father's papers to the library, where they are available for research in the Special Collections Research Center. A leader of the Chicago school of economics, George Stigler, PhD'38, taught at UChicago from 1958 until his death in 1991, receiving the economics Nobel in 1982.



INTERVIEW

And civil justice for all

Rebecca Sandefur, AM'97, PhD'01, studies how real people use—or don't use—the civil justice system, and proposes real solutions.

BY LAURA DEMANSKI, AM'94

Efforts to make criminal justice in the United States more equitable may be more often in the news, but access to civil justice poses its own challenges.

Rebecca Sandefur, AM'97, PhD'01, is on it. In a 2011 project Sandefur mapped civil legal aid services throughout the country, revealing vastly uneven resources from state to state. Her 2014 study of the public's experiences with civil justice showed many reasons—not only cost—why lower-income Americans don't seek lawyers' help with landlord or employer disputes, debt collection, and other noncriminal legal situations they face.

Today Sandefur is building on that work by identifying procedural changes that can minimize the need for legal assistance and viable alternatives, such as New York City's court navigators and Washington State's "junior varsity lawyers." Recognized last fall with a \$625,000 MacArthur Fellowship, Sandefur is associate professor of sociology and law at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. This interview has been edited and condensed.

How did this work grow out of your sociology dissertation on lawyers' careers?

I got interested in how lawyers are this strangely private gatekeeper between you and your public justice system. Anybody can use the education system without assistance. But the justice system becomes so complicated and inward looking that you really need to go to someone else and pay them money.

What has surprised you in your work on civil justice?

One surprise was about the belief most of us have that if you have legal expertise involved then your outcomes will always be better. That's false. Then, since we believe lawyers are this wonderful thing to have, why don't more people have them? It must be because they're out of reach. But in fact most people aren't thinking about their civil justice problems as legal problems. That was very surprising to me. It opens up a whole bunch of new ways of approaching these problems.

What kinds of approaches?

There's a whole set of justice problems that we can make go away by applying rules that we already have. For example, one in three Americans has a debt in collections. That means the debt has been sold to a third party, and many get sold again. By the time you get sued for not paying, the chain of custody on the debt has lost a lot of information. You may have paid the original creditor but the debt buyer may not know that, and you may not know how to prove it. State courts are full of lawsuits where the creditor can't prove ownership of the debt. The State of New York decided to enforce a rule that if you're going to sue someone, you have to have all the documentation to show you own that debt, and they owe it. You see a pretty dramatic drop in filings when you do that very simple thing.

How will you use the grant?

First, on knowledge creation. The field of access-to-justice research is quite small right now. We can grow it by encouraging early-career scholars to think about how their work connects to it and by bringing consumers and producers together so this knowledge gets in the hands of people who can use it.

And demonstration projects: taking a solution we're pretty confident will work to scale, and showing that a jurisdiction can be convinced to do it. I'm working on identifying those jurisdictions and the bundle of solutions.

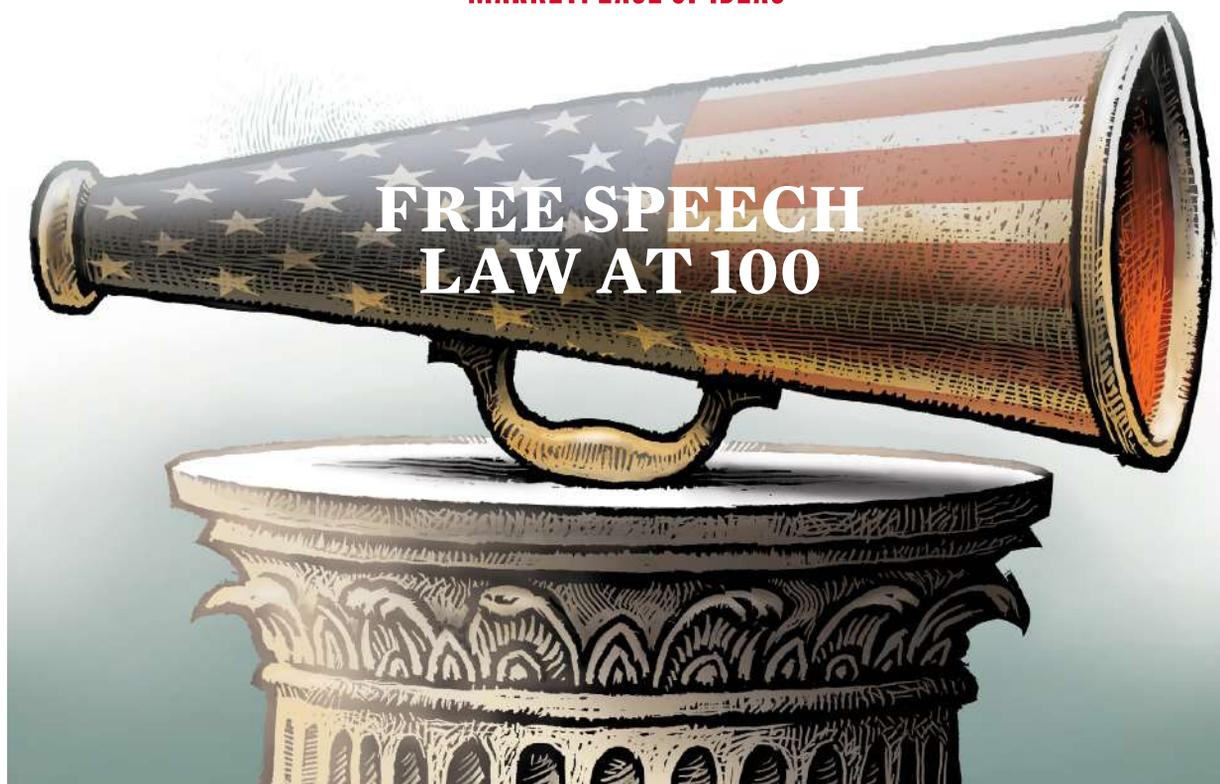
How did UChicago influence you?

To the extent that my work has its power, it's because at Chicago you learned to deeply conceptualize what you were doing so that it connected to a solid intellectual patrimony. That helped you know what you were saying and what it meant. The rigor we were required to develop made me ask different questions in this work than I would have if I hadn't been trained that way. ♦



TO READ THE FULL Q&A, VISIT
MAG.UCHICAGO.EDU/SANDEFUR.

MARKETPLACE OF IDEAS



In 1919 the Supreme Court decided *Schenck v. United States*, its first decision on the First Amendment. The court's unanimous ruling in the wartime case allowed the punishment of socialist Charles T. Schenck for distributing pamphlets urging men to resist the draft. *Freedom of speech*, wrote Oliver Wendell Holmes for the majority, could be restricted if the speech presented "a clear and present danger."

Over the next 100 years, First Amendment law has grappled with ever-changing communications technology and evolving dilemmas. In *The Free Speech Century* (Oxford University Press, 2019), edited by Law School professor **Geoffrey R. Stone, JD'71**, and Columbia University president **Lee C. Bollinger**, they and 16 scholars, including UChicago faculty members **David A. Strauss**, **Laura Weinrib**, and **Tom Ginsburg**, examine the past and future of the free speech doctrine in the United States and around

the world. *Strauss and Stone discussed our free speech moment at the Seminary Co-op in January. This extract from their conversation has been edited and condensed.—L. D.*

STRAUSS Lots of times when people say the such-and-such century, like the American Century, they mean it's over—that this was a golden age but now we're at least worried that the era is coming to an end. Is either part of that what you had in mind, or what you think is true?

STONE It's actually not what we had in mind. But there's no doubt that we are living through a period in which many of the basic precepts of the First Amendment, as it developed over time, are called into question by changes in the nature of the media.

When people our age grew up, most Americans got their news and information from mainstream sources that were reasonably trustworthy and reliable.

The *Wall Street Journal* disagreed with the *New York Times*, and the *Nation* disagreed with the *National Review*, but they all more or less were responsible about the ways in which they characterized and reported the facts.

With the invention of radio, Congress imposed the fairness doctrine, which provided that if you got a license to operate a radio or television station, you were under legal obligation to cover public affairs and public matters in a fair and balanced way. Even though the fairness doctrine was repealed under the Reagan administration, if you go to ABC, PBS, or the *New York Times* you generally see a fairly responsible, mainstream approach, even though nothing in the law requires them to do that.

But cable was never subject to the fairness doctrine. You suddenly saw things for the first time like MSNBC and FOX News. And then with social media, we see a kind of tribalism in which many individuals get their news

and information from what one would have to say are highly unreliable, highly ideological sources that lead them to be deeply polarized in their views, and even in their understanding of what the real facts are.

The First Amendment was based upon the notion of a free marketplace of ideas in which people would responsibly get access to information, ideas, and different opinions, and be able to debate them with one another and come to some sensible conclusions. But the tribalism that we're now seeing raises serious questions about whether those basic assumptions can be carried into the future.

STRAUSS One optimistic story—which I'm not sure I subscribe to—goes something like this: We've accommodated new media for the last 100 years. We take some of these things for granted, but they were big innovations when they happened. Maybe social media, too, will be something where the doctrine, law, and our attitudes toward free speech will adapt a little, but the basics won't change. Do you buy that?

STONE I'd like to have that degree of optimism, but I do think, in terms of your story, we don't know what would have happened if Congress hadn't intervened [with the fairness doctrine]. Should there be government intervention in the social media world? The irony is, when social media came into being, government provided a very different set of rules than we have for radio, television, newspapers, or anything else.

The *New York Times* and ABC are liable for what they allow to be presented in their forum. In social media, Congress did the opposite. It said these platforms are basically intermediaries that enable the individual to reach other individuals. Therefore, they're not liable. We don't want them censoring what individuals can say, right? You could be sued if you put something on social media that defames or threatens somebody. But Facebook and Twitter can't. There's increasing desire to have government intervene, and pressure on these platforms to screen what people can say—the exact opposite of what the original conception was.

STRAUSS One kind of simplistic, almost caricature of the First Amendment and the American system of free speech is that, yes, private parties do all kinds of bad things, but the real threat comes from the government. Is that fair, and do we need to change that attitude?

STONE The basis of all constitutional rights are rights against the government. So there's an irony in suddenly relying upon the government to solve



GEOFFREY R. STONE



DAVID A. STRAUSS

a problem in an area in which we're very suspicious of it, right? On one hand, the fundamental concern of the First Amendment is distrust of government. But on the other, there are circumstances where trust of government may be better than distrust if we are giving it very limited powers and monitoring to make sure they enforce those powers in an appropriate way.

The fairness doctrine, I think, was a great success. Is there any way to replicate something like that in the world of social media? I'm very suspicious of it. I'm not sure I could draw model legislation that I would be comfortable with. But I do think that, left to its own devices, social media carries a different set of dangers than radio and television did. If you reach a situation where citizens are unwilling to hear competing positions, then you've got a real problem about the whole premise of having a First Amendment.

David's piece in the book raises another interesting set of issues about the current era in terms of national security and keeping government secrets.

STRAUSS My piece is about what you do with information that the government unquestionably has a right to try to keep secret—classified national security information, for example. In the Pentagon Papers case, Daniel Ellsberg, a private contractor working for the Defense Department, handed over a stack of papers about the origins of the Vietnam War to the *New York Times*. They were classified. He could have been fired. The government did prosecute him, but the prosecution was unsuccessful for various reasons.

The Nixon administration sued the *Times* to try to get an injunction against their publishing it and lost. The Supreme Court said, "No, they're entitled to publish it even though it's classified information." Now, that's an odd equilibrium. If the government can successfully keep it from being leaked, then it stays secret. But once it's leaked, it's gone. It kind of worked, because it was actually really hard to leak. Ellsberg had to smuggle physical pieces of paper out of his job to a friend's photocopying machine.

It also worked because the media then were the *Times*, the *Washington Post*, and the major broadcast networks. If you wanted to reach a national, much less global, audience, they had to publish your stuff. And they were conscientious people; the *Times* spent months reviewing the Pentagon Papers to make sure none of the stuff was really damaging. Some of it, they didn't publish.

You can see how the world has changed. You don't have to be Ellsberg, who was a real insider. You just have to be the IT guy—and of course, that's not fictional—and have a thumb drive. Then you have the internet and it gives you the world. We need a new way of thinking about those problems. ♦



TO HEAR THE WHOLE CONVERSATION, VISIT MAG.UCHICAGO.EDU/SPEECHCENTURY.

HISTORY



101 CITATIONS

A new book looks at the history of the city of Chicago through the lens of print.

BY LAURA DEMANSKI, AM'94

Is it a truth universally acknowledged, that a home in possession of a coffee table, must be in want of a coffee-table book? If so, here's one for literary-minded Chicagoans near and far to marvel at—not just the object, which is beautiful, but the feat of selection behind it.

Chicago by the Book: 101 Publications that Shaped the City and Its Image (2018) was published by the University of Chicago Press and curated by Chicago's Caxton Club. The society of bibliophiles, dating back to 1895, publishes occasionally on the book arts and mounts exhibitions with partner institutions in the city.

In the book's introduction, "Listing Chicago," **Neil Harris** reveals the negotiations he and seven fellow Caxton Club members performed to narrow nearly two centuries of a major metropolis's

written record to this relatively trim canon. Harris, the Preston and Sterling Morton Professor Emeritus of History, clearly relished a process that felt impossible and that succeeded, in the end, through sacrifice.

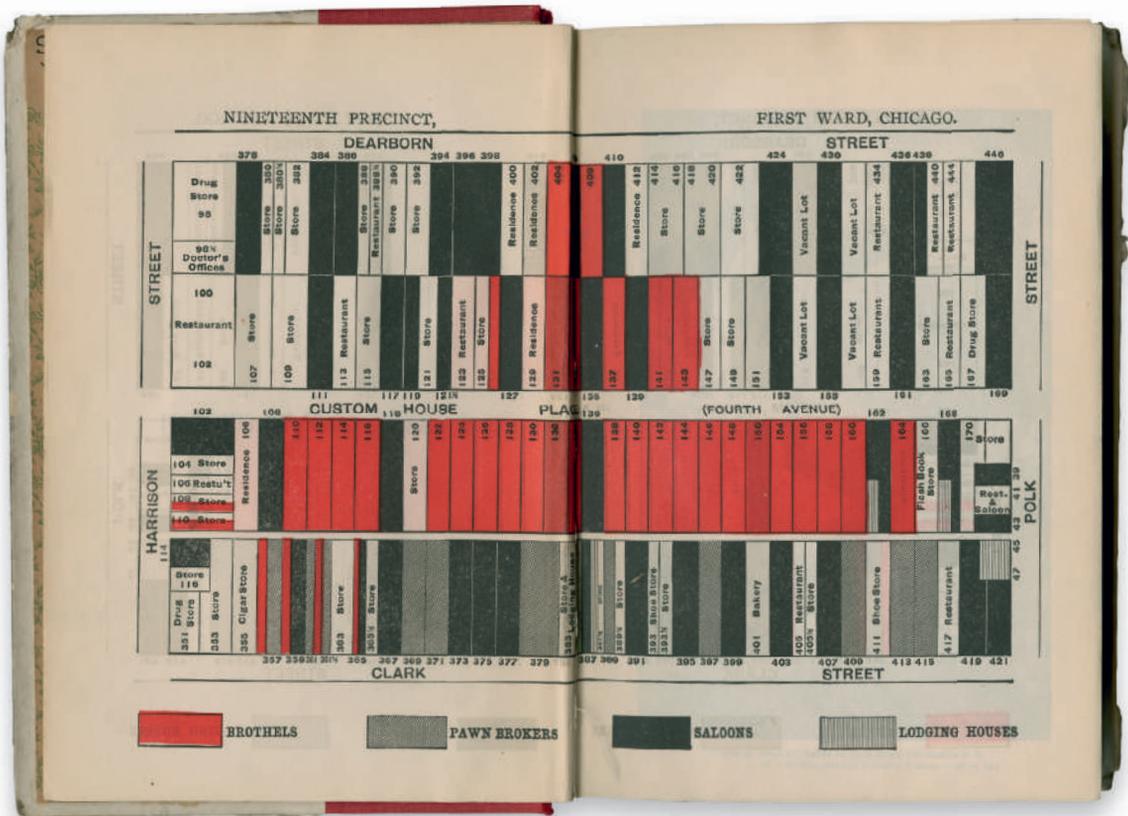
The committee's working list topped out somewhere between 200 and 300 items. "In good democratic fashion, we voted on all of them in several marathon sessions," Harris writes. "While many quickly bit the dust, others attracted strenuous and ingenious defenses. ... Our textual rejections include dozens of titles that could easily have been part of our book."

Among the fallen candidates were Edna Ferber's *So Big* (more focused on the suburbs than the city; Doubleday, Page & Co., 1924) and Thomas W. Goodspeed's *A History of the University of Chicago* (more interesting to scholars than the general reading public; University of Chicago Press, 1916).

That hardly means the University gets neglected. "We decided early on that the creation of the University of Chicago was an event worth recognizing," Harris notes, and the team recognized it with a breadth of texts—including many by UChicago faculty, such as Robert Maynard Hutchins and Mortimer J. Adler's *Great Books of the Western World* (W. Benton, 1952), and by alumni, like **Sara Paretsky's** (AM'69, MBA'77, PhD'77) novel *Brush Back* (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 2015).

Other faculty and alumni contributed reflections on some of the 101 books' influence. There's Divinity School professor emeritus **Martin E. Marty**, PhD'56, on British journalist and Christian activist William T. Stead's *If Christ Came to Chicago! A Plea for the Union of All Who Love in the Service of All Who Suffer* (Laird & Lee, 1894). Following a visit to the World's Columbian Exposition, Stead

Photo by Nathan Keay.



AS A ONE-VOLUME HISTORY OF A PLACE MOST MAROONS HAVE CALLED HOME, IT'S SURPRISINGLY EXHAUSTIVE AND MORE THAN OCCASIONALLY SURPRISING.

mapped the city's brothels and saloons (see above), scolded the city's leaders for overseeing such iniquity, and called for a multid denominational Church of Chicago. Committee on Social Thought professor and poet

Rosanna Warren weighs the poetic virtues and shortcomings of Carl Sandburg's *Chicago Poems* (H. Holt & Co., 1916). And Paretsky pays tribute to *A Street in Bronzeville* (Harper & Brothers, 1945), the first collection of poems published by Gwendolyn Brooks.

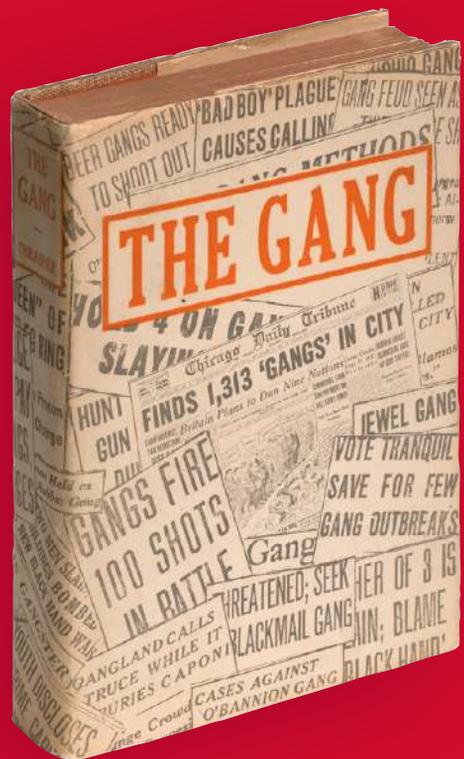
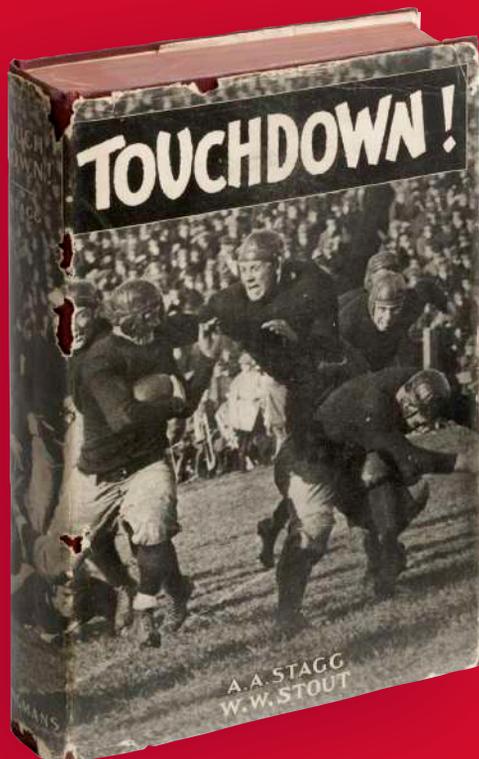
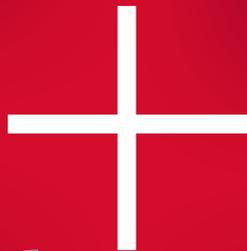
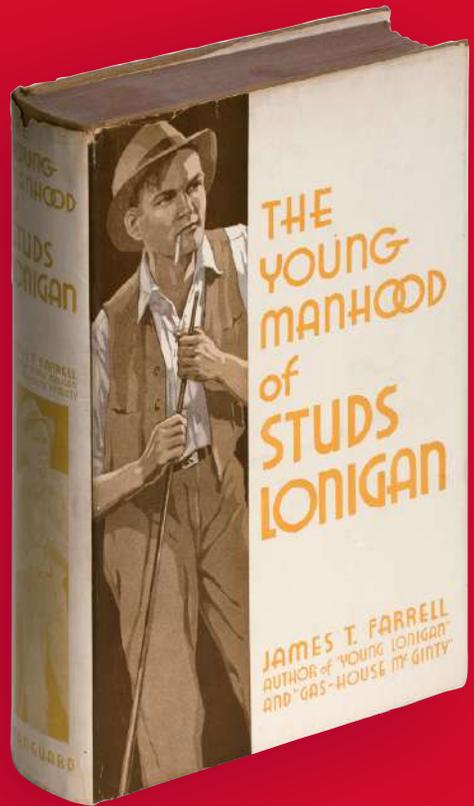
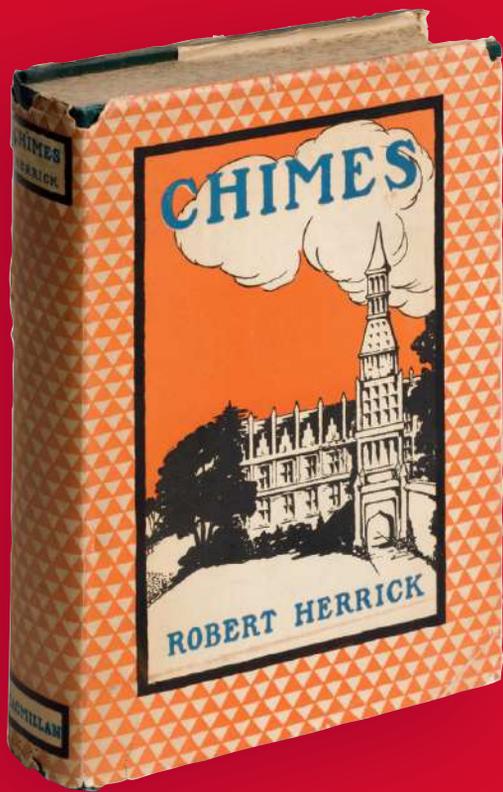
Additional alumni and faculty essayists include sociology professor **Andrew Abbott**, AM'75, PhD'82; **Daniel Bluestone**, PhD'84; history professor and dean of the College **John W. Boyer**, AM'69, PhD'75; history professor emerita **Kathleen Neils Conzen**; geography professor **Michael P. Conzen**; **Perry R. Duis**, AM'66, PhD'75; **Paul F. Gehl**, AM'72, PhD'76; history professor **Adam Green**, AB'85; the late Paul M. Green, AM'66, PhD'75; **Ron Grossman**, AB'59, PhD'65; **Edward C. Hirschland**, MBA'78; **Ann Kurkin Keating**, AM'79, PhD'84; **Paul Kruty**, AB'74; **Victoria Lautman**, LAB'73; **Lester Munson**, JD'67; trustee emeritus **Kenneth**

Nebenzahl; **Toni Preckwinkle**, AB'69, MAT'77; **Carlo Rotella**, LAB'82; English associate professor **Eric Slauter**; **Steve Tomashefsky**, JD'85; **Michael P. Wakeford**, PhD'14; and **Lynn Martin Windsor**, LAB'47, AB'52. Others are cited in the captions following.

The 101 publications ultimately chosen to represent Chicago encompass books and much more. Novels, autobiographies, scholarly books, and city guides are here, but also pamphlets, sheet music, and magazines. Each selection is photographed and accompanied by an essay on its significance. As a one-volume history of a place most Maroons have called home and many still do, it's surprisingly exhaustive and more than occasionally surprising.

Here we share seven of the publications through which, in the estimation of Harris and his colleagues, the University of Chicago had a hand—and a pen—in shaping the history of its home city.

Photo courtesy the Newberry Library Chicago.



Clockwise from top left: Photo by Nathan Keay. Courtesy of Celia Hilliard. Photo by Nathan Keay. Collection of Edward C. Hirschland. Photo by Nathan Keay. Collection of Edward C. Hirschland. Photo by Nathan Keay. Collection of Edward C. Hirschland.

Chimes

A roman à clef about the University of Chicago? You might think of Saul Bellow's (EX'39) *Ravelstein* (Viking, 2000) but almost surely not of Robert Herrick's *Chimes* (Macmillan Co., 1926).

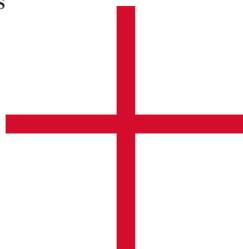
Hanna Holborn Gray finds the 93-year-old novel of campus life during William Rainey Harper's presidency "not even thinly disguised." It is "a much better novel than its reputation—or lack of one—would suggest," she writes. Kind to the University, however, it is not. Herrick taught English at UChicago from 1893 to 1923, publishing his novel three years later. The sharpness of his portrayal, former University president and professor emeritus of history Gray suggests, is closely tied to Herrick's nostalgia "for the coherence and ethical certainties" he associated with the East Coast, where he was born and educated. To her, he seems to have seen the University through the lens of industrial, striving, materialistic, ethically loose Chicago itself. "Herrick's Chicago was uneasy with elite institutions, and Herrick was basically elitist in outlook," she observes.

Touchdown!

In Amos Alonzo Stagg's memoir, the already legendary coach of Chicago Maroons varsity football—not to mention track, baseball, and basketball—didn't shy from any chance to "criticize the very excesses that he himself had pioneered in college football," according to historian and Stagg biographer **Robin Lester**, MAT'66, PhD'74. Those excesses included "the use of teams as advertising and fundraising arms of the institutions, runaway salaries for winning coaches, rampant recruiting of players who were academically unqualified," and more. Though, by the book's publication in 1927, his last winning football season was behind him, Stagg remained the first celebrity coach of a sports-obsessed American century, and his account, told to and written by journalist Wesley Winans Stout, performed accordingly. Part football history, part hagiography, *Touchdown!* (Longmans, Green & Co.) strikes Lester as the book of an icon who "sensed his sun was setting." In 1932 Robert Maynard Hutchins declined to renew Stagg's contract.

Studs Lonigan: A Trilogy

Novelist and historian Bruce Hatton Boyer traces James T. Farrell's (EX'29) South Side-set novels back to *Huckleberry Finn* and forward to the oral histories of Farrell's fellow UChicago alumnus Studs Terkel, PhB'32, JD'34. But Studs Lonigan, Boyer allows, has none of Huck's sympathetic qualities. As readers we "watch with equal measures of enjoyment and dread as the triumphant street fighter in *Young Lonigan* [Vanguard Press, 1932] gives way to the lost man in *The Young Manhood of Studs Lonigan* [Vanguard, 1934] until finally becoming the bitter alcoholic of *Judgment Day* [Vanguard, 1935]." At the University Farrell drank in the social sciences and the perspective they gave on his hard-edged experiences growing up in the city. Chicago itself, Boyer suggests, is a crucial character in the novels—"the bars, pool halls, and coffee shops; the grim grayness of the South Side; the oppression of religious beliefs; the street corners, fights, and drunken brawls; the gangs and early deaths; the brothels and venereal disease; the dismal reality of the Great Depression."

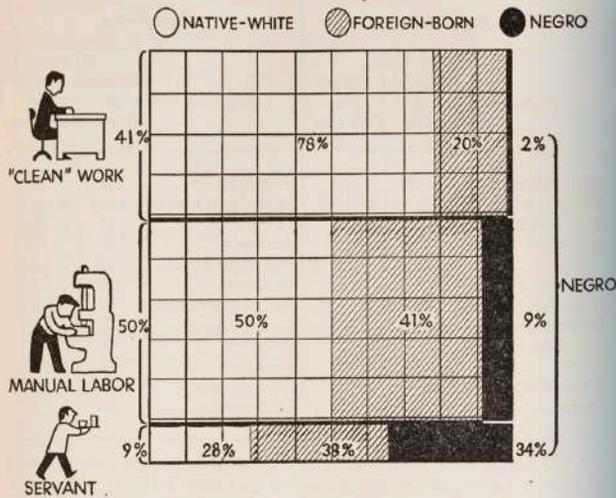


The Gang: A Study of 1,313 Gangs in Chicago

Before **Sudhir Venkatesh**, AM'92, PhD'97 (*Gang Leader for a Day*; Penguin, 2008), and James F. Short Jr., AM'49, PhD'51 (the Youth Street Project; see Deaths, page 77), there was Frederick Thrasher, AM 1918, PhD'26. Attending the University as a graduate student during the heyday of the Chicago school of sociology, Thrasher wrote his master's thesis on how the Boy Scouts served as a way to keep boys from joining street gangs. His dissertation delivered "a deep sociological analysis of the gang as a unique social form," writes Northwestern sociologist **Andrew V. Papachristos**, AM'00, PhD'07. At the heart of Thrasher's contribution was a recognition of how gangs fit into the larger social order they inhabited: they "occupied an *interstitial* position in the city, both spatially and socially." Thrasher's book, Papachristos emphasizes, continues to inform and energize scholars of this social form 90 years later.

Figure 12

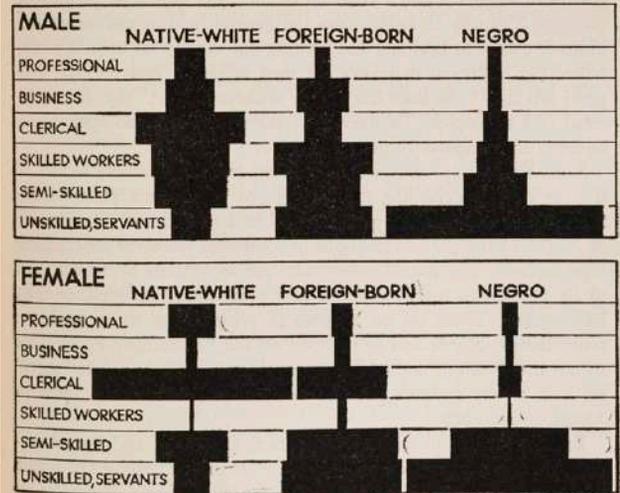
DISTRIBUTION OF THE CITY'S WORK



Prepared from tables in Estelle Hill Scott, "Occupational Changes Among Negroes in Chicago: 1890-1930," WPA, 1940. Data for 1930.

Figure 29

COMPARISON OF THE NEGRO AND WHITE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE : 1930



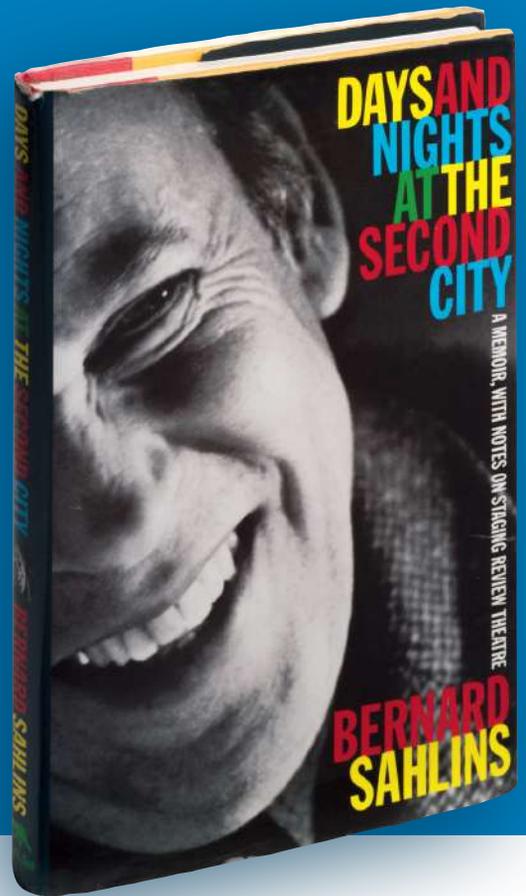
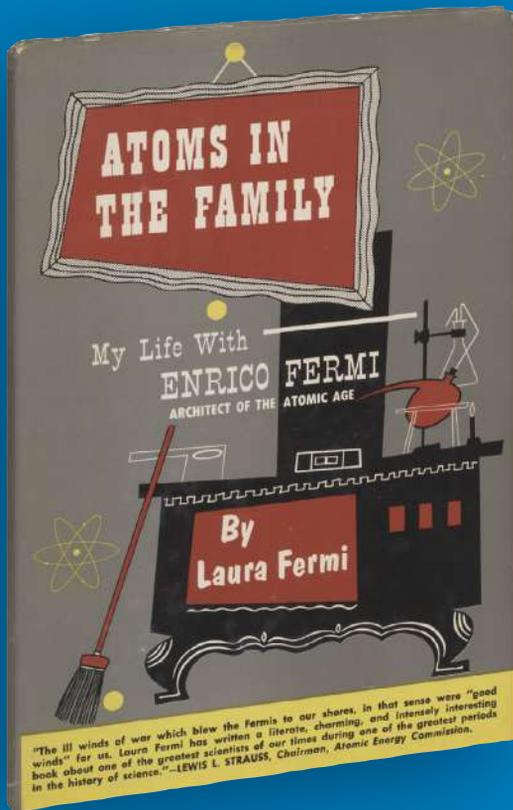
From tables in Scott, "Occupational Changes Among Negroes in Chicago: 1890-1930." The ranking of occupations is that used in Alba M. Edwards, *A Social-Economic Grouping of the Gainful Workers in the United States*, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1938.

Black Metropolis

By the mid-20th century, writes former UChicago faculty member William Julius Wilson, the Chicago school of urban sociology "had popularized the view that immigrant slums and the social problems that characterized them were temporary conditions in a cycle of inevitable progress." That school of thinking expected the same to occur in African American neighborhoods. But this expectation got "a fundamental revision" with the publication of *Black Metropolis: A Study of Negro Life in a Northern City* (Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1945) by St. Clair Drake, PhD'54, and Horace R. Cayton, EX'33. The African American sociologists examined Chicago's Bronzeville neighborhood and found, in contrast to the Chicago school, a stubborn color line "that effectively blocked occupational, residential, and social mobility" for the neighborhood's minority residents. Their study, which included the charts shown here, remains in print and is frequently cited by urban scholars.

I SAT AT THE LARGEST DESK IN OUR HOME WITH THE DICTIONARY ON ONE SIDE AND FOWLER'S DICTIONARY OF [MODERN] ENGLISH USAGE ON THE OTHER.

Photos by Nathan Keay, Chicago Public Library.

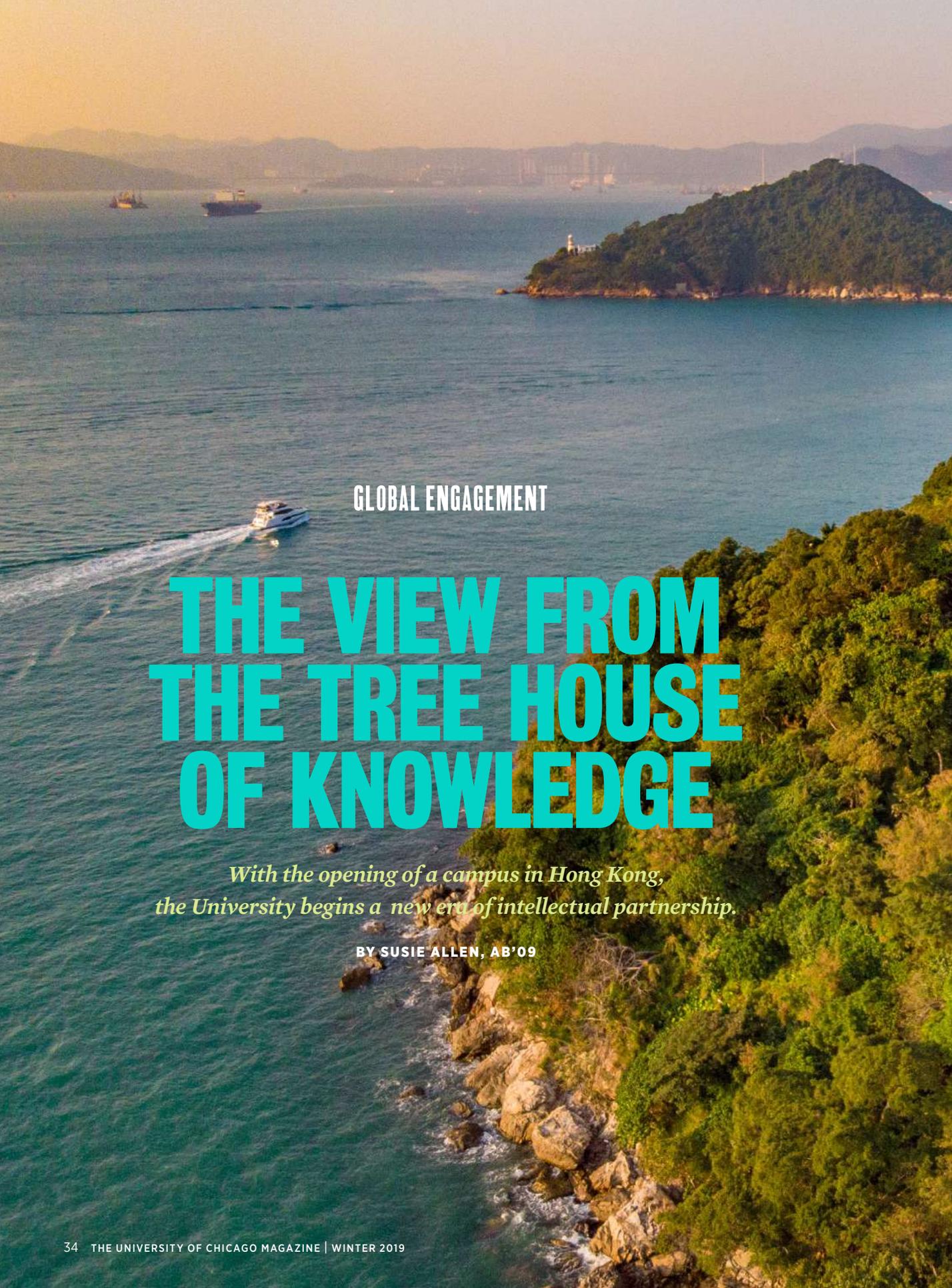


Atoms in the Family

Special Collections director and University archivist **Daniel Meyer**, AM'75, PhD'94, writes that Laura Fermi was approached by the University of Chicago Press with an invitation to write a biography of her married life, with the ambition to “broaden public understanding of nuclear scientists and their work.” Laura, who was born in Rome and lived there until 1938, wasn’t sure of her English. She agreed, but found that “the actual writing was painful,” Meyer quotes from her papers in the Special Collections Research Center. “I sat at the largest desk in our home with the dictionary on one side and Fowler’s *Dictionary of [Modern] English Usage* on the other.” The result of her labors was *Atoms in the Family: My Life with Enrico Fermi*. Shortly before its October 1954 publication date, Enrico Fermi was diagnosed with cancer; he died that November, only 53 years old. Laura, who lived until 1977, went on to publish five more books in English, including *Mussolini* (University of Chicago Press, 1961; see page 61) and *The Story of Atomic Energy* (Random House, 1961).

Days and Nights at the Second City

“The evolution of the Second City,” writes Kelly Leonard, “is a journey through the cultural zeitgeist of a city and a nation.” Bernard Sahlins, AB’43, launched that journey in 1959 when he cofounded a modest cabaret theater with Paul Sills, AB’51, and Howard Alk. In the beginning they were joined by UChicago alumni **Ed Asner**, EX’48, and Mike Nichols, EX’53, along with Nichols’s frequent partner in comedy, Elaine May. A later generation of Second City performers are better known from their careers in TV sketch comedy: John Belushi, Bill Murray, Gilda Radner, Harold Ramis. These names and more show up in Sahlins’s 2001 memoir, *Days and Nights at the Second City: A Memoir, with Notes on Staging Review Theatre* (Ivan R. Dee). Included is a kind of primer for review comedy aspirants—what Leonard, Second City’s director of insights and implied improvisation, calls “a template for what is funny and what is true.” ♦

An aerial photograph of a coastal area. In the foreground, a small white motorboat with a cabin is moving across the water, leaving a white wake. The water is a deep blue-green. To the right, a steep, forested hillside descends towards the water's edge. In the background, a larger body of water is visible with several large cargo ships and a distant city skyline under a hazy sky. The overall scene is captured from a high angle, looking down at the boat and the coastline.

GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT

THE VIEW FROM THE TREE HOUSE OF KNOWLEDGE

*With the opening of a campus in Hong Kong,
the University begins a new era of intellectual partnership.*

BY SUSIE ALLEN, AB'09





When *Ka Yee Lee* was growing up, her mother taught at a girls' school on Mount Davis, a peak on Hong Kong Island's western edge. On trips to and from her mom's workplace, she would pass a complex of buildings enclosed by a white barbed-wire-topped wall. "I never knew what was inside the site," she recalls, "because the gates were always closed."

On November 30, those gates opened for good at the ribbon-cutting ceremony for The Hong Kong Jockey Club University of Chicago Academic Complex | The University of Chicago Francis and Rose Yuen Campus in Hong Kong. The celebration continued with a gala dinner later that night, a December 1 academic conference, and a December 2 open house for alumni and the public.

What was once a military depot and a police detention center is now UChicago's largest foothold in Asia. In a nice bit of full circularity, Lee, a professor in chemistry and vice provost for research, chairs the new campus's faculty advisory board—making her responsible for shaping the future of a place she remembers so well from her past.

She's gotten to witness the transformation of 168 Victoria Road up close. The process began in 2013, when the government of Hong Kong granted the land to UChicago for redevelopment. The next five years saw a whirlwind of architect selection, historic preservation planning, and construction. (A literal whirlwind, the deadly Typhoon Mangkhut, made landfall in Hong Kong less than three months before the campus's grand opening but didn't cause the buildings any damage. At the ribbon cutting, University trustee **Francis Yuen**, AB'75, commended the architect and builders for creating a structure that could survive "the toughest possible endurance test.")

Today the campus boasts renovated historic buildings and a new 44,000-square-foot structure designed by the

The centerpiece of architect Bing Thom's design, around which both new and historic elements revolve, is what he called the "tree of knowledge."

late Bing Thom. There's a small museum devoted to the site's history, the remnants of a British gun emplacement, and public walking paths. "It's just breathtaking to see it," says Lee.

As the new campus came to life, the University's presence in Hong Kong began its own transformation. Chicago Booth's Executive MBA Program in Asia relocated there from Singapore, and the College launched a new Study Abroad program focused on the history and legacy of colonization in the region. An economics-focused Study Abroad option for undergraduates will begin in 2020.

Those programs will anchor the new campus, along with the Hong Kong Jockey Club Programme on Social Innovation, supported by Chicago Booth's Rustandy Center for Social Sector Innovation. The program provides scholarships and professional development opportunities for Hong Kong nonprofit leaders.

"This is the beginning of a new era of collaboration and intellectual partnership between the University of Chicago, the people of Hong Kong, and China more broadly," University president **Robert J. Zimmer** said at the ribbon cutting. Hong Kong's chief executive, Carrie Lam, also spoke at the event and echoed that sentiment, predicting that the new campus "will surely be a win-win" for the University and Hong Kong. "This, I think, will bring many benefits to the city as a leading higher education hub," agreed Anthony Chow, chairman of the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

For **Eddie Lau**, AB'02, the president of the Alumni Club of Hong Kong, the start of this new era means many things: He's excited to take a financial mathematics course and to host events and guests at the new campus (he's already invited the alumni club of nearby Shenzhen, China, to visit). It also means that his phone has been lighting up all weekend. He's gotten text after text from friends asking if they can come by the center. "Suddenly, we've become so hot," Lau says. It's a pleasant change from the old days when he had to call alumni club members to remind them about events. "We used to beg you guys to show up!"

He's joking, but Lau thinks there really is something powerful about having a permanent physical presence in the city.

"It's the landmark that makes people proud," he says. That may explain why, all weekend long, the most popular spot for group photos and selfies wasn't the courtyard overlooking the South China Sea—it was the University of Chicago sign.

But the campus isn't just a landmark. By December 4, two days after the grand opening celebration wrapped up, it's back to business. Students from a Chicago Booth training program aimed at social entrepreneurs, Global Launchpad: Positioning Your Startup for Scalability and Sustainable Impact, fill one of the downstairs classrooms. Upstairs, University Professor of history **Kenneth Pomeranz** has snagged an empty office to catch up on work.

There's lots of space for faculty members whose research might bring them to Hong Kong for extended periods—people

IT'S THE LANDMARK THAT MAKES PEOPLE PROUD.



The ribbon cutting at the November 30 opening of The Hong Kong Jockey Club University of Chicago Academic Complex | The University of Chicago Francis and Rose Yuen Campus in Hong Kong.

such as **Robert Chaskin**, AM'90, PhD'96, McCormick Foundation Professor at the School of Social Service Administration, who's gone back and forth to Hong Kong to support a student exchange program with Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

The student lounges are quiet for the moment, but that will all change in early January when the Executive MBA Program starts back up again. For the EMBA students, and the next cohort of College Study Abroad students, the campus provides a home away from home.

Even before they had a permanent base, former Study Abroad students say they liked the constant scholarly inspiration of Hong Kong. **Khoa Phan**, Class of 2019, spent spring quarter of 2017 participating in the program about colonization. The history he learned in the classroom was mirrored in everything, down to the food and the street names. He could "feel these multiple layers of historical change and interaction." **Jerónimo Martínez**, Class of 2019, who took side trips to South Korea, Vietnam, and Cambodia, appreciated the gateway to Asia that Hong Kong provided.

For Lee, that's exactly what the campus, and the University's partnership with Hong Kong, is meant to do: open the door to all of Asia. "The center is stationed in Hong Kong, but it doesn't serve solely Hong Kong," she says. It's a gateway to southern China's rapidly developing Guangdong Province and to Taiwan, Japan, and Singapore. With the Hong Kong campus joining centers in Beijing and Delhi (which opened in 2010 and 2014, respectively), there's a University presence in three of Asia's most important metropolises.

Lau says he and other alumni he knows are thrilled to have a little of Hyde Park in Hong Kong. "For the alums who visited yesterday, they said to me, 'This is like a library for me. I feel like I'm in a library and am keen to pick up books to learn again.'"

When Francis Yuen described the Mount Davis site as "architecturally challenging," he wasn't exaggerating. In addition to the usual difficulties of building on a hillside, the project team had to contend with complicated historical and environmental considerations.

The site was home to 500 trees (and their associated fauna) and several heritage structures, including buildings known in the detention center era as Block A and Block B. These were important to preserve for historical reasons but badly needed maintenance and modernization.

"If you name a study, we've done it," says **Gavin Tun**, the campus's executive project director. He rattles off a list: traffic assessment studies, environmental impact assessment, visual impact assessment, structural assessment, hazardous materials assessment. (At one point the project team learned that a protected species of bat was living in tunnels on the site. That led to, yes, a bat assessment. "The Bat Man came and we consulted with him," Tun says.)

All in all, not a simple site to build on. That's what made Hong Kong-born, Vancouver-based architect Bing Thom's vision so appealing. Adapting a phrase from Australia's Aboriginal people, Thom said he wanted to "touch the earth lightly" with a minimally invasive design. At an architecture-focused panel discussion on December 2, Thom's colleague Venelin Kokalov recalled, "We started with the idea, 'How can we make this building invisible?'"

Invisibility meant lots of glass on the exterior, so the building would reflect the surrounding vegetation and not upstage the bright white historic structures. "Touching the earth lightly" necessitated an unusual form for the building: Thom proposed putting it on concrete stilts, called piles, so it would "float" above Block A, Block B, and the tree line—a concept he called "the tree house of knowledge."

From the entrance, the building and its front courtyard appear to be sitting on flat ground. The illusion only becomes apparent when you walk to the back and see the massive soaring piles supporting the structure. Visitors arriving from the front entrance often ask, "What was here before?"

The answer? Nothing. The new building disguises geographic reality. The mountain slopes from Victoria Road to the sea.

Inside, the campus's new and historic structures connect through a mazelike set of hallways, doorways, and elevators. The soft lines of Thom's design give way suddenly to the sharp angles of Block A and Block B. Classrooms, group study rooms, and student lounges are arranged throughout the old and new spaces (all audiovisually equipped, with easy-to-move furniture for flexibility). "It's meant to flow," Tun explains.

The focal point of the site is a large *Delonix regia*. The flowering tree, which bursts into flame-red blooms each spring, is known in China as a "phoenix tree." From the first time he saw it in 2013, Thom knew the "tree of knowledge," as he called it, was essential to his design.

WE STARTED WITH THE IDEA, 'HOW CAN WE MAKE THIS BUILDING INVISIBLE?'

TREE HOUSE/ART HOUSE

A carefully curated collection puts art and architecture in conversation.



Everyone sees something different in *Harvest No. 1*: it's a sunset, a field, a ripped mattress pad. The 2014 piece by artist Liu Wei, made of foam, wood, and canvas, is one of 16 pieces of contemporary art installed in The Hong Kong Jockey Club University of Chicago Academic Complex | The University of Chicago Francis and Rose Yuen Campus in Hong Kong.

The collection was hand-picked by **Orianna Cacchione**, a curator at the Smart Museum, and **Canice Prendergast**, the W. Allen Wallis Distinguished Service Professor of Economics at Chicago Booth. Cacchione and Prendergast spent about

nine months identifying the artists and works they wanted to include.

They looked for both established and emerging artists from across the region—not just Hong Kong, but also mainland China, Japan, and South Asia. They wanted the works “to reflect aspects of the University of Chicago and our commitment to rigorous inquiry, and the business school,” Cacchione says. That led them to Xu Qu’s *Currency Wars – Argentina Peso 10 New* (2015), an abstraction based on banknote watermarks from around the world, and Kimiyo Mishima’s magazine-based collage *Work*

66-7A (1966), which explores information overload.

The building’s design, with its undulating silhouette, guided their choices. Cacchione liked Hague Yang’s colorful geometric installation *Dress Vehicle – Bulky Lacoste Birdy* (2011), because she thought “the contrast of hard and soft lines would be engaging.”

Andrew Luk’s 2018 piece *Chronicle Compression* (above) took inspiration directly from the campus. Luk spent three days making rubbings of architectural elements from the heritage buildings, including the wrought-iron insignia of the Royal Engineers. “It’s a re-

ally interesting play of abstraction and indexing the physical space and its history,” Cacchione says.

In addition to the permanent collection, the campus has two spaces for rotating exhibitions. World War II-era Chinese woodcuts from the collection of **Patricia Ebrey**, AB’68, and **Thomas Ebrey**, SM’65, PhD’68 (curated by **Josh Yiu**, AB’00, and **Andie Fialkoff**, Class of 2019), are on view through March 31, as is a display about the literary translations of Chinese masterworks undertaken by UChicago professors David Tod Roy (1933–2016) and Anthony C. Yu, PhD’69 (1938–2015).

That put some pressure on the project team. Again and again, Thom asked for reassurance that the tree was in good health. “For almost every one of our update calls, Gavin [Tun] would begin by telling us the tree was still alive,” UChicago executive vice president **David Fithian** recalled at a December 2 panel.

Everyone worried about the *Delonix regia*, but no one worried about Thom. The energetic 75-year-old architect swam every day, practiced yoga, and meditated. “We were trying to keep up with him,” Tun says. His sudden death in

October 2016, just a few months after the campus’s groundbreaking ceremony, shocked everyone.

Tributes to Thom were woven throughout the grand opening celebration. Kokalov talked of carrying forward his mentor’s mission to create “buildings that touch people’s hearts.” Tun, standing inside Block A, smiled as he described the inevitable push and pull between architect and client: “He was a visionary. He wanted the best, so he would push for things.”

For Fithian, the campus itself is an enduring tribute to Thom. “This was a labor of love. ... [He] would be deservedly proud.”

Kitty Chong grins. “It’s show time!” she says to a participant in one of the weekend’s seven panel discussions—four on December 1, three on December 2.

Chong, the campus’s senior director, stands by the honor guard of flower arrangements flanking the building’s lobby (gifts from friends of Yuen and his wife, Rose). The scent of star lilies wafts down the corridor to a large auditorium space, where guests sip coffee and tea as they wait for the discussions to begin. Each topic highlights one of the themes of the campus’s programming: art and culture; science and health; economics and policy.

Moderator **Haun Saussy**, University Professor of comparative literature, kicks off the December 1 panels. He dispenses with lengthy introductions (today, it’s titles only) and goes straight to the topic at hand—migration, immigration, and cultural change in Chicago and Hong Kong. His fellow panelists approach the subject in different ways, exploring how poetry, Cantonese opera, and a classic work of sociology—Paul C. P. Siu’s (AB’36, PhD’53) *The Chinese Laundryman: A Study of Social Isolation* (New York University Press, 1987)—were shaped by contact between Chicago and Hong Kong.

Later that afternoon, at a conversation on the future of finance, the moderator introductions have become even less formal. “They are all brilliant,” says University of Hong Kong economics professor **Y. C. Richard Wong**, AB’74, AM’74, PhD’81. (“Thank you for this very effective introduction,” replies **Luigi Zingales**, Chicago Booth’s Robert C. McCormack Distinguished Service Professor of Entrepreneurship and Finance.) Over 90 minutes, Wong, Zingales, Booth professor of finance **Zhiguo He**, and fellow panelists fly through a history of credit and an examination of fintech policy in China, Hong Kong, and South Korea.

Another group talks about how Hong Kong and Chicago can partner to solve urban social problems. **Deborah**

Gorman-Smith, the Emily Klein Gidwitz Professor and dean of the School of Social Service Administration, describes SSA’s collaborative effort to advance social work in China. She’s especially interested in how social workers can help China’s rural “left-behind children,” whose parents have migrated to cities for factory work. **Stacy Tessler Lindau**, AM’02, professor of obstetrics and gynecology and geriatrics, explains how a stronger sense of community can improve health.

Michael Greenstone, LAB’87, the Milton Friedman Distinguished Service Professor in the Kenneth C. Griffin Department of Economics, also focuses on health in his panel discussion on data science. He cites his research on air quality in China, which shows that pollution in some areas reduces life expectancy by as much as three years—a statistic that draws murmurs from the audience. **Michael Franklin**, Liew Family Chair of Computer Science, talks about the emergence of data science as a field, and Yu-Hsing Wang of the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology shares his work using big data to detect landslides before they happen.



Chemist Ka Yee Lee, shown here in The Hong Kong Jockey Club University of Chicago Heritage Courtyard and Interpretation Centre, chairs the new campus’s faculty advisory board.

Toward the end of the conversation, a good-natured debate breaks out, pitting Michael against Michael: Greenstone thinks you should have a specific question in mind when you collect broad-based data, but Franklin isn't so sure.

The group may be divided on questions of data collection, but they are united on another front: "We're competing for best dressed panel," says the besuited Franklin. "Please vote for us at the end."

Sitting on a bench overlooking the South China Sea, Eddie Lau embarks on a mini course on Hong Kong history. This body of water, he explains, is part of why Hong Kong became a British colony—because it offered a valuable trading route.

Then Lau catches himself, realizing that he'd planned to talk about Hong Kong's alumni community, roughly 800 strong. "Sorry," he says. "This isn't really part of the discussion."

The past is present at 168 Victoria Road, and it can be hard to resist its pull. Signs of the campus's history are everywhere: the massive gun emplacement, the wrought iron "RE" for "Royal Engineers" in one of the building's gates, the barred doors of the detention center's reception area in the Block B annex.

Preserving and interpreting the campus's history was an important part of the University's mandate when it was granted this parcel of land from the Hong Kong government. Some eras, such as the military and detention center years, were relatively well documented and apparent from the physical traces they left behind. Others took more time to piece together. Many new stories began to surface as well.

A team of historians and conservators, led by historian Pomeranz, was tasked with uncovering and honing those stories. (Lee, a chemist, pitched in too, even though "the last time I took history was when I was in eighth grade.") Their research took them to archives and museums in Asia and across Europe.

The team ultimately grouped the site's history into six eras. The first three span 1900 to 1961, when the campus was home to British military forces. Beginning in the 1940s, it also housed groups of squatters and refugees. In 1961 it was turned over to the Hong Kong police and used as a detention center and safe house. (After the police left in 1997, the site occasionally served as a movie location—the exteri-

or wall can be spotted in Ang Lee's 2007 film *Lust, Caution*.) The University's involvement began in 2013.

Each era is explored in the Heritage Interpretation Centre, located in the renovated annex of Block B. The museum includes original architectural elements from the Victoria Road Detention Centre (VRDC), as well as photos, documents, video interviews, and ephemera. About 25 UChicago alumni are now trained to give tours of the interpretation center, which is open to the public. These volunteer docents were out in full force on December 2, sporting UChicago T-shirts as they offered tours in both English and Cantonese.

The research team talked to as many people with direct experience of the site as they could, including three political detainees held in the VRDC in the 1960s during an era of pro-Communist, anticolonialist unrest in Hong Kong. Although the VRDC was not a prison, some people remained in temporary police custody there for nearly two years.

Former detainees give mixed reports about conditions at the VRDC, also known as "the White House" and "the zoo." They were not beaten or starved, they say, but the cells were minuscule and primitive—"it wasn't Guantanamo Bay, it wasn't the gulag, but it wasn't good," Pomeranz said at a December 2 panel on the site's history.

In converting parts of Block B into classrooms and student lounges, the project team tried not to erase remnants of the detention center. The original concrete floors couldn't be preserved, but the architects found a vinyl material that looked similar, and even recreated the distressed marks left by cell walls, "so at least the docent can tell the story," Tun says. One Block B classroom features an original cell door, including the slot through which detainees received food.

It's a complex and sometimes uncomfortable history, but "that's why we keep certain places, because they tell us so much about ourselves," Hong Kong University conservator Lynne DiStefano said at a December 2 panel discussion. "This particular site is an incredible educational resource that can talk to us about important themes in life today."

The speakers titled their discussion "From Citadel to Campus." That phrase, in Pomeranz's view, captures the site's history and reflects optimism about its future—because, he said, "a movement from citadel to campus is also a movement from fear to hope." ♦

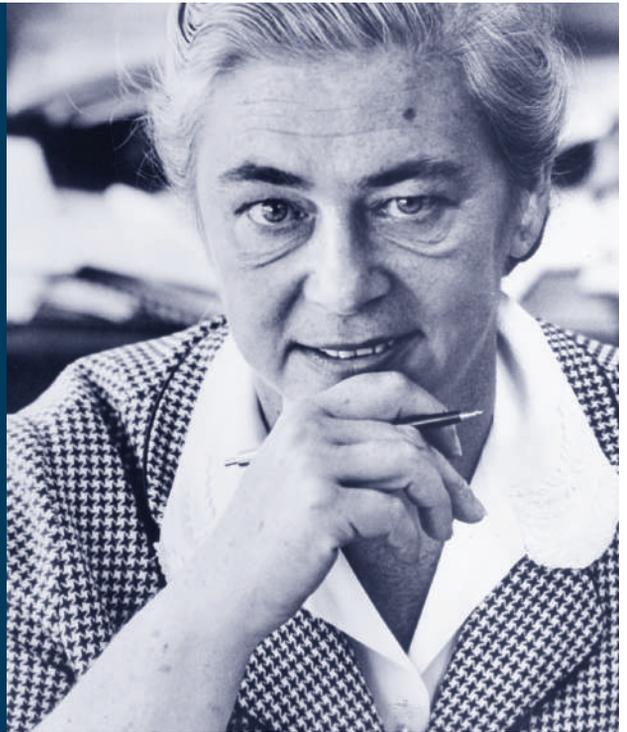
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LAW

LEGAL LIGHT

Soia Mentschikoff (1915–1984) reformed how the United States does business and led the way for later generations of women in law.

BY JASON KELLY



When Soia Mentschikoff entered a room, an atmospheric change swept in with her. “You had to experience this to understand it,” former University of Miami president Edward T. Foote II wrote in tribute to Mentschikoff after her 1984 death from cancer at age 69. “Suddenly, there was an excitement. People looked at her, the pace of the conversation quickened, things in that room became strangely more interesting.”

Strangely, it seems, because Mentschikoff’s muted bearing belied her radiating charisma. To be sure, she cultivated and exercised authority, first as a practicing Wall Street lawyer, then during two decades on the University of Chicago faculty, and later as the University of Miami Law School dean. Students at Miami called Mentschikoff, born in Russia to American parents, “the tsarina.” The late Columbia University law professor E. Allan Farnsworth listed a litany of parallels between her and Catherine the Great: “intelligence, intellectual curiosity, self-assurance, elemental energy, personal magnetism, a tendency toward autocracy, and—perhaps most of all—an urge to reform.”

She made that regal impression without ostentatious displays of strength, building a reputation on the substance, direct and sometimes barbed, of her words. “Her candor,” Foote said, “shocked all the more for being so gently said.”

Her gentle voice carried the force of law. With a leading role in the development of the Uniform Commercial Code, for example, Mentschikoff exerted enduring influence over

the US legal and economic landscape through the promulgation of a doctrine that has become a fundamental basis of doing business.

Published in 1952, the code had nine complex articles covering subjects such as sales, leases, and investment securities, and a single purpose: to create a universal legal framework governing commercial transactions across state lines, easing the sale and delivery of goods and services. At the time, the widespread adoption by state legislatures was no foregone conclusion. Powerful interests resisted. Emmett F. Smith, Chase National Bank’s lead counsel, argued that the code would create confusion by uniting unrelated issues under a single rubric and put years of knowledge among industry veterans to waste as they adapted to sweeping new regulations.

Together with her husband, Karl Llewellyn, Mentschikoff was among the code’s primary drafters—and, later, defenders. They had met in the 1930s at Columbia University, where Llewellyn was a professor and Mentschikoff a law student who, after becoming the first female partner in a Wall Street law firm, would join the legal academy as the first woman to teach at Harvard Law School.

In 1951 they were recruited together to teach at the University of Chicago Law School. Llewellyn, so influential that he would become one of the 20 most-cited legal scholars of the 20th century, was appointed professor. Mentschikoff was hired as a “professorial lecturer,” a bit of title finagling from Dean Edward H. Levi, LAB’28, PhB’32, JD’35, to evade an

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Both Harvard and the University of Chicago count Soia Mentschikoff as the first woman to join their law schools' respective faculties.

antinepotism policy. Despite her ostensibly lesser rank, "Mentschikoff was still treated as a full, tenured faculty member," according to Zipporah Batshaw Wiseman in *Women in Law: A Bio-Bibliographical Sourcebook* (Greenwood Press, 1996). Upon her arrival, in fact, Levi gilded the lily with the boast that he had appointed the first female full professor at a major law school—despite the fact that Mentschikoff would not hold that title until Llewellyn's death in 1962.

Her status in the legal community needed no more burrowing than her husband's. After the publication of the Uniform Commercial Code, the couple remained in the spotlight as they lobbied state regulators and lawmakers on its merits.

In 1954 New York's Law Revision Commission held bellwether hearings. Without New York, the epicenter of US commerce, the code's impact would be diluted to the point of insignificance. Mentschikoff's testimony parried opposition from Wall Street titans with a fencer's deftness. The arguments of big banks, she said at the hearing, suggested corporate practices that were "conditioned not on the reality of case or statutory law, but upon a never-never land of imagined law."

Llewellyn returned from the proceedings puffed up with pride at his wife's performance. "Karl could talk of nothing other than how 'The Mentschikoff' had stood toe-to-toe against a phalanx of Wall Street lawyers whose clients, the big banks, opposed much of the U.C.C. and how she had bested them all," remembered Alan C. Swan, JD'57, a student in Llewellyn's Elements of the Law course at the time. Aside from minor state-level modifications, every state ultimately adopted the code, with only Louisiana having failed to enact all of its articles, an achievement that owes much to Mentschikoff's early advocacy.

Llewellyn often gushed with admiration over her rhetorical prowess. Before the couple joined the UChicago faculty, Llewellyn spoke at a conference alongside Levi, who praised his address, envious of the "very special talent" he had displayed in engaging the audience. Llewellyn just said, "But you should hear Soia—my gal can sail ships."

She could have sold them, too, Levi concluded after working with her for decades. "It is a good thing for our society," he said, toasting her 1982 retirement from Miami, "that she doesn't want to sell anything."

More than anything, Mentschikoff wanted to teach—"to create lawyers," Levi said. "She loved her students," Foote wrote, "even when she flayed them for offering less than their best."

They loved her in return, not because of any "magic in the classroom," Wiseman writes, but for Mentschikoff's professional example, generous counsel, and genuine concern that fostered relationships that lasted long past graduation. The late Richard G. Huber, a student at Harvard in the late 1940s who went on to become dean of the Boston College Law School and remained a lifelong friend, remembered how "she charmed us all ... with her interest in us, in what we were doing, and by her thoughtfulness."

At Chicago, Mentschikoff and Llewellyn made their home a bustling gathering place. The couple lived in grand style, having waved away the idea of an eight-room house that had been scouted before their arrival in favor of a Kenwood mansion about three times that size.

With Mentschikoff's parents also living there, along with two nieces whom she raised, two cats, a miniature poodle named Happy, and friends always coming and going, they needed the room. She relished being a host at the convivial intellectual salons they held—and, often, the distributor of chores to those in attendance. "At any one time," Levi said, "one might see a federal judge pushing her car out of the snow; or a visiting theologian walking her dog; or a busy trial lawyer, whose time could have bought the whole block, feeding her cats."

Mentschikoff's feats of delegation paled next to her own acts of dedication. As dean at Miami, she could be found cleaning the student lounge to prepare the space for registration. Before a conference on the legal dimensions of the Iran hostage crisis, Swan recalled, she summoned her former student, whom she had recruited to Miami as a professor years earlier, for what became a two-hour discussion of the issues combined with a detailed logistical spit and polish. "We pushed tables around, reset the chairs, tested the microphones, called in the painters, scouted for potted palms."

During her eight-year tenure, Mentschikoff's main responsibilities involved strengthening the faculty, admitting a smaller but more accomplished student body, enhancing the law library, fundraising for new facilities—all the usual administrative ways and means. But that after-hours heavy lifting before the conference fell well within her own definition of a dean as "the guy who gets paid to stay and turn off the lights."

Given the trails she blazed and the intellectual currents she generated, many people thought of Mentschikoff not as the one who flipped the switch, but as the light source itself. ♦

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

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PSYCHOLOGY

GOAL DIGGER

*Want to exercise more, save money, and eat healthier?
Ayelet Fishbach's research can help.*

BY SUSIE ALLEN, AB'09

ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOHN HOLCROFT

When **Ayelet Fishbach** is asked what she studies, she finds it hard to narrow down the list. “I often say that I study motivation,” she begins. And “I’m looking at patience, and how to increase patience, and why patience is the key to success in life. How people learn from failure and why they usually don’t.” She goes on: incentives, intrinsic motivation, self-control, goal setting.

What unites Fishbach’s research is a kind of hopefulness. Her work shows how we can live up to our highest aspirations. She’s written about exercising, healthy eating, and saving money—the hard-but-worth-it challenges that occupy many of our lives. None of her findings offer magic bullets, but they do suggest that self-improvement is achievable. Hers is a happy science.

Fishbach, the Jeffrey Breakenridge Keller Professor of Behavioral Science and Marketing at Chicago Booth, has always been interested in what makes people tick. She grew up on a kibbutz, where communal living gave her lots of opportunities for observation. “I feel like I was an amateur social psychologist way before I knew how to collect data and test my crazy or less crazy theories,” she says. She hasn’t stopped trying to understand human behavior: “I never found something more exciting to do.”

As a graduate student at Tel Aviv University, Fishbach stood out for her ability to translate theories into creative research methodologies

focused on practical issues, recalls her doctoral adviser Yaacov Trope, now at New York University. “She has a good eye for how things manifest in real life,” he says.

Working in a business school, where applied research is especially valued, has allowed Fishbach to maintain this dual focus. Her research has important implications “for health and well-being, and happiness, even—but is still deeply interested in the underlying mechanism,” says her former student **Kaitlin Woolley**, PhD’17, an assistant professor at Cornell University.

Fishbach is excited by so much that she finds it hard to decide what to study next. Often she follows the trail of breadcrumbs left by her last publication. This fall Fishbach published a paper that showed that people struggling to achieve a goal are more motivated by giving advice than receiving it (see *Heal Thyself*, page 47). While running those experiments, she found that some of the participants felt they were unqualified to counsel anyone else. They’d say, “Why are you asking me how to lose weight? I’m obviously a failure.”

But Fishbach looked at it differently. To her, it seemed intuitive that struggling dieters would know the most about weight loss. A hypothesis formed: people don’t recognize the knowledge they’re gaining as they struggle. “That led to some working papers, which explore how people fail to learn from failures,” she says. “It is really just an idea that came from another idea.”

Fishbach, who came to Chicago Booth in 2002, has watched her field enter a new era of public prominence. Social scientists were presenting



SHE HAS A GOOD EYE FOR HOW THINGS MANIFEST IN REAL LIFE.

findings were wrong, but it suggested they needed a closer look. (One of Fishbach's experiments was included; because of a lower response rate than the original study, the result was unreliable.) To some, both inside and outside the field, the discovery signaled that psychology needed to improve its methods. Others challenged the methods of the replication effort itself.

In the media, the moment was labeled a crisis. Fishbach sees it differently: "I think it's just a lot of learning, and a lot of adjustment and development." Along with the rest of her colleagues, she's made changes. Today, for example, sample sizes are usually larger and calculated in advance of an experiment, "and not based on how many people we can easily get within the course of an academic quarter, which is what we used to do."

Fishbach thinks these improvements are important, especially because policy makers are looking to psychology for insights as they develop interventions. "If you are going to apply any of this knowledge, you'd better have high standards for what is replicable and what are the effects."

Fishbach knows firsthand that people want psychological guidance in their daily lives. She started watching TV on the treadmill after she learned that enjoyment predicts the likelihood of maintaining a workout regimen, even though fun isn't the main reason we go to the gym (see *A Spoonful of Sugar*, page 49).

She falls short of her goals all the time, she admits, but she's always trying. And when her motivation ebbs, her own research is there to point the way back.

their research in TED Talks, best-selling books, and the pages of the *New York Times*. Governments around the world began making policy decisions based on behavioral science.

Then came the reckoning. Simmering discussions within the field took on new urgency after the publication of a 2015 paper in *Science*. It found that, of 100 influential psychology studies published in 2008, about half failed replication. This didn't necessarily mean all of the original

CASE STUDIES

LIFE HACKS FROM AYELET FISHBACH'S RESEARCH

WAIT FOR IT ... WAIT FOR IT ...

If you've ever endured a 90-minute wait for a restaurant table, you know that anticipation isn't always a bad thing. It can make that waffle taste, somehow, all the more delicious. In a 2013 *Journal of Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes* study, Fishbach and former Chicago Booth postdoctoral scholar Xianchi Dai outlined several benefits of delayed gratification: the act of waiting not only makes us value something more, it also increases our patience and improves our decision making.

It's a well-known psychological phenomenon that many people prefer receiving \$10 now to \$15 later. In the battle of less now versus more later, less now tends to triumph even though it's financially irrational.

But what happens if you force people to delay making the choice between less now and more later? To test this notion, Fishbach and Dai divided their study participants into groups: The first group was told they would be entered into a lottery to win either \$50 in three days or \$55 in 23 days. The second could choose between the chance of winning \$50 in 30 days or \$55 in 50 days. The third group could choose between \$50 in 30 days or \$55 in 50 days, but they weren't allowed to indicate their decision for 27 days—at which point their situation was identical to the first group's.

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Forcing people to mull their choice upended the typical preference for less now, the pair found. In the first group, just 31 percent of participants opted for \$55 later over \$50 sooner. That number rose to 56 percent in the second group. In the third group, a whopping 86 percent made the ultimately prudent choice of more later. The longer wait didn't make people antsy—curiously, it actually increased their patience.

In a subsequent experiment involving a decision between a lottery for basic or fancier iPod models, Fishbach and Dai pinpointed the underlying mechanism: the longer we cool our jets, the more we tend to value the thing we're waiting for. So, patience, grasshopper—good things may come to those who wait.

I SAY IT'S SPINACH, AND I SAY THE HELL WITH IT!

Ah, the vegetable wars: you can cover broccoli with butter and cheese, serve it on the most enticing *Dora the Explorer* plate, or (if you're feeling especially devious) bake it into cookies—but the truth is, no matter what you do, most kids don't want to eat it.

It turns out that some of the problem may be how parents and marketers try to sell nutritious foods to kids. When it comes to healthy eating, you say it best when you say nothing at all, Fishbach and her coauthor Michal Maimaran discovered in a 2014 *Journal of Consumer Research* paper.

The duo conducted a study with 66 preschoolers and a whole lot of Wheat Thins. (In an experimental pretest, eight parents agreed this particular snack would be palatable to kids, and that kids would believe it was healthy.) The children were divided into three groups. Two groups heard a story about a girl named Tara who ate Wheat Thins before going out to play. In the first version of the story, Wheat Thins were presented as a snack that would make Tara strong. In the second, Wheat Thins were



described as “yummy.” In the third, control version, the children got no story or message about Wheat Thins whatsoever.

Then the children were invited to snack on the crackers. It turned out the story they’d heard had a significant impact on how much they ate. Those who heard that Wheat Thins would make Tara strong ate, on average, just three crackers. Those who heard the snack was yummy ate an average of seven—and those who heard nothing about the benefits of Wheat Thins ate the most of all, an average of nine crackers.

What’s going on here? Kids see right through instrumental messages about food, Fishbach and Maimaran determined in subsequent experiments. They figure that if you’re trying to push something, it must not be tasty. So if you’ve got a picky eater on your hands, present that broccoli and say nothing. Silence is golden.

HEAL THYSELF

When it comes to advice, it is truly better to give than to receive. That’s the conclusion of Fishbach’s 2018 paper

in *Psychological Science* with Lauren Eskreis-Winkler and Angela Duckworth. The researchers compared the motivational effect of giving versus receiving advice in several areas, including losing weight and saving money. Across these varied domains, people who gave advice experienced a greater boost in motivation than those on the receiving end.

In the first experiment included in the paper, middle school students were assigned to either give advice to younger students on how to stay motivated in school or receive motivational advice from a teacher. In the weeks before and following the experiment, the students were given access to a voluntary online program for studying vocabulary. The researchers

found that, in the weeks before the experiment, there was no difference in the amount of time students in the two groups spent studying vocabulary. But in the four weeks after, students



who had offered words of wisdom devoted an average of 38 percent more minutes a week to vocab than the advice receivers.

Then Fishbach and her coauthors expanded the research to other areas and populations. They recruited online study participants who were struggling to find a job. The woebegone job seekers were asked to write advice for another person in the same situation and to read guidance from a job-search website. Next, they were asked to rate which they found most motivating. A sizable majority—68 percent—said they got more spring in their step from advising another person. When this process was repeated with strivers in other areas (weight loss, money management, and temper control), the same pattern emerged again and again.



It comes down to confidence, the team found. The process of giving someone else a pep talk restores the mojo you lost while you were falling short of your goals, because it forces you to remember past successful behaviors and experiences.

THE MESSY MIDDLE

One o'clock at the office. Mile 1.5 of a three-mile run. Wednesday. There's nothing more meh-inspiring than the halfway point. And it isn't just our motivation that flags midway through an ef-

THERE'S NOTHING MORE MEH-INSPIRING THAN THE HALFWAY POINT.

fort—we also tend to relax our ethical standards, Fishbach and **Maferima Touré-Tillery**, PhD'13, found in a 2011 paper in the *Journal of Experimental Psychology*.

In a witty bit of experimental design, Fishbach and Touré-Tillery tested this theory of cutting corners by having study participants, well, cut corners. They asked 60 college students to cut out, in sequence, five identical shapes labeled one through five. Two research assistants, unaware of the study's premise, were asked to rate the quality of the participants' shape cutting based on how well they stayed within the lines. The sloppiest cutting, they determined, came right in the middle of the process, on shape three of five.

As part of the same study, Fishbach and Touré-Tillery conducted a similar test involving coin flips. Participants in that experiment were given a coin and told to flip it. The self-reported outcome of each of the 10 coin flips determined whether they had to proofread a long or short passage of text.

Much like in the corner-cutting test, participants got squidgy as the coin flips progressed. On flips one and two, the proportion of subjects claiming to receive the favorable outcome of the coin flip—that is, proofreading the short passage—hovered at about 50 percent. That's exactly what you'd expect, given



the equal probability of either outcome. However, by the sixth coin flip, an implausible 72 percent of participants claimed the coin toss told them to do the easier task. On the final flip, that number dipped back down to 59 percent.

So why do we tend to do our best, most conscientious work at the beginning and end of a project? It's because we unconsciously believe beginnings and endings are most reflective of our intentions and abilities, Fishbach concludes. Fortunately, we can trick ourselves into avoiding this semi-slump: you can create "short middles" by breaking big goals into smaller segments. Fishbach's research also suggests that we can motivate ourselves at the midpoint by focusing less on what we've already accomplished and more on what lies ahead. (Just one more section until you're done with this article.)

A SPOONFUL OF SUGAR

How much progress have you made on your New Year's resolutions? The answer to that question may depend on whether you're having fun along the way, according to a 2017 study in the *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin* by Fishbach and her former student Woolley.

Many of us set New Year's resolutions and other big goals because they provide long-term benefits: we exercise for our future health and save money for our financial security down the line. However, sticking to these plans gets tough precisely because the benefits are delayed. Losing weight in three months is all well and good, but Oreos taste delicious today.

Across several experiments, Woolley and Fishbach showed that, despite what we may think, what helps us persist in our goals isn't single-minded focus on the future. Rather, it's the presence of short-term rewards, such as enjoyment.

In one experiment that was part of the study, the researchers asked gym goers to rate from one to six how important it was that their workout be enjoyable (an immediate reward) and

how important it was that their workout be useful at keeping them in shape (a delayed reward). Then they observed how long people actually worked out, and crunched the numbers.

FIND WAYS TO NEST IMMEDIATE REWARDS WITHIN YOUR LONG-TERM GOAL PURSUITS.

On average, the participants rated the delayed reward of health as being more important than the immediate reward of enjoyment. However, only self-reported enjoyment significantly correlated with the amount of time they spent working out. They observed similar patterns in other areas, such as studying and healthy eating. Even though people were engaging in these activities with long-term goals in mind, their stick-to-itiveness depended on immediate rewards.

The takeaway? Find ways to nest immediate rewards within your long-term goal pursuits. If that means watching *Law & Order* on the treadmill, well, who are we to judge? ♦

GLIMPSES

WHEN WHAT YOU DO IS NO LONGER WHO YOU ARE

BY SUSIE ALLEN, AB'09

For some workers, especially those who were deeply devoted to their professions, retiring is a transition fraught with ambivalence, grief, and the fear of obsolescence—emotions that too often go ignored and undiscussed. That's the argument of **Michelle Pan-nor Silver's** (PhD'10) first book, *Retirement and Its Discontents: Why We Won't Stop Working, Even if We Can* (Columbia University Press, 2018).

The book draws on interviews with CEOs, doctors, and academics. These individuals talk about the search for meaning in the aftermath of careers that defined them. Silver also spoke with former homemakers and elite athletes—people who feel their retirement is as misunderstood as their labor was.

Silver, an assistant professor of sociology at the University of Toronto, says her book was inspired by the quantitative research she did as a PhD student at Harris Public Policy, analyzing survey data from health and retirement studies. "I always wanted to ask those data points questions and hear their stories," she says. (Silver hasn't abandoned quantitative research altogether and continues to study health economics, with a focus on elderly populations.)

Silver's book is focused on those with the financial means to retire. She knows that many Americans don't have that luxury but believes the experiences of this fortunate group offer important insights about ageism in a society where life expectancies are longer than ever before, and people aren't ready to be counted out after their 65th birthdays. This interview has been edited and condensed.

Why do you think it's important to be more candid about the challenges of retirement?

Retirement is a financial change, an emotional change, and a structural change. It's an everything change. It's enter-

ing into a phase of life that we don't talk about much in a realistic way.

As a society, we pay a lot of attention to early career transitions. And of course we should pay attention to that; it's important and difficult to make your way into the workforce. But we spend almost no time thinking about getting out of it.

Several of the people you interviewed had negative experiences with their retirement parties. Why is that? Should we do away with retirement parties altogether?

I hate to say no to parties. One should never give up the opportunity to celebrate and have fun. Some people can't retire early enough. So you can't take away their parties.

But you're right—some people really, really struggled with their parties. One in particular, Robert, an academic, told me that it felt like a funeral. He was sitting there listening to people talk about the work he had done, and everything was being said in the past tense. At a certain point, he had to just tune out. He started mentally working on an article that he was writing.

He was so frustrated by the experience. He realized, "This is not the end of me. I still have a lot more that I am going to do"—but there was an assumption that he was done. In a lot of ways, retirement is the opposite of a party for someone who identifies very closely with what they do professionally.

It seems like many people, even those who are excited to retire, struggle with the sudden lack of routine.

When every day becomes a potential Saturday or Sunday, it can be really confusing. The most extreme examples

were probably the CEOs I interviewed. Some of them had up to three different administrative assistants managing their schedules. They described this sense of, “Nobody’s planning anything for me, and so what is my worth?” They had gotten so used to thinking of their worth as based not only on their income but also on the fact that they needed all these secretaries.

You include the stories of people such as homemakers who don’t quite fit our cultural image of retirees. Why?

Precisely because they were nontraditional. The homemakers, for example, self-identified as being retired, yet they meet no economist’s definition of a retiree. But they defined themselves that way, and that gave me pause. We make assumptions that are different than the way people define themselves, and I’m not sure who’s wrong.

All the people in the book identified very strongly with the type of work they did, which is why I think their retirements were filled with discontent—because they had never experienced being adults without that. The homemakers were no exception. They were very clear about the fact that they had worked their whole adulthood, although they were not paid for their work.

Both homemakers and former CEOs missed their roles and lamented no longer being needed and no longer being able to wear that identifying marker. It left them feeling lonely in ways that were really similar.

How can we support friends, parents, and colleagues as they transition to retirement?

We can avoid imposing social norms that have infiltrated our experiences about age—so not saying, “Oh, you just had a big birthday. You must be planning for retirement,” or dropping hints about winding down.

Many, many people’s most creative, interesting work and highest levels of productivity come later in the life course, so making assumptions that people are not able to contribute—that’s something to avoid.

Instead, be open-minded and encourage the person—asking, “What’s next?” or “How are you going to pivot within your work?” Try not to view aging as essentially negative.

Keeping people engaged, productive, and active is helpful not just at an individual level but also for the sustainability of the health care system. When people are socially engaged and feel important, they tend to move more and tend to stay out of the hospital more.

What helps people who loved their jobs have a more positive transition to retirement?

I’ve done some work with physicians who have been on call for decades—woken up in the middle of the night and expected to immediately jump into that work role.

They go from giving 110 percent to zero when they retire. The lesson there is, try to start practicing not giving 110 percent all the time. Practice taking a real lunch. Just start with that.

If at all possible, try to develop hobbies earlier in adulthood, especially if you’re the kind of person who needs to be good at what you do. It can help to think back—earlier in your life, what kinds of things did you always want to do? And that’s when people start to remember, “Oh, yeah, I always wanted to learn art history,” or “I always wanted to use my hands and to try to do some kind of carpentry,” or whatever it is.

The bottom line is, take the skills that made you good at your work—whether it was being a good listener, or being a good researcher, whatever that skill set was—and try to apply it to yourself. Apply those skills to study what makes you happy and what you want to do. Investing even a fraction of the energy that you invest into your work into what you want to do next can be really helpful. ♦



Retirement doesn’t always live up to the blissful media image, says Michelle Pannor Silver, PhD’10.

Retirement is a financial change, an emotional change, and a structural change.



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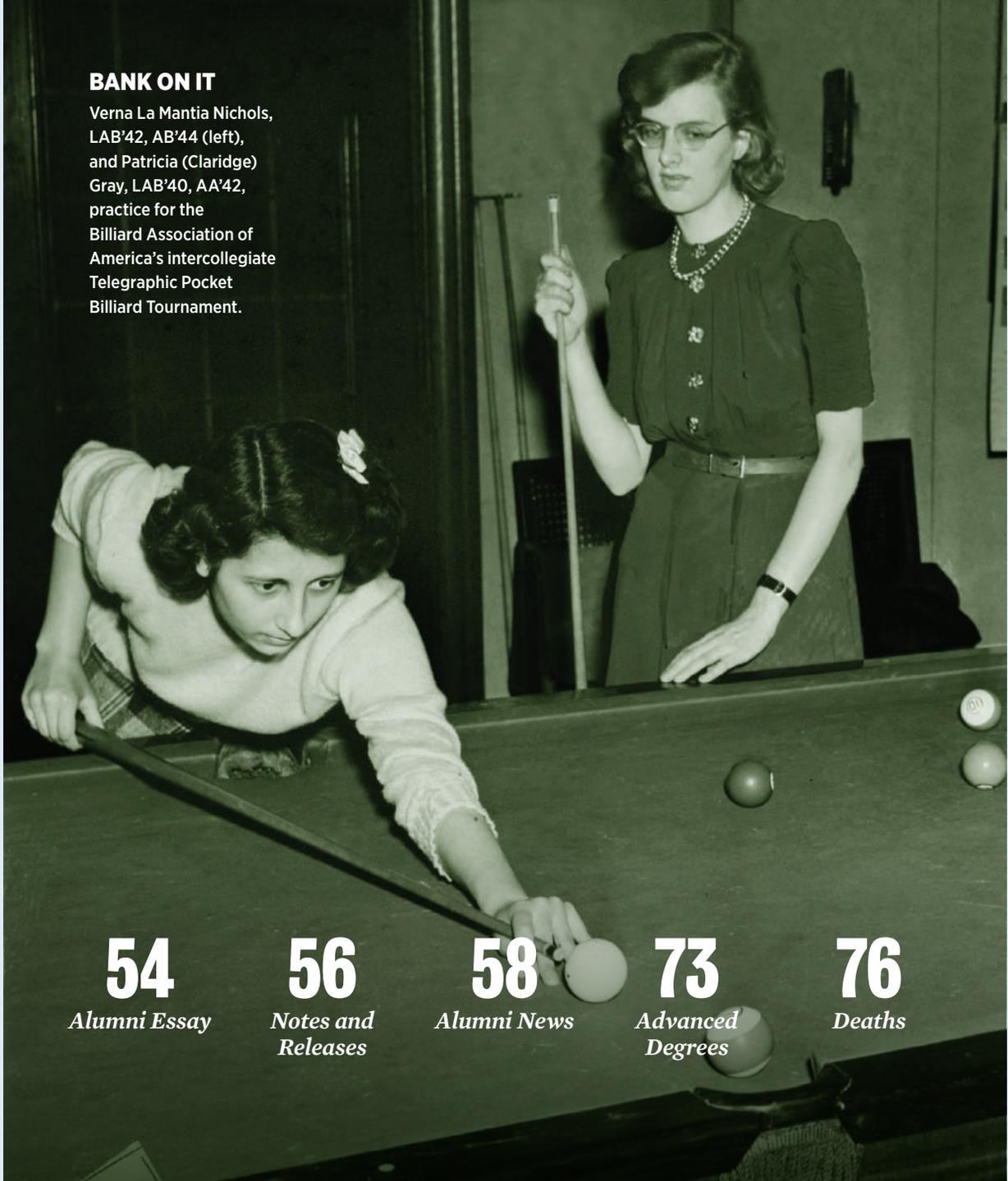
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PEER REVIEW

WHAT ALUMNI ARE THINKING AND DOING

BANK ON IT

Verna La Mantia Nichols, LAB'42, AB'44 (left), and Patricia (Claridge) Gray, LAB'40, AA'42, practice for the Billiard Association of America's intercollegiate Telegraphic Pocket Billiard Tournament.



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UP AND DOWN HALSTED STREET

The view from a CTA bus driver's seat took in the range of human experience—including the most heartbreaking.

BY BERNARD BRADY, AM'83, PHD'88

My years as a grad student in the Divinity School's ethics and society program in the mid-1980s were intellectually formative. The education was demanding and comprehensive. Yet for two summers during this time, I unexpectedly found myself in another "university" of Chicago. In search of a job where I could earn a bit more than my friends did stacking books in the Reg, I was hired as a CTA bus driver and thus enrolled in a street seminar on ethics and society. Halsted Street replaced Swift Hall.

I was assigned to the Limits Garage, or "barn," on North Clark Street and usually drove north-south routes. Then and now, Chicago is one of the most segregated cities in the country. Crossing a busy street or driving beneath a viaduct often brought me into a distinct neighborhood. Most of my fellow drivers were black, as were the passengers on my bus. I was a member of the majority community going to and coming from work, but a minority at work.

The other drivers often said, "Your job is to drive that bus up and down the street and bring it back to the barn." I got lost on Lower Wacker (too many turns, too many columns), and I got stuck on a curb on Michigan Avenue—all I could do was put the bus in reverse,

blindly hoping for the best. It seemed like I brought home a story after every shift. One night on Halsted, around 35th Street just past Wendt Furniture in the heart of Bridgeport, I saw a police car responding to a call. As I approached the intersection, police cars came from all four directions, targeting the corner so fast that they crashed into each other—a scene from *The Blues Brothers* played out in real time.

And there were heartbreaking moments. A passenger boarded and told me, "I'm going into detox. Right now, tonight." He said he was a Vietnam veteran. A few minutes later, our conversation was upped a notch. "They called us 'baby killers,'" he said. I mumbled some sort of response. "We didn't kill babies!" he said with some passion. "No, I know, you didn't kill babies," was all I could say.

"One time I was out on patrol with my partner," he continued. "We came across a kid in the field. We went up to him and my partner put his gun up to the kid's head—right to the side of his head. I said, 'Come on, Jim, put

the gun down.' He didn't. 'Jim, put the gun down.' He refused. 'Fucking Jim, put the goddamn gun down.' He didn't. I took out my gun and yelled at him. He didn't listen, so I shot him—dead." Those were the last words we exchanged that night. He got off a few minutes later, somewhere presumably by the detox center.

One late afternoon near Cabrini Green, a girl with a baby in her arms boarded and asked, "Does this bus go to Children's Hospital?" "I can drop you off about a block from the hospital," I told her. "This is my sister's baby," she said. I glanced over to see that she was young, perhaps 14, more likely 12. For the rest of the short ride, the girl was quiet, and so was the baby.

I told her when we got to Fullerton and pointed toward the hospital. As she got off, I realized the baby was wrapped up head to toe. The girl carried but did not cuddle the baby. To this day, I can still feel how deep my heart sank when I realized she was bringing her sister's dead baby to the hospital. What strength she had to do this, yet how young and vulnerable she was. In her voice and her posture, she seemed to reach out to me as I drove that crowded bus down the busy street. She too needed to be held, perhaps just with an affirming word, but that didn't occur to me until three blocks later.

There was a popular night club just a bit south of the Chicago River. One night as I approached it, there was

In her voice and her posture, she seemed to reach out to me as I drove that crowded bus down the busy street.



Illustration by Anna and Elena Balusso/Thespot

heavy traffic and police cars. People were in the street and all around the area. As the bus inched by, I saw a man's body on the sidewalk. I had missed what appeared to be a murder by a few minutes. I continued my drive south. A few hours later, around three in the morning, I passed the club again. The street was empty. On the sidewalk, under the streetlight, I could see the bloodstain and the chalk outline where the man's body once lay.

A few hours later, I drove back south and passed the club again. The sun was coming up. An old man was in front, hosing the blood and the

chalk from the sidewalk, removing all evidence of violence and grief. A few hours later, I drove north and passed the club again. The sidewalk was clean and dry.

During my last month on the job, on August 9, 1985, seven young people, aged 15 to 21, were driving from Joliet, Illinois, to a Bruce Springsteen concert at Soldier Field. Heading south on South Lake Shore Drive, the driver of the car suddenly changed lanes. A No. 6 Jeffery Express, a 36,000-pound articulated bus, collided with the car and drove over the top of it. All seven passengers were pronounced dead at the

scene and some 60 bus passengers were injured.

I had driven on the Drive with traffic weaving and bobbing from impulsive and excited drivers. I could have hit that car. The driver, a 25-year CTA veteran, was black. After the accident, he was charged with reckless homicide and two traffic violations, although many eyewitness reports at the scene said he was not at fault. Injured, he spent time in the hospital handcuffed to his bed. (The charges were later dropped.) To this day, I wonder if I would have been treated the same way.

I moved a lot of people up and down the street those summers—mostly people going about their daily lives without incident. Still, the U of Halsted Street taught me much, expanding my heart as much as Swift Hall expanded my mind. All those people on my buses had at least two things in common: everyone was like me and everyone was different from me in important ways. The first task of ethical reflection was for me to wrap my mind around the particulars of both. ♦

Bernard Brady, AM'83, PhD'88, is a professor of theology at the University of St. Thomas (Minnesota). He is the author of several books and articles on justice, love, human rights, and Catholic moral theology. He has high hopes that with the publication of this article, his family and friends will finally read something he has written.

NOTES

A SELECTION OF ALUMNI WHOSE NAMES ARE IN THE NEWS

GRASSROOTS TRIBUTE

The Van Vlissingen Prairie on Chicago's Southeast Side has been renamed in honor of Marian (Richardson) Byrnes, AM'50, the Chicago Park District announced in November. Byrnes, a Chicago Public Schools teacher and environmental activist who died in 2010, formed a committee in 1979 to prevent the Chicago Transit Authority from building a bus garage on the South Deering park site. The 135-acre Marian Byrnes Park commemorates Byrnes's grassroots work in the area, including her leadership of the Southeast Environmental Task Force.

NO MINIMAL ACHIEVEMENT

At the Kennedy Center Honors in December, composer **Philip Glass**, AB'56, was celebrated for his lifetime of achievement in the performing arts. "He can rightfully be described as one of our greatest modern composers," Paul Simon said in his tribute, and Kennedy Center chair **David M. Rubenstein**, JD'73, called Glass "a modern-day Mozart whose works across opera, symphony, chamber music, and film define contemporary music and simply transfix us." At the ceremony, pianist Jon Batiste paid homage by performing a solo from Glass's chamber composition *Glassworks* (1981).

MATERIAL DISCOVERY

Charles Kane, AB'85, shared the 2019 Breakthrough Prize in Fundamental Physics, which recognizes "transformative advances" in the field. Kane was cited for helping introduce "new ideas about topology and symmetry in physics, leading to the prediction of a new class of materials that conduct electricity only on their surface." The University of Pennsylvania physicist's research on these materials, known as topological insulators, is part of a long-term collaboration with colleague Eugene Mele, with whom he won the \$3 million award—the largest science prize in the world. According to the Breakthrough Prize Foundation, Kane and Mele's research has implications for quantum computing and energy-efficient electronics.



WHO WANTS TO KNOW?

Inquiring Nuns, a 1968 documentary produced by Kartemquin Films, was released theatrically for the first time this fall on its 50th anniversary. Directed by **Gordon M. Quinn**, AB'65 (Class of 1964), and **Gerald "Jerry" J. Temaner**, AB'57, the documentary follows two Adrian Dominican Sisters through Chicago as they ask people they meet, "Are you happy?" Funded by Chicago's Catholic Adult Education Center and inspired by the experimental French documentary *Chronicle of a Summer* (1960), the film has become a noted work of cinema verité documenting late 1960s social attitudes. With editing assistance from **Alfred R. Franklin**, EX'65, the film features minimalist organ music scored by **Philip Glass**, AB'56.

AN EINSTEIN FOR ASHTEKAR

In October **Abhay Ashtekar**, PhD'78, earned the American Physical Society's Einstein Prize for outstanding achievement in gravitational physics. Ashtekar, who directs Penn State's Institute for Gravitation and the Cosmos, was recognized "for numerous and seminal contributions to general relativity, including the theory of black holes, canonical quantum gravity, and quantum cosmology." Among those contributions, his reformulation of classical general relativity underlies the theory of space-time known as loop quantum gravity. As part of the biennial award, Ashtekar will deliver a special lecture on gravitational physics for the American Physical Society.

TWO NEW LEADERS

At Chicago's Spertus Institute for Jewish Learning and Leadership, **Dean P. Bell**, AB'89, was recently named president and CEO, while **Keren E. Fraiman**, AB'02, became dean and chief academic officer. Bell, a Spertus professor of history specializing in medieval and early modern Jewish

history, previously served as provost and vice president and led the Midwest Jewish Studies Association. Fraiman previously taught in Spertus's Jewish professional studies master's program. She now oversees all academic, professional, and public programs.

BOLD MOVIE

Unfinished at the time of his death and long caught in financial and legal limbo, Orson Welles's film *The Other Side of the Wind* reached its first audiences in the fall, thanks in part to **Filip J. Rymza**, EX'00, who coproduced the film's reconstruction and release. Rymza says he "made a lot of bold moves" to help finish the film, which retraces the last day of a director's life. He acquired rights to the film before securing a deal with Netflix, which gave it a limited theatrical release in November. *The Other Side of the Wind* is now streaming on the platform, along with two documentaries Rymza helped make about Welles's—and his own—project.

—Andrew Peart, AM'16, PhD'18

Photo courtesy Kartemquin Films

RELEASES

ALUMNI BOOKS, FILMS, AND RECORDINGS

MANUFACTURED INSECURITY: MOBILE HOME PARKS AND AMERICANS' TENUOUS RIGHT TO PLACE

By Esther Sullivan, AB'04; University of California Press, 2018

For US mobile home residents, the land-lease system known as divided-asset ownership—most own their homes but rent the land beneath it—makes housing affordable but precarious, with evictions frequent due to property redevelopment. In a nation where 18 million people live in these homes, argues **Esther Sullivan**, assistant professor of sociology at the University of Colorado Denver, their stories reflect how a significant portion of America's poor struggle to survive. Based on interviews with informants in Florida and Texas, where she took up mobile home residency during her fieldwork, Sullivan's ethnography focuses on the people facing eviction and the nature of their losses.

THE WATER DIVINER AND OTHER STORIES

By Ruvanee Pietersz Vilhauer, AM'94, PhD'02; University of Iowa Press, 2018

In this collection's title story, a widowed grandmother living in the United States is torn between a televangelist's apocalyptic vision and the potential companionship of a man in her native Sri Lanka. **Ruvanee Pietersz Vilhauer**, clinical associate professor of psychology at New York University, pursues this theme in her stories about Sri Lankan immigrants and their children, whose lives often pull them back toward the old world.

MY BUTCH CAREER: A MEMOIR

By Esther Newton, AM'64, PhD'68; Duke University Press, 2018

"What does it mean to have a career, and why did I want one?" asks **Esther Newton**, retired Purchase College anthropologist and University of Michigan professor of women's studies and American culture. Her memoir recounts the first half of her life, from rejecting "compulsory girlhood" in the 1950s to helping make gay and lesbian studies a field in the 1980s.

Forging that academic career was no less difficult than claiming a queer identity, and just as essential to resolving a "discordant sense of self," which Newton channeled in an influential UChicago dissertation on drag queens.

MANAGING COUNTRY RISK IN AN AGE OF GLOBALIZATION: A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO OVERCOMING CHALLENGES IN A COMPLEX WORLD

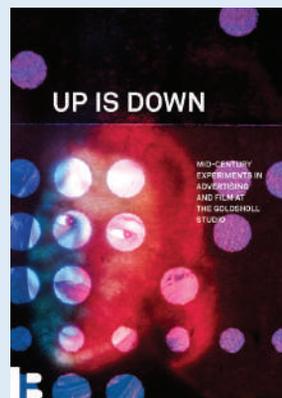
By Michel Henry Bouchet; Charles A. Fishkin, AB'82; and Amaury Goguel; Palgrave Macmillan, 2018

Whether you are an international investor or simply a private citizen participating in the global economy, your finances are affected by the risk that political and economic turmoil will destabilize a particular country's savings and debt obligations. This guide to the challenges of country risk, coauthored by **Charles A. Fishkin**, an adjunct professor of financial engineering at the Bernard M. Baruch College of the City University of New York, explains how the problem is expanding into new dimensions, such as cybersecurity, and how best to mitigate its effects.

A LIGHT IN DARK TIMES: THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH AND ITS UNIVERSITY IN EXILE

By Judith Friedlander, AB'66, AM'69, PhD'73; Columbia University Press, 2019

In 1933, when New School for Social Research founder and president Alvin Johnson established the school's University in Exile, his efforts to provide a safe haven for European refugee scholars won an ally in UChicago president Robert Maynard Hutchins. Links between the two institutions surface throughout this history of the New School by **Judith Friedlander**, professor emerita of anthropology at Hunter College and former dean of the New School's Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science. Marking the school's centenary, her account highlights scholars who taught there and at UChicago, including Jacob Marschak, Leo Strauss, and Hannah Arendt.



UP IS DOWN: MID-CENTURY EXPERIMENTS IN ADVERTISING AND FILM AT THE GOLDSHOLL STUDIO

Edited by Amy Beste and Corinne Granof, PhD'95; Block Museum of Art, Northwestern University, 2018

This exhibition catalog features nine essays on the postwar Chicago firm Goldsholl Design Associates, whose husband-and-wife founders, Morton and Millie Goldsholl, used Bauhaus aesthetics to create "total design" brand identities for such corporate clients as Revlon, 7-Up, and Motorola. It showcases the Goldsholls' work in print, moving images, packaging, and trademarks, and includes an essay by exhibition cocurator **Corinne Granof** on Millie Goldsholl's contributions to 20th-century design and filmmaking.

ART PAUL OF PLAYBOY: THE MAN BEHIND THE BUNNY

Directed by Jennifer Hou Kwong (Jian Ping), CER'07, CER'11; MoraQuest Productions, 2018

"I took the job because it was an opportunity to form the look and feeling of a magazine from its beginning," said the late Art Paul, *Playboy's* founding art director from 1953 until 1982. In her feature-length directorial debut, writer and teacher **Jennifer Hou Kwong** documents how Paul took that opportunity and transformed the visual culture of American magazine publishing.

—*Andrew Peart, AM'16, PhD'18*

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DEATHS

TRUSTEE

John H. Bryan Jr., trustee emeritus, died October 1 in Chicago. He was 81. Starting out in his family's Mississippi-based meatpacking company, Bryan led the racial integration of its workforce before arranging the company's sale to Consolidated Foods (later Sara Lee), where he was chairman and chief executive from 1975 until his retirement in 2001. Elected to UChicago's Board of Trustees in 1986, he became a life trustee in 2006 and trustee emeritus in 2007. A philanthropic supporter of Chicago's Orchestra Hall and Civic Opera House, he also chaired the Art Institute of Chicago's board of trustees and the nonprofit corporation that developed Millennium Park. He is survived by his wife, Neville; two daughters; two sons; a sister; a brother; 13 grandchildren; and a great-grandson.

FACULTY AND STAFF

Leon M. Lederman, the Frank L. Sulzberger Professor Emeritus of Physics, died October 3 in Rexburg, ID. He was 96. A World War II US Army veteran, Lederman earned his doctorate in physics at Columbia University in 1951 and taught there until 1979, when he became director of Fermilab. In 1962 he and two Columbia colleagues discovered a new type of subatomic particle, the muon neutrino, which helped establish the standard model of particle physics, work for which they received the 1988 Nobel Prize in Physics. At Fermilab Lederman led the team that discovered another elementary particle, the bottom quark, and oversaw construction of the Tevatron, for decades the world's highest-energy particle collider. Joining UChicago's physics faculty in 1989, he advocated for science education and cowrote *The God Particle: If the Universe Is the Answer, What Is the Question?* (1993). Survivors include his wife, Ellen; two daughters; a son; and five grandchildren.

S. Courtenay Wright, professor emeritus of physics and the Enrico Fermi Institute, died November 22 in Chicago. He was 95. As a Royal Navy radar officer, Wright was among the first to know about the impending launch of the D-Day invasion. After World War II he studied nuclear physics under J. Robert Oppenheimer at the University of California, Berkeley, and was recruited by Enrico Fermi to join UChicago's physics department in 1949. He taught there for more than four decades while conducting particle accelerator research on proton structure, quark structure function, and muon decay. A political activist, he worked with the JASON group of scientific experts to advise the US government against using nuclear weapons in the Vietnam War. He is survived by his wife, **Sara Paretsky**, AM'69, MBA'77, PhD'77; three sons, including **Timothy Wright**, LAB'69, and **Philip W. Wright**, LAB'73; and a grandchild.

Smilja Jakovcic Rabinowitz, retired research associate professor, died October 10 in Chicago. She was 92. A native of Croatia, Jakovcic Rabinowitz taught at Northwestern University before moving to UChicago in 1966 as a research fellow studying mitochondrial development in rats and yeast. She later joined the cardiopulmonary laboratory led by her husband, Murray Rabinowitz, the Louis Block Professor of Medicine and Biochemistry, where they studied cardiac hypertrophy and mitochondrial biogenesis. She mentored many graduate students and research fellows before retiring in 1999. Her husband died in 1983. She is survived by extended family.

Riccardo Levi-Setti, professor emeritus of physics and the Enrico Fermi Institute, died November 8 in Chicago. He was 91. A Holocaust survivor and Italian resistance fighter, Levi-Setti came to UChicago as a research associate in 1956 and led a four-decade career at the University. Specializing in particle physics, he discovered the first hyperons and heavy mesons and studied cosmic rays. From 1992 to 1998 he directed the Enrico Fermi Institute. An optics expert and fossil collector, he developed a scanning transmission ion microscope to image biological specimens and wrote three books about trilobites. He is survived by his wife, **Nika Semkoff Levi-Setti**, LAB'70, MST'84; two sons, including **Matteo G. Levi-Setti**, AB'90, MD'96; and two grandchildren.

Leslie J. DeGroot, professor emeritus of medicine and radiology, died October 23 in South Dartmouth, MA. He was 90. A leading endocrinologist who specialized in thyroid diseases, DeGroot joined UChicago's faculty in 1968 to direct his own research program, investigating thyroid hormone resistance syndrome, thyroid cancer, and autoimmune thyroid disease. UChicago Medicine's longtime chief of endocrinology, he served as the American Thyroid Association's president in 1973, published the medical textbooks *Endocrinology* (1979) and *The Thyroid and Its Diseases* (1984), and received many honors. In 2005 he joined Brown University and in 2008 helped found the University of Rhode Island's Institute for Immunology and Informatics. He is survived by his wife, Helen; four daughters, **Anne S. DeGroot**, LAB'73, MD'83, **Katie DeGroot**, LAB'73, **Elyse Donner DeGroot**, LAB'75, and **Jessica O. DeGroot**, LAB'79; a son, **Henry DeGroot III**, LAB'77, AB'82, MD'87; and 11 grandchildren.

Willard F. Jabusch, former chaplain and director of Calvert House, of Skokie, IL, died December 8. He was 88. A Catholic priest in the Archdiocese of Chicago, Jabusch earned a doctorate in rhetoric and taught at University of St. Mary of the Lake's Mundelein Seminary for more than 20 years before joining Calvert House, where he served UChicago's Catholic community from 1990 to 2001. He returned to Calvert House as interim chaplain and director in 2005. A composer of religious music and author of books on Catholic

worship, he published several collections of his hymns and wrote *The Spoken Christ: Reading and Preaching the Transforming Word* (1990). He is survived by a sister.

Joel Kraemer, the John Henry Barrows Professor Emeritus in the Divinity School, died October 11 in Chicago. He was 85. A scholar of Jewish and Islamic thought and literature, Kraemer taught at Yale University and Tel Aviv University before joining the Divinity School in 1993. He also held appointments in the John U. Nef Committee on Social Thought, the Committee on Jewish Studies, and the Center for Middle Eastern Studies. An expert on classical antiquity's influence on the medieval Jewish and Islamic worlds, Kraemer wrote *Maimonides: The Life and World of One of Civilization's Greatest Minds* (2008) and researched Judeo-Arabic women's manuscripts from the Cairo genizah. He is survived by his wife, Aviva; three daughters; and nine grandchildren.

Arunas L. Liulevicius, AB'54, SM'57, PhD'60, professor emeritus of mathematics, died December 21 in Knoxville, TN. He was 84. A Lithuanian refugee during and after World War II, Liulevicius lived in displaced person camps in Germany before emigrating to the United States in 1949. After earning a doctorate in algebraic topology, he became a member of the UChicago mathematics faculty in 1963. He twice earned the Quantrell Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching, and he wrote and edited several research volumes, including *Algebraic Topology* (1971). An advocate for Lithuania's independence from the Soviet Union, he coedited *The Gift of Vilnius: A Photographic Document in Defense of Freedom* (1991). He is survived by his wife, **Ausrele J. Liulevicius**, AM'71, CER'04; two sons, **Vejas Gabriel Liulevicius**, LAB'84, AB'88, and **Gytis Liulevicius**, LAB'86; a sister; and three grandchildren.

Joan Merlin Palmer, SB'63, AM'82, died September 3 in Chicago. She was 75. Palmer worked at UChicago for more than a decade as an inorganic chemist and researched transition metal complexes. She later became a social worker and provided clinical social services at UChicago Medicine and other organizations. She was on the UChicago School of Social Service Administration's adjunct faculty for more than two decades. She is survived by her husband, **Patrick E. Palmer**, SB'63, professor emeritus of astronomy and astrophysics and the College; a daughter; two sons, **Aidan Palmer**, LAB'92, and **David E. Palmer**, LAB'98; a sister; and six grandchildren.

Anthony "Tony" Montag, clinical professor of pathology and associate dean for admissions at UChicago Medicine, died of prostate cancer November 9 in Chicago. He was 64. A member of the faculty since 1985, Montag treated patients with bone, soft tissue, and gynecological tumors and did research on metastasis and the expression of steroid receptors in bone and soft tissue tumors. He

was recognized as a fellow and clinical peer by the Pritzker School of Medicine's Academy of Distinguished Medical Educators and received Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Medical Society's teaching award. He is survived by his wife, **Katherine L. Griem**, LAB'74; a daughter, **Caroline Montag**, LAB'13; two sons, **Hugh Montag**, LAB'07, and **William Montag**, LAB'09; a sister; and three brothers. **Eric Lundstedt**, chief advancement officer of Chicago Booth, of Wilmette, IL, died of gall bladder cancer November 4. He was 49. Lundstedt worked in alumni relations and development at the University of Denver's Sturm College of Law, Stanford Law School, and Northwestern University's Kellogg School of Management, among other institutions, and served as UChicago Law School's associate dean for external affairs before joining Chicago Booth as interim associate dean of advancement in 2016. Later named associate dean and then chief advancement officer, he oversaw the merger of Chicago Booth's alumni relations and development departments and led the school's fundraising. He is survived by his wife, Marya; a daughter; two sons; his parents; a sister; and a brother.

1940s

Augusta "Gus" (Gudas) Bloom, AB'40, of Evanston, IL, died February 27, 2018. She was 98. A librarian before and after raising her family, Bloom worked at the former Chicago Public Library main branch, Kennedy-King College Library, and the US Environmental Protection Agency's Chicago regional office library. Her husband, Charles G. Bloom, AM'63, died in 1987. She is survived by a daughter, **Elizabeth G. Albert**, MAT'80, AM'84; a son; and two grandchildren.

Constance Sutton, PhB'46, AM'54, died August 23 in New York City. She was 92. Associate professor emerita of anthropology at New York University and the first woman to chair the department at the school's former University Heights campus, Sutton was a scholar of Afro-Caribbean culture who worked as an assistant to Margaret Mead and later studied sugarcane workers and the labor movement in Barbados, gender and power in the Caribbean and West Africa, and transnational migration. A feminist activist, she helped develop the International Women's Anthropology Conference in the 1980s. Her second husband, Samuel Sutton, PhD'55, died in 1986. She is survived by her husband, Antonio Lauria; a son, **David E. Sutton**, AB'85, AM'88, PhD'95; a sister; and two grandchildren.

Alice James, AM'47, of Chicago, died December 10, 2017. She was 98. James was a social worker for the Juvenile Protective Association and Children's Home and Aid Society, where she twice served as acting director. A volunteer docent captain at the Oriental Institute, she was a longtime board member of the Hyde Park Neighborhood Club.

Sara Prince Anastaplo, AM'49, died January 15, 2018. She was 91. Anastaplo was a fact-checker for the television show *College Bowl*, worked for the American School of

Correspondence, and coordinated the University of Chicago Directory. Her husband, George Anastaplo, AB'48, JD'51, PhD'64, died in 2014. She is survived by three daughters, **Helen Scharbach Newlin**, LAB'67, JD'75, CER'02, **Miriam I. Redleaf**, LAB'73, MD'87, and **Theodora M. Anastaplo**, LAB'81, AM'88; a son, **George M. D. Anastaplo**, LAB'71; three siblings; eight grandchildren, including **Rebecca S. Wollenberg**, LAB'96, AB'02, PhD'15, **Lucinda A. Scharbach**, LAB'98, AB'02, **Peter Scharbach**, LAB'01, **Isaac Redleaf**, LAB'04, **Zenebesh Redleaf**, LAB'06; **Sahai A. Redleaf**, LAB'07, and **Hanna Redleaf**, LAB'09; and three great-grandchildren.

Robert A. Plane, SM'49, PhD'51, died August 6 in Albuquerque, NM. He was 90. An inorganic chemist, Plane taught for more than two decades at Cornell University, where he and colleague Michell Sienko wrote *Chemistry* (1957), once the world's most widely used college chemistry textbook. After serving as Cornell's provost, he was president first of Clarkson University (1974–85) and then of Wells College (1991–95). His first wife, Georgia Ames Plane, EX'50, died in 1961. He is survived by his wife, Mary; three daughters; a son; a sister; seven grandchildren; and seven great-grandchildren.

Nancy Grace Roman, PhD'49, died December 26 in Germantown, MD. She was 93. The first woman on UChicago's astronomy faculty, Roman left to work in radio astronomy at the US Naval Research Laboratory and in 1959 became chief of NASA's newly established astronomy program, which she built and led for the next two decades. Overseeing plans for the Hubble Telescope, she laid groundwork for what would become the first large optical telescope in space. Known as "mother of Hubble," she was recognized with a Federal Women's Award and a NASA astrophysics fellowship in her name, among other honors.

James F. Short Jr., AM'49, PhD'51, died May 13 in Pullman, WA. He was 93. Short was professor emeritus of sociology at Washington State University, where he taught from 1951 until his retirement in 1997. He directed the Youth Studies Project, an influential field study of Chicago street gangs; codirected research for the US National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence; and was founding director of Washington State University's Social and Economic Sciences Research Center. He is survived by a daughter, a son, two brothers, two grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

1950s

Frederick Gale White, JD'51, died July 25 in Cedar Falls, IA. He was 91. A cryptographic technician in the US Army Air Corps during World War II, White spent his 60-year career practicing law in northeast Iowa, where he served as a trial attorney and as Black Hawk County's assistant attorney. He helped found Iowa Legal Aid and was a member of the Iowa Academy of Trial Lawyers and the Iowa Board of Bar Examiners. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, and a daughter.

Sylvia Knauss Klein, LAB'48, AB'52, died February 24, 2018, in Washington, DC. She was 85. A devoted wife and mother, Klein had a passion for studying history and philosophy. Her husband, John J. Klein, AM'52, PhD'55, died in 2008. She is survived by her daughter, **Leslie Funk**, AB'78, and two granddaughters. **Halliman H. Winsborough**, AB'52, AM'59, PhD'61, of Madison, WI, died September 5. He was 86. Winsborough was the Emma Welsch Conway-Bascom Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where he taught for more than three decades. A demographer with computing expertise, he directed the school's Center for Demography and Ecology, expanding it into the Social Science Computing Cooperative. He is survived by his wife, **Shirley Hale Winsborough**, AB'58, and a son.

Robert Smith Bader, PhD'54, died August 4 in Burlington, KS. He was 93. A World War II US Navy veteran, Bader taught at the University of Florida and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign before becoming professor of biology and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Missouri-St. Louis. Author of *The Great Kansas Bond Scandal* (1984) and other books on Kansas history, he later taught history at universities in the state. He is survived by his wife, Myra; four sons; a sister; nine grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren.

Robert S. Lerner, AB'54, MBA'56, died in August in Helsinki. He was 85. Formerly a stockbroker for Dean Witter & Co. and administrator of Roosevelt Memorial Hospital, Lerner traded commodities at the Chicago Board of Trade and stock index futures at the Sydney Futures Exchange. He is survived by his wife, Hannele Cobb; two daughters; a son, **Richard D. Lerner**, AB'80; and three grandchildren.

Wallace "Wally" G. Lonergan, MBA'55, PhD'60, died August 27 in Caldwell, ID. He was 90. A Korean War US Army veteran, Lonergan taught in the University's Graduate School of Business and directed its industrial relations/human resources center before joining the College of Idaho, where he was professor of business management and economics from 1987 to 2013. Ordained an Episcopal priest in 1997, he served a Caldwell congregation until 2015. Survivors include his wife, Luise Eadie; a son, **Steven Lonergan**, LAB'72; three stepsons; and six grandchildren.

Joan Yvette (Semblly) Harris, AM'56, died August 21 in Laurel, MD. She was 85. After working at the Children's Service Society of Wisconsin and the Travelers Aid Society of Baltimore, Harris joined Baltimore City Public Schools and from 1977 to 1992 was the administrator in charge of its School Social Work Service. She later served on the National Association of Social Workers' Commission on Education and the Maryland Health Resources Planning Commission. She is survived by a daughter, a son, two sisters, a brother, and three grandchildren. **Laszlo F. Biritz**, PhD'58, of Vienna, died May 17. He was 91. Biritz left his native Hungary after World War II to study chemical

engineering in Allied-occupied Austria. After emigrating to the United States in 1951 and earning his doctorate in chemistry, he worked for Borg-Warner's Marbon Chemical division in Amsterdam and later became director of industrial technology for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in Vienna. He is survived by his wife, Sigrid; a daughter; two sons; and four grandchildren.

M. Edward Davis Jr., LAB'53, AB'59, MBA'59, died April 9 in Indianapolis. He was 80. Davis worked for most of his career at the commercial printing company RR Donnelly, later joining the United Way of Chicago as a fundraiser. He is survived by his wife, Jane; a daughter; and three sons.

Alan B. Anderson, DB'59, AM'66, PhD'75, died September 3 in Bowling Green, KY. He was 83. Anderson taught at the UChicago Divinity School, Wilberforce University, and the University of North Carolina at Greensboro before becoming head of Western Kentucky University's philosophy and religion department in 1985, where he remained for 27 years. A civil rights activist, he cowrote *Confronting the Color Line: The Broken Promise of the Civil Rights Movement in Chicago* (1986). He is survived by his wife, Denise; two daughters; and four grandchildren.

James Gordon Emerson Jr., PhD'59, of San Francisco, died September 12. He was 92. A Presbyterian minister, Emerson served as general director of New York City's Community Service Society and senior pastor at Denver's Central Presbyterian Church before leading San Francisco's Calvary Presbyterian Church from 1979 to 1989. He then served as a missionary in India, Taiwan, China, Korea, Thailand, and Indonesia. He is survived by a daughter, two sons, eight grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

1960s

Kenneth Lance Haddix, AB'61, died January 13, 2018, in Syracuse, NY. He was 78. Recipient of the College's Howell Murray Alumni Association Award for his contributions to campus life, Haddix earned a JD and worked in loan and real estate law at Chicago's American National Bank before he was appointed the Illinois Racing Board's state director of mutuels in 1973. He served on the Illinois ACLU's board of directors and appeared before the US Supreme Court in a 1979 case involving political ballot access. He is survived by his wife, Madelynn; two sons; and two grandchildren.

Barbara J. Hillman, AB'63, JD'66, died June 5 in Chicago. She was 75. A labor lawyer and civil rights activist, Hillman joined the Chicago firm Cornfield and Feldman in the mid-1960s and became partner in 1971. She helped organize tenant unions during the Chicago Freedom Movement, represented the nonprofit Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime, and served as chief counsel in contract negotiations for the American Guild of Musical Artists.

Peter A. McCarron, MBA'64, of St. Paul, MN, died September 9. He was 82. A onetime first

lieutenant in the US Army Corps of Engineers, McCarron spent nearly four decades as a research and development chemist in 3M Company's new product development, new business acquisitions, and information technology divisions. He is survived by his wife, Margaret; two daughters; a son; a sister; two brothers; and 11 grandchildren.

Richard Elden, MBA'66, died June 27 in Chicago. He was 84. A former Chicago business reporter who became an investment analyst for brokerage and investment bank A. G. Becker & Co., Elden founded Grosvenor Partners, now GCM Grosvenor, in 1971. He led the hedge fund management firm until 2005. He was later a principal in Lakeview Investment Manager, a fund focused on activist investors. He is survived by his wife, **Gail M. Elden**, LAB'51, AM'73; a daughter; a son, **Thomas Elden**, AB'86; and a sister, **Joan (Elden) Feitler**, AM'55.

Melvin "Mel" M. Shields, AB'67, MAT'69, died September 21 in Reno, NV. He was 73. After a stint as a Chicago-area high school teacher, Shields moved to Reno and taught English at two local high schools during his three-decade career. In his sideline as an entertainment writer, he covered Nevada casino shows for *Variety* and the *Sacramento Bee*. He is survived by a brother.

Nancy Patricia Kelly, AB'69, died September 24 in Oakland, CA. She was 71. A lawyer and social justice activist, Kelly worked as an administrative law judge for the State of California. She is survived by two sisters.

1970s

John Iversen, AB'71, died of a stroke October 1 in Berkeley, CA. He was 69. Active in anti-Vietnam War demonstrations at UChicago, Iversen, who was a member of the Bois Forte Band of Chippewa, worked with the United Farm Workers in Madison, WI, before participating in the 1973 Wounded Knee incident. He later became an HIV/AIDS rights activist in the San Francisco Bay Area, helping found ACT UP/East Bay and the Berkeley Needle Exchange. He is survived by a brother and his mother.

Elizabeth Lamb Wegener, AM'72, of Madison, WI, died May 20. She was 97. Wegener taught for two decades at Walter Scott Elementary School in Chicago's Woodlawn neighborhood and for a time at the University of Chicago Laboratory Schools. She was a member of the Hyde Park Neighborhood Club and the League of Women Voters. Her husband, Charles W. Wegener, AB'42, PhD'50, the Howard L. Willet Professor Emeritus in the College, died in 2002. She is survived by three daughters, **Paula C. Gowans**, LAB'65, AM'89, **Julie J. Schiller**, LAB'68, and **Amy W. Noble**, LAB'73; and three grandchildren.

Mary Rose Shaughnessy, PhD'73, of Chicago, died January 22, 2018. She was 86. Shaughnessy was a member of the Sisters of the Holy Cross and taught at St. Mary's College before she left the congregation to earn her doctorate in English. In 1968 she joined Chicago State University's English faculty, where

she taught for nearly three decades. An artist with a degree in interior design, she practiced ceramics and painting in retirement. She is survived by two sisters.

Sean R. O'Brien, MD'75, died September 10 in Catonsville, MD. He was 68. After a residency at the University of Maryland Medical Center and a fellowship at DC Children's Hospital (later renamed Children's National Health System), O'Brien spent his career in Baltimore as a pediatric and adult allergist and immunologist. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics and of the American Academy of Allergy and Immunology. He is survived by his wife, **Eileen Day O'Brien**, AM'73; and a daughter.

Anjani K. Sinha, PhD'79, of Delhi, India, died October 18. He was 83. Sinha taught English literature and researched English language teaching in India before earning his doctorate in linguistics. Returning to India, he taught at Osmania University and in 1980 joined the University of Delhi's linguistics faculty, where he retired as chair in 2000. An expert in both theoretical linguistics and English language pedagogy, he published three books in retirement, including *Empowering Communication Skills* (2015). He is survived by his wife, **Usha Kiran Sinha**, AM'78; a son; and two grandchildren.

1980s

Anne Coventry Bell, AM'87, of Ithaca, NY, died of ovarian cancer September 8. She was 68. A former librarian at the University of Chicago Laboratory Schools, Bell later worked for two decades as a librarian at Ithaca High School. She is survived by her wife, Elisabeth Jude Lindsay; a daughter; a son, **Joshua Garbarino**, LAB'95; two sisters; and a brother.

1990s

Jon A. Aldecoa Olaneta, MBA'98, of Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain, died of a sudden illness October 2. He was 60. An expert in pension fund management, Aldecoa was for more than a decade chief executive officer of Elkarkidetzta, a Spanish welfare and retirement savings institution known as an EPSV (Organization for Voluntary Social Provisions). After earning his MBA, he was appointed technical secretary of Basque Country Federation EPSV, later becoming chief executive of the pensions consultancy Novaster Investments EAFI and an advocate for socially responsible investing. He is survived by a daughter, two sons, and a brother.

Joel L. Heilprin, MBA'98, of Cambridge, MA, died August 7. He was 51. A certified public accountant, Heilprin worked in private equity and corporate finance at Fremont Group, Juno Investments, and 59th Street Partners, where he was founder and managing director. A research and teaching fellow at Harvard Business School, he was an instructor at the Illinois Institute of Technology's Stuart School of Business and the New York Institute of Finance. He is survived by his mother and sister.

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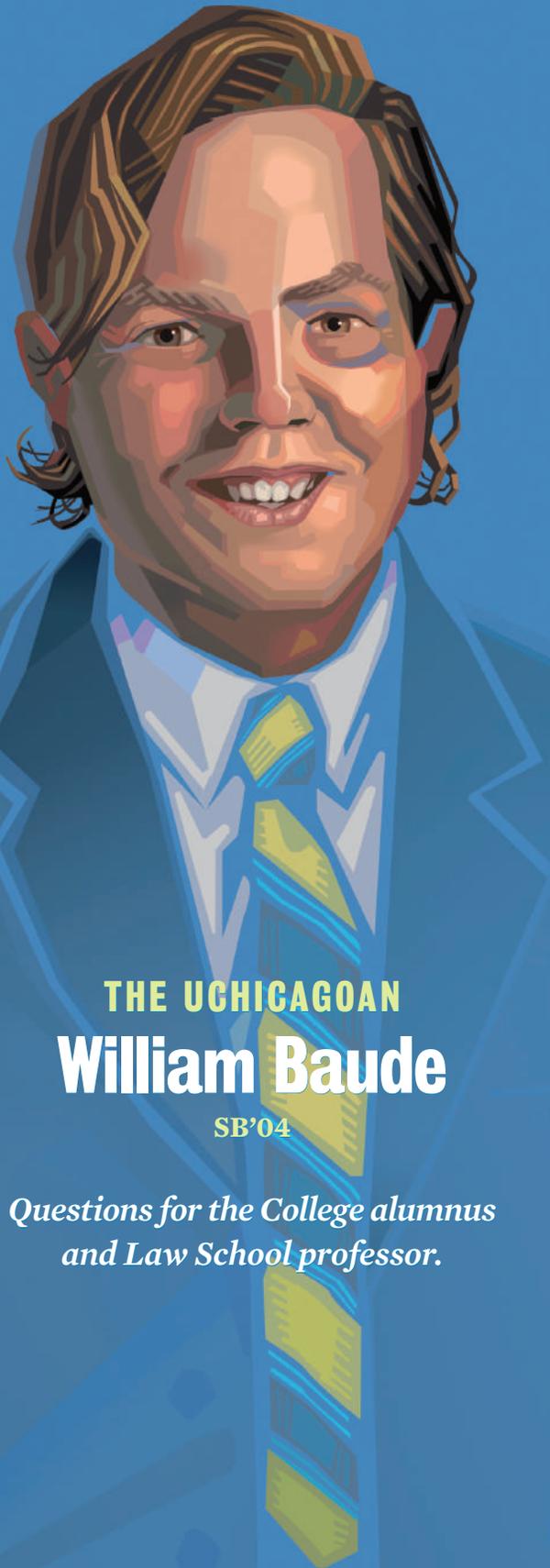
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THE UCHICAGOAN
William Baude

SB'04

*Questions for the College alumnus
and Law School professor.*

What would you want to be doing if not teaching?

The boring answer, which is probably the true one, is that I would return to being a practicing lawyer, but the fantasy answer is that I would try to find some way of turning my obsessive habit of writing Yelp reviews into a job.

What book, work, or idea do you relish teaching?

The Constitution of the United States. Almost all of constitutional law is taught in law school through the lens of interpretations—decisions by the Supreme Court or other government institutions. But on the very first day of my class, we read only the Constitution itself, in its entirety. And every year the students find things that are obscured to those who read only interpretations.

What book changed your life?

In college, I got the sense that I was a little clueless about various social niceties and for some reason decided to solve this problem by reading *Miss Manners' Guide to Excruciatingly Correct Behavior*. The results were life changing. Not so much because I learned how to address an ambassador or use an oyster fork, but because Miss Manners actually contains deep principles for human relationships: that sometimes giving less of an explanation is kinder than giving more; that you can be polite without being a pushover; and—most importantly—that the rules of etiquette are separate from any kind of moral approval of the people to whom we are polite. This is what makes society possible in a world of political and moral disagreement.

Oh, and Miss Manners gives surprisingly good romantic advice too!

What's your least useful talent?

Reciting "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" from memory.

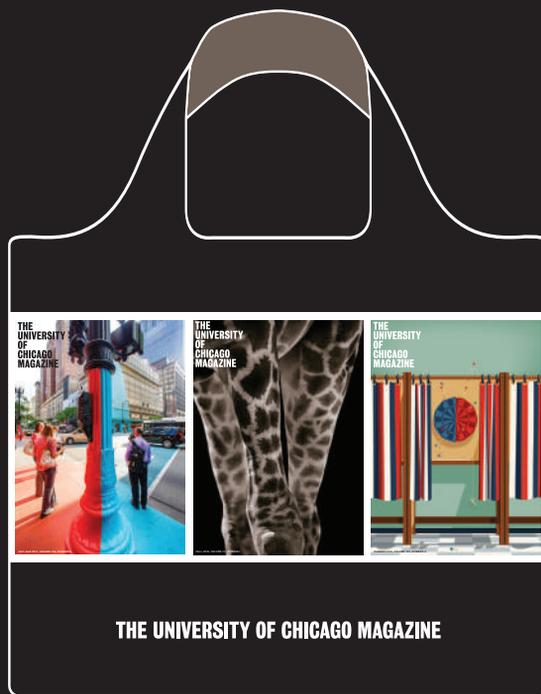
What advice would you give to a brand-new Maroon?

The same advice I was lucky enough to get from a first-year professor. Keep a list of every book you read starting now. You'll treasure it (814 books) later.



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