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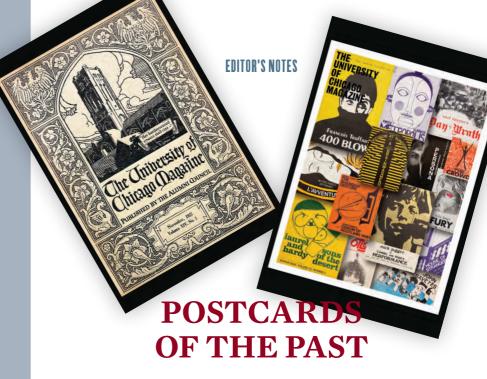
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BY LAURA DEMANSKI, AM'94

n a quote I ran across 30 years ago and never forgot, the poet Howard Moss wrote, "Memory, the key to everything, brings with it nostalgia, which must be outgrown." His words came to mind again while we worked on this issue. Is it memory or nostalgia that imbues our cover image? The couple, Charles and Irene Custer, were sharp-looking, spirited young newlyweds in the early 1950s when they captured on film hundreds of scenes of entrepreneurial America. At businesses dotting historic Route 66, Charles, AB'48, JD'58, set up his box camera while Irene, AB'48, made friends with—and, with any luck, customers of—the proprietors. For the full story, read "Out of the Past" on page 40.

Working on the story was a blast, and a balm. To look at the Custers' photos, in all their dense, crisp detail, has been a respite from our present—in all its uncertainty and upheaval. Maybe there's nostalgia in that. But the people pictured had weathered hardships as drastic as ours: a world war and the Great Depression before that. The back-to-normal lives captured on film were hard-won. A blast, a balm, and a reminder, maybe.

While escaping into those images this winter, we also found ourselves poring over scenes from the *Magazine*'s past. For a gift to readers who support this publication, we looked through all 113 years' worth of issues for striking covers to adorn postcards we hope you'll want to have (see page 57)—to display, send to friends, or simply wax, yes, nostalgic over.

Set aside my general, not disinterested sense that alumni magazines may not fall under Moss's principle. Going back in time, to old issues and to documentary photos like the Custers', can well serve as nostalgia and memory alike. Both within and outside the University, the world changed over the years in ways that the face of the *Magazine* reflected and even illuminates. The Custers' photos reward close study with real insights about their moment. If they cast a short wistful spell at the same time? I sincerely hope you'll enjoy it.

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On the Cover

Not your typical honeymoon: Soon after their marriage, Charles, AB'48, JD'58, and Irene, AB'48, Custer (left) hit the road, taking photos of the people and businesses they encountered along Route 66—among them, the unnamed barber above. See "Out of the Past," page 40. Illustration by Philip Harris/agencyrush.com.

Features

- **Experimental theater** By Carrie Golus, AB'91, AM'93 Scenes from a minicourse at the Harry L. Davis Center for Leadership.
- **An Aeneas divided** By Laura Demanski, AM'94 **Shadi Bartsch-Zimmer**'s new translation of the *Aeneid* stays true to Vergil while making the epic new again. Plus: An excerpt from Book I of The Aeneid.
- **The parenting trap** By Susie Allen, AB'09 For some parents, life is a rat race they want their children to win. For others, it's a race they've already lost. Why macroeconomics plays a role.
- Out of the past By Laura Demanski, AM'94 In the 1950s, a pair of young alumni set out on Route 66 and captured a workaday America now vanished.
- 46 **Travelogue** By Jeanie Chung W. J. T. Mitchell looks at endings and beginnings.



UChicago Journal

Research and news in brief



Peer Review

What alumni are thinking and doing

LETTERS

The University of Chicago Magazine welcomes letters about its contents or about the life of the University. Letters for publication must be signed and may be edited for space, clarity, and civility. To provide a range of views and voices, we encourage letter writers to limit themselves to 300 words or fewer. While the Magazine staff works remotely during the COVID-19 pandemic, please send letters via e-mail: uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu.



Weather reportage

I enjoyed reading the articles in the Fall/20 issue of the Magazine on aspects of the history of meteorology at the University. The program has had an impact on the development of atmospheric science research and programs over the decades. Details about Tetsuya Theodore Fujita were particularly interesting ("Singing for the Pine Trees Are Stormy Winds"). As a graduate student, I took courses that he offered. Subsequently, as an atmospheric science faculty member at Texas Tech University, I interacted with him and his graduate students on the investigation of tornado damage.

Following the death of Dr. Fujita, our group was contacted by his son, Kazuya Fujita, LAB'69, regarding the disposition of his father's research materials. Along with an assistant, I spent several days gathering archival items from Dr. Fujita's University offices. These were transported to Lubbock, Texas, where they are now housed. Subsequently, there was a formal ceremony wherein Kaz presented the materials to Texas Tech University's Southwest Collection/Special Collections Library. The presence of the Fujita archives has induced other storm researchers to contribute their materials to the library.

> Richard E. Peterson, SM'64 LUBBOCK, TEXAS

I very much enjoyed Maureen Searcy's article "Pilot Program" (Fall/20), with the mention and photo of UChicago meteorologist Dave Fultz, SB'41, PhD'47, known for his "soup pot" experiments modeling Earth's atmosphere. He had gotten beyond the soup pot stage when I began working in his laboratory for a few summers in the 1950s, when I was 15 years old. I built the flash units used to produce the light for the photos that showed the aluminum dust flow patterns on the surface of the water. I also developed innumerable prints.

It was there that I met Yoshinari Nakagawa, whom I also worked for when he got his own laboratory. He used the then-available small cyclotron magnet to conduct similar experiments with rotating mercury. The magnet and mercury were used to try to understand flow patterns in the sun.

Recently, when I was trying to understand how the north pole of Saturn could have a hexagonal pattern around it, I remembered my time in Fultz's laboratory and how various wave number patterns could form in the rotating liquid. Going back to read Fultz's papers, which I could now understand, resolved what I called the enigma of Saturn's northpolar hexagon. I only wish that he could have known about this very recent application of his work.

I wrote a paper on the subject, "The Enigma of Saturn's North-Polar Hexagon," and gave a colloquium on it at the Illinois Institute of Technology in March 2018.

Gerald E. Marsh, SB'62, SM'65

I enjoyed "Singing for the Pine Trees Are Stormy Winds" (Fall/20). However, I was very disappointed by your incorrect caption for the opening photo. The airplane in which Tetsuya Theodore Fujita is seated is a Boeing 727. This is clearly distinguished by the fact that there is

a captain, copilot, and flight engineer. The picture also shows the pressurization panels on the flight deck-a feature used for high-altitude pressurized flight.

Low-flying Cessna aircraft in the years 1865-1991 were not pressurized. They also did not have cockpits such as the one shown. They typically seated two people; the larger models might seat four-especially if the rear passengers were children or small.

Having spent over 30 years in aviation, as a Boeing captain and a proud Cessna owner, I can assure you that the two aircraft are very different.

Soma Getty Priddle, AM'81 NORWALK, WISCONSIN

While the caption stated correctly that Fujita's surveillance of tornado paths was mostly conducted from Cessna planes, Priddle is right to point out that this was misleading adjoined to a photo of Fujita in a Boeing 727. We regret the incorrect implication and thank Priddle *for the clarification.*—Ed.

Drug risk and regulation

Victor S. Sloan's (AB'80) well-intended and reasonably appropriate admonition to Jason Kelly about the "safe" use of hydroxychloroguine unfortunately came with its own stale failure to recognize the flaws in the drug approval process as administered by the FDA and like-minded government agencies elsewhere (Letters, Fall/20). To say that to achieve approval for prescribing use is tantamount to the "benefit in a given condition ... outweigh[ing] the risks (a positive benefit to risk ratio)" is to pander to the party line that is trotted out by the FDA and its supporters despite a tremendous array of studies and common sense that suggest such a notion ignores the tremendous diversity of conditions and circumstances that might impact a given individual's risk-benefit ratio.

The first academic salvo that blew a gigantic hole in the whole concept of a government body usefully wielding this kind of power was delivered in 1973 by Chicago Booth economist Sam Peltzman, PhD'65, in the Journal of Political Economy. I will simply point out that any serious student of the subject would be hard pressed to come away thinking that the net effect of FDA restrictions on the entry of new drugs into the market has been beneficial to the general public.

David Whitney, MBA'78, MD'80 CHICAGO

Print culture

After checking the current issue of the Magazine to catch up on classmates, deaths, and books, I checked (as usual) the names of my sister's classmates (in 1962), and glanced, finally, at the picture on page 56 ("Beneath the Paving Stones, the Litho Stones," Alumni News, Fall/20). Wait! It's me!

I spent much of 1965, my last year at Midway Studios, pulling lithographs to complete my portfolio for the exhibition to meet graduation requirements for my BFA. Somehow, this photo shows me rolling ink over the stone, getting ready to pull a print. A historic shock. Possibly this isn't me, but hey, what fun!

Suzanne Deitch Shure, BFA'65 LORAIN, OHIO

Thank you very much for including the photograph of the lady working on a lithography stone at Midway Studios in the Fall/20 Alumni News section.

I have vivid memories of working with the exemplary Max Kahn from the Art Institute of Chicago at Midway Studios. The photograph of these lithograph stones was particularly welcome at this time. I returned to painting, etching, and exhibiting six years ago after completing a PhD in political science and anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley, and a law degree at King's College London. I still work part time as a human rights lawyer, focusing on migrants, while increasingly working as an artist.

I live in London, I have searched without success for lithography stones like the ones I used at Midway Studios. I also exhibited art while at the University. I retain some of the editions of lithographs that I made at Midway Studios.

I wonder if it is possible to see more photographs of Midway Studios with lithography equipment. Do you know what happened to the stones and the glorious press? I would like to learn of others who worked at Midway Studios. If they would like to visit, pandemic permitting, I look forward to seeing them in London.

Louise Sweet, AB'61 LONDON

Alison Latendresse, associate director of programs and student affairs in the Department of Visual Arts, writes: "The lithography press and stones seen in the early-1960s photograph of Midway Studios are no longer held by the University. Professor emeritus of visual arts and former printmaking instructor Robert Peters says the studio art program shut down its lithography studio soon after he joined the faculty in the 1970s and sold or donated the lithography equipment to other institutions."







I am answering the call for experiences from Midway Studios.

I applied to the U of C visual arts program because I had visited the campus when my son Nicholas Bundy, AB'96, matriculated there. Upon entering, I had just turned 50 and was the oldest student in a class of seven (2000-02). From day one the faculty called you an MFA artist-that meant a lot. I painted more than 40 works, volunteered for several student organizations, and wrote art curricula for the Graham School, where I taught a weekend drawing class.

Presently I am a writer/painter living in Anchorage, Alaska. I write a biweekly aesthetic column for Anchorage Press, partly because Bob Peters, one of my advisers, dragged me through three months of writing an artist statement.

Not all was rosy. Some professors at Midway and across campus resented an older student and were brutally rude. Other times I was ignored when there were artist visitors or fundraising events. However, I received two fellowships, and in 2004 I had a painting with an accompanying essay, about experiencing my daughter

Twenty years later, I can say that **Midway Studios** changed my life.

giving birth, accepted into the UChicago Center for the Study of Gender and Sexuality's conference on depression and counter-depression.

Twenty years later, I can say that Midway Studios changed my life. I went on to get a master of fine arts in writing at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago and a PhD from the Institute for Doctoral Studies in the Visual Arts. I show my paintings at Pleiades Gallery in New York City. Three of my paintings appeared in the off-Broadway play Puffs (2017-19). I serve on the board of the International Association of Art Critics, where I started climate change envoys and have been appointed awards chair of the association's next congress in Istanbul.

> Jean Bundy, MFA'02 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

I was admitted to the MFA program with an emphasis on printmaking, specifically lithography, in the fall of 1963. My mentor and faculty adviser was Max Kahn, whom I had met as an undergraduate student at the Art Institute of Chicago. I was assigned a studio on the second floor of Midway Studios that was accessible by an indoor metal spiral staircase. Each student was given three or four litho stones that were kept in racks on the first floor. Next to those racks was a grinding station, an etching area, and a large litho press. Once you finished prepping the stone for a new image, done in liquid tusche and/ or crayon, you carried those 20-to-30pound stones up the staircase to your studio where you worked on the image.

The second floor had no heat, so during the winter, you worked in coats and scarves, as bundled up as possible, hoping your chilled fingers would do as you wished. The windows didn't open, so there was no flow of fresh air, and warmer months were beastly. Once vour studio work was complete, vou carried your stone back to the etching area and readied it for printing. Every student printed on their own; there was no in-house full-time printing technician. Max was always available, and student critiques were held in the printing area, usually with all the majors in the program, at his behest. In my case, Max emphasized working in black and white, and the vast majority of my work was done in that vein. He would also hold individual "crits" with me, pointing out aspects I might not have considered to help embellish the work. Under Max's direction, students were free to determine the subject matter and format of their work. We had great liberty to explore what truly interested us. I chose to combine realism and abstraction within the same body of work.

> Stuart Schar, MFA'64, PhD'67 **BRADENTON, FLORIDA**

For more notes from Schar, see Alumni News, page 75.—Ed.

Off the grid

Your interview with Whet Moser, AB'04, and the excerpts from his book Chicago: From Vision to Metropolis (Reaktion Books, 2019) were fun to read ("Three Things We Love about Chicago," the Core, Winter/20). I learned some details about our city that I had never known.

However, the section on the grid states that "the street numbers go out in the four cardinal directions at eight blocks to a mile." That's almost 100 percent true, but not quite. Going south from the Loop, it is one mile from Madison Street to Roosevelt Road (aka 12th Street). It is one mile from Roosevelt Road to Cermak Road (aka 22nd Street). It is one mile from Cermak Road to 31st Street.

In other words, the first three miles south of the Loop are not eight blocks to a mile-they are 12 blocks, 10 blocks, and nine blocks, respectively.

> John Pierce, SB'71, MBA'83 PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS

People of the books

I am responding to your request for memories of the old campus bookstore ("In Under the Wire," Alumni News, Fall/20). I was a foreign student from China from 1945 to 1955 and a steady customer for interesting books. The picture of the campus post office in Alumni News brought back old memories. My College classmate, James D. Wheat, PhB'47, used to mail dirty laundry to his mother in Freeport, Illinois.

I built up a collection of thousands of books. (I probably was one of the bookstore's best customers.) I lived in Coulter House at Burton Judson for six quarters before moving to International House. The medical school and the physiological psychology laboratory, where I did my doctoral research, were next to the bookstore, so I could easily check out the latest new arrivals.

It was a small but serious bookstore and was an outlet for the adjacent University of Chicago Press. Although there were several used bookstores in the neighborhood, the official campus bookstore was the best place to browse new academic books. I got to know the staff and would sometimes make suggestions

to stock especially intriguing new books.

Thanks for encouraging nostalgic thoughts.

Nelson Yuan-sheng Kiang, PhB'47, SB'50, PhD'55 **BOSTON**

The true meaning of mobile

The Fall/20 Letters section had many references to Students for Violent Non-Action. This brought to mind another non-recorded and shorter-lived group that existed for the 1946-47 academic year, namely the Church of the Mobile Soul. Its doctrine had members believing that on the first day of each month everyone acquired a new soul. So in order to attract the best possible soul on that occasion, one would dress up in the best clothing they owned. Furthermore, the best souls possessed a minimum of "effluvium," which I never heard defined in this case, but was just bad bad bad! You wanted to avoid it all costs. All of these practices were a function of worshiping the Greatness.

In the middle of Autumn Quarter, at about 8 p.m., the Church of the Mobile Soul held a revival meeting. It was located in front of Green Hall, at that time one of the women's dorms. One of the residents of Green Hall was named the Mother Inferior. Among the activities at this revival meeting was singing the following words to the tune of "The Doxology":

It is the Greatness that we Praise, Especially on Soul Change Days. Effluvium is not for me, Praise Pop and Smokey. And J. C.

Also among the revival activities were "miracles" performed by the Coordinator of Pyrotechnics. These consisted of homemade firecrackers and soda-straw rockets, all powered by black powder that someone always seemed to be able to get "from DuPont, somewhere in the Loop."

As winter arrived. Church of the Mobile Soul activity seemed to slow down, but it did reappear slightly, toward spring, when the University administration announced a tuition increase of \$10 per quarter for the next academic year. This would make quarterly tuition \$150. Oh, my! What a hue and cry that caused. But soon after that, at the entrance of Burton Dining Hall, someone posted a sign saving. "The Church of the Mobile Soul demands a tuition increase of \$20 a quarter. Keep out the riffraff!"

Also, the article on Jenny Holzer's (EX'74) creativity had so many different epigrams ("The Medium Is the Message," Fall/20). I will throw another one "toward" that collection (I am not presumptive enough to say "into"): "Nothing is so constant as change. And that varies from time to time, occasionally."

In the meantime, I shall continue to practice aggressive senility, excessive moderation, and dedicated inadvertence.

> James A. Lessly, PhB'50 O'FALLON, MISSOURI





THE COLLEGE AND COVID-19

BY JOHN W. BOYER, AM'69, PHD'75

MARTIN A. RYERSON DISTINGUISHED SERVICE PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AND DEAN OF THE COLLEGE

n the morning of March 11, 2020. I was called to a meeting in President Robert J. Zimmer's office, along with Provost Ka Yee C. Lee and other University officials. Having been apprised by UChicago Medicine just how critical the threat of COVID-19 was. we had to decide whether to close the campus and to send students home for the remainder of the academic year.

Universities are by nature deeply conservative. Such quick, drastic actions are exceedingly and purposefully rare. After a brief discussion, consensus was quickly realized, and the decision was made. I remember thinking that with the pandemic we had entered a new period of University history, terra incognita. Surely this moment would be burned into our memories, much as people remember exactly where they were when they heard that John F. Kennedy had been shot or that Pearl Harbor had been attacked.

After a rapid adjustment to remote learning during Spring Quarter, and an intensive planning process over the summer, we felt certain—or as certain as we could be-that the University could reopen safely. About two-thirds of College students chose to return to Hyde Park, while the rest took their Autumn Ouarter courses from elsewhere.

I experienced a remote course myself during Summer Quarter, when I taught the first three weeks of the History of Western Civilization: The Greeks and the Romans. I was pleased to discover there was no discernible difference in quality between my students' papers and those produced during a normal



in-person class. Going forward, I anticipate a modest role for Zoom courses, especially in the summer. The addition of online courses may allow Summer Ouarter to become more vibrant than it has been for decades-recalling the vision articulated by William Rainey Harper, the University's first president, and the vitality of summer study before World War II.

The pandemic has brought other, more subtle, changes. For the 2020-21 academic year, we have linked housing assignments for first-year students to their Humanities Core course selections, such that students from a Core section also share a House. That experiment has been an unqualified success in engendering community.

As a historian, I cannot help but look to past University crises as models-or cautionary tales. During the 1960s, for example, student protesters occupied the Administration Building on several occasions. After the final, largest sitin in January 1969, University leaders were terribly afraid that years of protest would disrupt the daily life of the University, so they reduced the size of the entering College class by a third.

By shrinking the College, the leaders of the time inadvertently caused profound damage to the University's finances and its sense of intergenerational community. It was a wrongheaded decision, made out of fear. In this similar moment of institutional crisis, we must think through our decisions in a careful, prudential way, with serious attention to long-term consequences. As one example, at a time when travel is dangerous and some students cannot get visas, it is all the more imperative that we maintain our commitment to planning for the resumption of global teaching and scholarship.

Every year I give a talk to the faculty on University history, which is subsequently published as a monograph. In 2020 I focused on internationalism and globalism in higher education: the world that we carefully built, but are now missing. The University is reaffirming its commitment to the global nature of higher education by building a new Center in Paris: a hub for scholarship throughout Europe, Africa, and the Middle East. We have a fantastic campus in Hong Kong; centers in London, Beijing, and Delhi; and programs around the world. UChicago has the remarkable chance to define global education for the 21st century.

During this year of forced isolation, we are thinking deeply about these new ventures. Would we have done so without the pandemic? Probably. But this moment has accentuated the need, not just to sustain our basic operations, but to summon as much creativity and boldness as possible in thinking about the future. •

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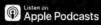
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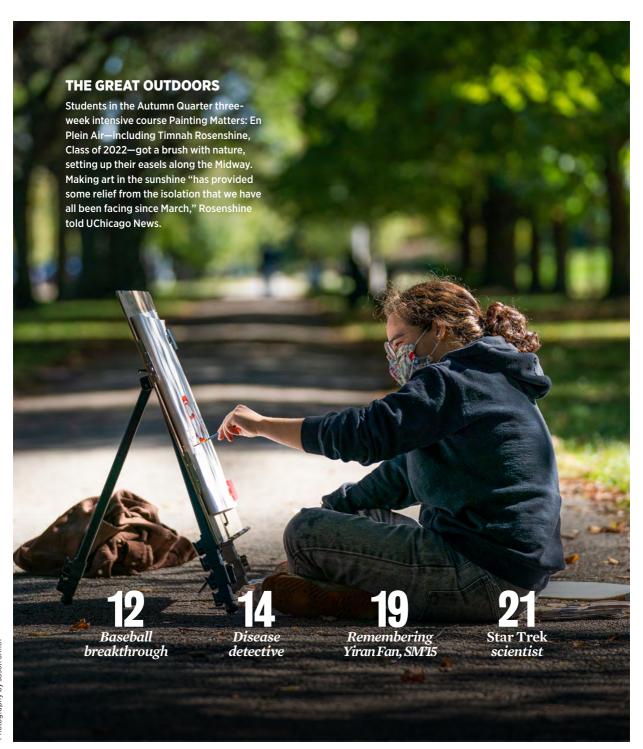


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UCHICAGO JOURNAL

RESEARCH AND NEWS IN BRIEF



Photography by Jason Smith

Kim Ng has been ready

How the Miami Marlins' new GM finally broke a baseball barrier.

BY SUSIE ALLEN, AB'09

Though she grew up in Queens, in the shadow of Shea Stadium, Kim Ng, AB'90, was a Yankees fan. "In the late '70s, the Yankees were such a great team. I grew up with all the greats-Thurman Munson, Ron Guidry, Reggie Jackson," Ng told the Magazine in 2018.

This autumn, it was another Yankee-Derek Jeter, now a co-owner and the chief executive officer of the Miami Marlins-who delivered the news many had been waiting for, when he offered Ng the position of general manager.

Ng, 52, whose 30-year career in baseball includes stints with the White Sox, Yankees, and Dodgers, and as the league's senior vice president for baseball operations, is the second Asian American GM in Major League Baseball history (Farhan Zaidi of the San Francisco Giants was the first). She's also the first woman GM.

When Ng's hiring was announced on November 13, the significance of her achievement resonated far beyond the baseball world. Former First Lady



Ng's goal as the new general manager of the Marlins? "Bring championship baseball to Miami," she said in November.

ackie Brown/SplashNews/Newscom

Michelle Obama tweeted her congratulations, as did Billie Jean King-a childhood hero of Ng's.

Her phone exploded with emails, voicemails, and congratulatory text messages from friends and former colleagues. They were "just so happy that I had broken through, but really more for the sport and more about what it meant for us in society," Ng said at a November 16 Marlins press conference.

The question of how women can break through in sports is one that has been on Ng's mind since her days as a public policy major at UChicago. Ng wrote her senior thesis on Title IX, the 1972 law that, among other effects, dramatically expanded the number of women participating in college sports. Ng, a captain and MVP of the Maroon softball team, believed the legislation "explained why I had a lot of the opportunities that I did, and how much work we still had to do," she told the Magazine in 2018.

After college, Ng was hired as an intern by the Chicago White Sox and soon joined the team full time. A relentless worker, formidable negotiator, and computer whiz (newly important as data and statistics became a bigger part of the game), she stood out.

At times the standing out was painful. In 2003 Mets special assistant Bill Singer accosted Ng, then an assistant general manager for the Dodgers, in a hotel bar, mocking her in singsong fake Chinese. Ng was angry-not just

that it happened, but that she would be known for being harassed.

By that time, speculation that Ng might be baseball's first woman GM had already bubbled up. "I think the possibility is out there," she said in 1998. Her first interview for the top job was with the Dodgers in 2005. Her name emerged again and again, and she would interview four more times. for three different teams, without getting the call. "You think, maybe this isn't going to happen," she admitted at the Marlins press conference.

Others felt the frustration too. "If vou look at her résumé, she should have been on the fast track," MLB Network analyst and former Mets pitcher Ron Darling told viewers. Her first boss in baseball, former White Sox assistant GM Dan Evans, agreed, telling the Chicago Tribune, "she's remarkably ready for this role, and she's been ready for an extended period."

Ng's personal disappointment was coupled with the fear she was letting down other women. "The idea that this is all sitting on my shoulders-it's a lot of pressure. It's hard," she said in a 2018 Magazine interview. "But I think someone's going to have to do it."

When she learned that someone would be her, "it actually took a couple seconds for it to soak in," Ng said on Good Morning America. Accustomed to playing things "fairly close to the vest," she kept her initial reaction muted. Jeter said, "You're not even going to smile?"

She let her guard down when she broke the news to her mother and four sisters, who "got very emotional," she said. (Now on Ng's to-do list: buying "about five dozen hats" for family.)

The relief of having achieved a longtime dream was quickly followed by new worries. Ng told reporters it was as though a 10,000-pound weight had been lifted from one shoulder, only to be placed on the other. As she told the Magazine in 2018, the job of general manager is never easy: "It is the ultimate challenge in this industry. ... When your team loses the World Series, that's the first person vou're going to blame."

For the Miami Marlins, the challenges include a slim payroll, a 16-season playoff drought (broken, finally, in 2020), and perennially low attendance-plus, of course, a pandemic that seems likely to disrupt baseball for at least another season.

Ng is clear about her goal: a World Series win for the Marlins. That effort has already begun, as she familiarizes herself with the players on the roster and in the team's minor league system. "I want to hear, firsthand, from the coaches that have been dealing with them, from the scouts who drafted them. ... That's, at this point, the nuts and bolts of the job," she told the MLB Network.

As she has been for 30 years, Ng is ready to get to work. ◆

JUICK STUDY

BIOLOGY

Touchy subject Human fingertips are exceptionally adept at detecting fine textural diffe ences, with primates widely considered the gold standard for tactile sensitivity. But certain fish may have equally sensitive fins, according to a November study published in the Journal of Experimental Biology. Many fish navigate by touching surfaces with their fins, which inspired biologists Adam Hardy, SM'16, PhD'20, and Melina Hale, PhD'98, to investigate just how well these fish could feel. The researchers collected bottom-dwelling round goby fish and tested their sense of touch by measuring electric nerve signals while gently brushing their fins. To analyze how well the fish distinguished surface variations, the biologists rolled a wheel with ridges mimicking different textures against the gobies' fins. The fish's nerve signal patterns matched the ridge patterns, suggesting the gobies can tell sand from stones. If fish fins are as sensitive as primate fingers, such tactile sensitivity may have evolved earlier than previously thought, long before fish and mammals diverged.—M. S. •



In a new paper, Sarah Cobey and her coauthors outline vaccine distribution strategies aimed at making the most of every dose.

COVID-19

Ahead of the viral curve

Sarah Cobey is putting her infectious disease expertise to work against the pandemic.

BY SUSIE ALLEN, AB'09

At the start of January 2020, what we now know as COVID-19 was still a cluster of pneumonia cases in Wuhan, China—but Sarah Cobey already had her eve on it. Two weeks later, she watched with mounting alarm as the illness appeared in Thailand. "The third week of January," she remembers, "that's when I got really depressed."

Long before most Americans began buying up disinfecting wipes or heard the name "Fauci," Cobey was privately performing grim back-of-envelope calculations of how many cases were circulating undetected in the United States. From the start of the pandemic,

she has been trying to get ahead of the virus and urging others to do the same.

Cobey, an associate professor in the Department of Ecology and Evolution, is an evolutionary biologist, an epidemiologist, a disease modeler, and a scholar of vaccines—a range of interests well tailored to address the current crisis. For nearly a year, she has been focused on SARS-CoV-2, leading a group of modelers advising the State of Illinois on its public health response. Now she is turning her attention to questions about vaccines, including how best to allocate doses as they become available and how vaccination will interact with the virus's evolution.

Modeling the spread of a new disease through a population with no immunity is, in theory, a fairly uncomplicated task-in fact, Cobey says, it's "how every textbook infectious disease chapter starts."

But the real-world case of COVID-19 has been anything but simple. A model is only as good as the data that informs it, and much of the data available to researchers was (and in many cases remains) spotty, due to limited testing at the start of the outbreak, inconsistencies in collecting and sharing numbers, and the bedeviling problem of asymptomatic spread.

Cobey is rueful as she reflects on what might have been. Surveillance testingthat is, regularly testing a representative sample of a population—"is the lowhanging fruit that has been really deprioritized throughout this pandemic," she says. Allocating testing resources toward a well-designed surveillance program "would tell us so much."

She's not optimistic that the United States will fix its testing problems anytime soon, but she hopes vaccine rollout will improve.

In January Cobey, along with researchers at Harvard and the University of Colorado, published a paper in Science examining which age groups in the general population should be first in line to receive a COVID-19 vaccine after the highest-risk groups, such as health care workers and nursing home residents, get their doses.

This kind of prioritization is "obviously not just a scientific problem," Cobey says. It's "a moral and social problem, and vet the science can inform which strategies will be most effective for different moral outcomes."

Vaccines can work in different ways. For instance, they can prevent severe illness or they can prevent infection and transmission. In the first case, a vaccinated person exposed to the virus may not feel sick but still carries the virus and can spread it to others; in the second, a vaccinated person doesn't become infected and can't spread the virus.

Certain vaccines are thought to be "all-or-nothing" (that is, a given person who receives the vaccine is either protected fully or not at all). Others are "leaky" (that is, they offer recipients only partial protection). Often they are a combination of both—in fact, this is likely true of the two approved COVID-19 vaccines, though we don't yet know for certain.

Cobey and her colleagues tested the many possible combinations and permutations of leaky, all-or-nothing, illness-preventing, and transmissionblocking vaccines. In addition, their model considered how widespread transmission would be during vaccine rollout, and how quickly doses could be administered.

Among the team's findings: in most scenarios, the best option is to vaccinate adults over 60 if the goal is to minimize mortality and years of life lost. If the goal is to reduce the number of infections and the vaccine succeeds at blocking transmission, then adults 20-49 should receive priority.



Cobey, at home in Chicago, has spent the past year trying to outwit SARS-CoV-2.

Notably, in most scenarios, the researchers did not find significant benefit to prioritizing vaccines for children, who, for reasons still unknown, seem not to be major drivers of transmission for the novel coronavirus. That stands in stark contrast to flu-in normal times, one of Cobev's areas of research focus. Children are certain to play a key role in reducing or even extinguishing flu in the future, when the holy grail of flu research, a universal vaccine, becomes available. In fact, she says, "you probably only need a universal flu vaccine to work really well in kids, since kids drive so much influenza."

Cobey expects that her work on flu and COVID-19 will dovetail more and more in the years to come: the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines use the same "platform"-mRNA-already being tested in some early universal flu vaccines. Rather than supplying weakened versions of a live virus, these mRNA vaccines give our bodies a sneak preview of what a characteristic SARS-CoV-2 protein looks like, allowing us to develop an immune response that's ready and waiting in the event of infection.

"What we learn about these SARS-CoV-2 vaccines will be really, really useful for universal flu vaccines," Cobey says. Both face similar challenges: namely, evolving viruses and individual differences in immune history that can affect vaccine efficacy. Still, she sees the possibility for better vaccine development as one of the rare bright spots of the COVID-19 era.

"This pandemic has laid bare how constrained our surveillance capacity is in this country for detecting new pathogens, and that's sad-and that, of course, makes it more likely that we'll have true pandemics," she says-once again, thinking ahead. •

QUICK STUDY

ASTRONOMY

Star search Young stars are temperamental, shooting solar flares that can destroy nearby planet atmospheres—making them inhospitable to life as we know it. Understanding how often these flares erupt helps astronomers search for habitable exoplanets, which are unlikely to be found near flare-frequent stars. But to find evidence of flares, scientists must pore over thousands of light curves—graphs that track an object's brightness over time—by eye. A study including astronomers Adina Feinstein, SM'19; Brian Nord; and Jacob Bean expedited the process by teaching a neural network (a brain-like computer system that mimics how humans process information) to search for the flares. The research, published in the November Astronomical Journal, applied the neural net to 3,200 young stars, discovering that stars with sun-like mass and temperature have fewer flares than cooler stars, and frequency seems to drop off after about 50 million years (the sun is 4.5 billion years old). Next the scientists want to adapt the neural network to search for planets around young stars to learn more about how planet atmospheres evolve.—M.S. •





W.R. HARPER'S INDEX

HOME AND AWAY

Percentage of Autumn 2020 courses offered remotely

80

Percentage off red in person

14

Percentage off red as a blend of remotely and in person

6

Total capacity of all courses in Autumn 2020

34,554

Weeks all classes were held remotely (first and last)

2

Percentage of enrolled students who attended all their classes remotely

57

Percentage who attended part remotely and part in person

42

Tents installed on campus during Autumn Quarter for instruction, studying, dining, and extracurricular activities

7

Photography by Jason Smith

Democracy in peril

In the aftermath of the January 6 insurrection at the US Capitol, many UChicago scholars helped the public make sense of the moment by speaking to the media about the violent and disquieting event. A selection of their comments is included here. For timely updates on faculty in the news, subscribe to the biweekly newsletter Short List at alumni.uchicago.edu /shortlist.-S. A.



Several months ago ... we were talking about how the period of violence could extend well beyond the **November elections and into** even the certifi ation of the Electoral College, and that's exactly what we're seeing.... I come to this from studying these kinds of problemscivil wars, unrest-around the world. And what we have been observing for months now, had it been any other country, would have sent up many red flags.

-Robert A. Pape, PhD'88, Professor of Political Science, January 6 on WTTW



Police respond very differently to anti-policing protests than they do to other kinds of protests, ... and the coverage of Black protests looks very different. We call them riots and looting, and things were stolen out of the Capitol, windows were broken, but we haven't used that kind of language with the same speed in relation to these protesters.

-Reuben Jonathan Miller, AM'07, Assistant Professor in the Crown Family School of Social Work, Policy, and Practice, January 7 on WTTW



This was an action that was deliberately meant to circumvent our political system. This was a coup. This was not a bloodless coup. This was an attack on our democracy and its institutions. And it was organized, it was ideological, and it was carried out in the light of day.

-Kathleen Belew. Assistant Professor of History, January 6 on NPR



I think we are a long way from ... outright civil war: We're not Yugoslavia; we're not Spain. But we are definitely in danger of a kind of a lower-level violence, decentralized because that's our country's middle name. constant outbreaks, for years to come.

-Susan Stokes, Tiffany and Margaret Blake Distinguished Service Professor of Political Science, January 19 on CNN



If there isn't political punishment for politicians backing-whether openly or tacitly—political violence, they have incentives to keep playing with fire like this. If there are practices that are bad for democracy but you don't impose costs on those who engage in these practices, then they have less reason to worry about continuing to act in democracyundermining ways.

-Paul Staniland, AB'04, Associate Professor of Political Science, in a January 12 Vox article



Members of the University community gathered at a January 14 campus vigil to celebrate the life of graduate student Yiran Fan, SM'15.

CAMPUS NEWS

A community bereft

After graduate student Yiran Fan, SM'15, was killed in January, UChicagoans came together in grief and remembrance.

BY LEEANN SHELTON

Members of the University of Chicago community are mourning the loss of graduate student Yiran Fan, SM'15, and remembering him as an exceptional student, talented scholar, and beloved friend.

A 30-year-old PhD student in a joint program of the University of Chicago Booth School of Business and the Kenneth C. Griffin Department of Economics, Fan was killed on January 9 in an apparently random attack at his off-campus apartment complex. The assailant killed three more people in other parts of the city before being killed by police.

"This sudden and senseless loss of life causes us indescribable sorrow." wrote President Robert J. Zimmer and Provost Ka Yee C. Lee in a message to the campus community. "In the days

ahead, we will come together as a community to mourn, and to lift up fellow members of our community in this difficult and very sad time."

Fan came from China to the University in 2014 to study in the financial mathematics program. He was in the fourth year of a joint Booth/Economics PhD program in financial economics and hoped to propose his dissertation later this year.

"Yiran is remembered as a smart and incredibly talented student, highly respected by his peers and beloved by all who knew him," said Chicago Booth dean Madhav Rajan in a message to the school community.

Fan worked closely with **Zhiguo He**, the Fuji Bank and Heller Professor of Finance and Jeuck Faculty Fellow, and contributed to projects about bankers' asset and liability management, as well as studying screening competition under flexible information acquisition.

"Yiran had every trait to be a rising star in a few years," He said. "As an intuitive thinker on deep economic questions, he was recognized as supersmart, extremely diligent, and extraordinarily persevering. We just started working on something, and I never thought the journey would end so suddenly like this."

Fan also served as a teaching assistant at Booth during the Autumn Quarter, and he served as the Fama-Miller Professional Development Fellow for the 2020-21 academic year, working with current researchers on their professional development.

Robert Shimer, the Alvin H. Baum Professor in Economics and the department's chair, remembered Fan for his "insightful and rigorous" analyses and for his "extraordinary performance" in his Theory of Income class. Fan received the top grade in the macroeconomics core examination during his first year and "continued to excel after that." Shimer said.

"Graduate students know Yiran as a talented classmate, a superb teaching assistant, and a kind friend," said Shimer. "Faculty recognize him as an exceptional research assistant, student, and scholar."

Outside his research, Fan was an active participant in and organizer of a student workshop in macroeconomics and finance, and often provided helpful comments on the work of his classmates.

At a candlelight vigil on the main quad January 14, friends, teachers, and classmates shared their memories of Fan-of his scholarly promise, his personal kindness, and his artistic talent. The vigil featured music he had composed, and Katie Tian, MBA'20, spoke of his work as a theatrical director in the Windmill Chinese Drama Club. "Yiran," she said, "had a romantic heart as well as a logical brain."

To read Fan's obituary, see Deaths, page 79. ◆



Fan was remembered as a "rising star."

For the record

CROWN FAMILY GIFT

A new commitment to the University of Chicago from James and Paula Crown and their family will support the School of Social Service Administration, which has been renamed the Crown Family School of Social Work, Policy, and Practice. This honors the school's historic legacy and enables an ambitious expansion of its vision to advance a more just and humane society. The name change was also informed by faculty discussion and recommendations. The landmark \$75 million gift—the largest ever in support of a school of social work—will support the school's educational and scholarly mission. It will increase student financial aid, support faculty research and hiring, and strengthen community engagement to address the challenges of inequality and related social problems.

COMMEMORATING MLK

Pulitzer Prize winner Isabel Wilkerson was

the keynote speaker at the University of Chicago's 31st annual commemoration of Dr. Martin **Luther King** Jr. on January 12. Wilkerson is the author of The

Warmth of Other Suns: The Epic Story of America's Great Migration (Random House, 2010) and Caste: The Origins of Our Discontents (Random House, 2020), a portrait of systemic inequality that connects the oppression of Black Americans to caste systems in India and Nazi Germany. The commemoration also recognized this year's recipients of the University's Diversity Leadership Awards: Anita Blanchard, MD'90, professor of obstetrics and gynecology at UChicago Medicine; Rami Nashashibi, AM'98, PhD'11, founder and executive director of the Inner-City Muslim Action Network; Jessica Jaggers, dean of students and associate dean of student life at Chicago Booth; Demetrius Johnson Jr., Class of 2022, an economics major in the College; and Nova Smith, AM'17, a PhD candidate in the Department of Cinema and

A DECADE IN BEIJING

UChicago celebrated the 10th anniversary of the Center in Beijing with a series of virtual events highlighting the University's deep history of engagement and research partnerships with China. The monthlong celebration culminated in a January 29 virtual event featuring President Robert J. Zimmer; Juan de Pablo, vice president for national laboratories, science strategy, innovation, and global initiatives; and Provost Ka Yee C. Lee. Since its opening, the center has hosted 500-plus events, welcomed over 45,000 visitors, and served more than 2.500 faculty, staff, and students.

ADVANCING SCIENCE

Five UChicago professors were named 2020 fellows of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for distinguished contributions to their fields: John E. Carlstrom, the Subramanyan Chandrasekhar Distinguished Service Professor in Astronomy and Astrophysics; Anita S. Chong, professor of surgery; Laura Gagliardi, the Richard and Kathy Leventhal Professor in Chemistry and Molecular Engineering: Yamuna Krishnan. professor of chemistry; and Rima McLeod, professor of ophthalmology and visual science and pediatrics. The American Association for the Advancement of Science is the world's largest general scientific society and publishes the journal Science.

THEOLOGY HONOR

Jean-Luc Marion, the

Andrew Thomas Greelev and Grace McNichols Greeley Professor of Catholic Studies and **Professor of the** Philosophy of Religions and Theology at the Divinity School, was awarded the Ratzinger Prize by Pope Francis in November, recognizing his lifetime achievements in theology. Marion works at the intersection of Christian theology, the history of philosophy, and contemporary phenomenology—the philosophical study of structures of consciousness. Marion's

many influential books include God Without Being: Hors-Texte (University of Chicago Press. 1991) and Being Given: Toward a Phenomenology of Givenness (Stanford University Press, 2002).

CANCER CARE

Adekunle "Kunle" Odunsi, an expert in immunotherapy and vaccine therapy for cancer, will ioin the University of Chicago Medicine Comprehensive Cancer Center as its new director beginning March

1. He comes to UChicago from the Roswell **Park Comprehensive Cancer Center in** Buffalo, New York, and will also serve as a professor of obstetrics and gynecology and dean of oncology at UChicago. Odunsi's research focuses on understanding the mechanisms of immune recognition and tolerance in ovarian cancer and translating these findings to clinical immunotherapy trials. Odunsi will succeed Michelle Le Beau, the Arthur and Marian Edelstein Professor of Medicine, who has led the Cancer Center since 2004.

A VICTORY FOR UNITY

The 74th annual Latke-Hamantash Debate. held virtually on December 17, posed a new and radical question in the long-running food fight: Is there hope for reconciliation between the potato and the pastry? In keeping with the theme of unity, the event featured a speaker arguing for the merits and failures of both Jewish treats (Dennis Carlton, the David Mc-**Daniel Keller Professor of Economics** at Chicago Booth), alongside the customary latke and hamantash partisans (respectively, Kafi Moragne-Patterson, PhD'15. director of student civic education at the University Community Service Center, and David Pincus, an assistant professor in the Department of Molecular Genetics and Cell Biology). The debate concluded with an online poll asking viewers who had won the debate; "everyone" received the most votes-perhaps signaling the dawn of a new,

less divisive era.

Media Studies.



INTERVIEW

Engage

Mohamed Noor, SM'95, PhD'96, teaches science through Star Trek.

BY MAUREEN SEARCY

Duke University biologist and natural sciences dean Mohamed A. F. Noor, SM'95, PhD'96, helms an array of enterprises. He's an author, convention and cruise presenter, media consultant, and YouTuber. His mission: to energize science education, with a Trekkie touch.

On the convention circuit, Noor met Jayne Brook, a Duke graduate who plays Admiral Cornwell on Star Trek: Discovery, which premiered in 2017. That friendship helped him break into the consulting business, advising on biological science aspects of *Discovery*, starting with the season that ended in January. "If you actually look at the credits, my name is in there now," says Noor. "It's the same page with the caterers." His comments have been edited and condensed.

When did you start teaching science through science fiction?

The first convention I went to was Atlanta's Dragon Con in 2014. It was my daughter's idea—she was a big Doctor Who fan. They had different fandoms and tracks, including one called Trek Tracks, run by Garrett Wang, who played Harry Kim on Voyager. There were all these science talks, real science, so later I reached out to Garrett and said I'd be interested in doing a talk on evolution as depicted in Star Trek. I did my first Trek talk in 2016 and that led to a book. Live Long and Evolve: What "Star Trek" Can Teach Us about Evolution, Genetics, and Life on Other Worlds (Princeton University Press, 2018).

Does your fandom raise eyebrows in academia?

I got some grief from people outside my unit when I offered my Genetics, Evolution, and Star Trek course. I kept telling them, repeatedly, I'm not teaching Star Trek, like who the first captain of the Enterprise was. It was Robert April, but anyway. There are some people who are engaged in science from day one-they've been birdwatchers their whole lives, or catch insects. There are people who watch popular TV. My goal is to reach some of that latter group who may be interested in biology but haven't found a good entry point.

What's it like working with Star Trek writers?

Erin Macdonald, an astrophysics PhD, is the science adviser for all of the different Star Trek series. She's kind of the science sheriff, whereas I'm the person who is occasionally deputized.

The writers might be interested in a season-wide arc, like the red angel from Discovery season two. They might say, "We have this time traveling space suit. What are some of the challenges?" Sometimes I'll help with specific elements, like alien design suggestions inspired by Earth biology. I might include sample dialogue that they may or may not use. And sometimes they just want to know if a line of dialogue works.

Why does Star Trek have so many humanoid alien species?

One explanation the show offers, from The Next Generation episode "The Chase," is that four billion years ago something was seeded on Earth, and on Kronos, and on Romulus, and on all these other places, so essentially we're all related. It is possible that life on Earth came from life elsewhere, a hypothesis called panspermia. I applaud them for the effort, but that's a little problematic, because why would everything evolve to look so similar? That denies the important role of chance events in evolution.

If we ever find alien life, or it finds us, will we recognize it?

If it finds us, definitely. But let's say we go to Enceladus [one of Saturn's moons] or [Jupiter's moon] Europa—if you see something moving, great! But what if something moves on the timescale of centuries? It might have biological processes, but if it's ridiculously slow, probably because it's so cold, we might not easily recognize it as life. ◆



COURSE WORK

EXPERIMENTAL THEATER

Scenes from a minicourse at the Harry L. Davis Center for Leadership.

BY CARRIE GOLUS, AB'91, AM'93



he first few minutes of the online course Ambidextrous Leadership: Strategies for Agility have the pleasant, erudite feel of a PBS miniseries. As Telemann's Viola Concerto in G Major plays, one UChicago shot fades into another: Hull Court at twilight, the University's center in Hong Kong nestled among trees, a bird's-eye view of Hutchinson Commons.

Meanwhile, the 1,500 people who signed up for the free five-session Chicago Booth minicourse-alumni, students, staff, members of the public-are connecting to the lunchtime webinar. It's another odd pandemic moment. We can't be together in person, but because it's a remote course, hundreds of busy executives have found an hour to attend in the middle of their overscheduled dav.

At four minutes past noon, the music cuts out. Nathaniel Grotte of the Harry L. Davis Center for Leadership, who's serving as teaching assistant and Zoom host, welcomes us to the course, then introduces the professor-the man the Davis Center is named for.

Harry L. Davis, the Roger L. and Rachel M. Goetz Distinguished Service Professor of Creative Management, has taught at Booth since 1963. The Davis Center for Leadership honors both his six decades at Booth and his zest for experimentation. Davis leads the class from a comfortable-looking home office with light blue walls, a built-in bookcase, and a sunny window seat.

Since he's been at Booth so long, Davis says, he has become "an unofficial historian." To set the tone for the course, he quotes from a 1959 paper by former business school dean W. Allen Wallis, EX'35, subtitled "What Constitutes an 'Education for Business'? Where Does It Begin-and End?"The answer comes in the paper's final sentence: "The business of schools of business is preparation for lifelong learning from experience."

Davis shares his screen. The goal is not just lifelong learning but lifelong learning from experience: "Our very own personal classroom," he says, filled with experiences "that we actively create." On-screen is a diagram of the life cycle of Booth students, showing the years before they become students, their time as students, then the following decades as working alumni and retired alumni.

"Every time I look at this figure, I'm really struck at the small sliver of time we have in the lives of our students," Davis observes, his delivery calm, slow, and rather mesmerizing.

The minicourse, which runs from late September to late November with a reunion planned for March, is intended to support the lifelong learning he wants all Booth grads to pursue.

Often, Davis continues, vou hear about the need to be "authentic" as a leader, with just one true self, no matter the circumstances. But there's another approach that could make your leadership more effective: the idea of "multiple selves that are all legitimate parts of who we are."

As a visual metaphor, Davis displays photos of a peach and an onion. A peach has a solid pit, representing the notion of a single true nature. But an onion has no real center—just more layers.

Davis asks the group to take a quick survey, using Zoom's poll function: As a leader, are you a peach or an onion? The class, it turns out, is full of selfidentified onions: 80 percent.

How can leaders develop a more nuanced collection of authentic selvesto be onions, not peaches—in order to lead better? Davis shifts metaphors, citing his friend and mentor Barbara Lanebrown, MBA'91. Lanebrown had a 25-year career as a playwright, actor, and artistic director before beginning the MBA program in 1989, Davis says, "when I was serving in the dean's office." (Davis is known for his modesty; he was "serving in the dean's offi " because he was the deputy dean for the MBA program.)

In her transition to management study-"a quite ambidextrous move," Davis notes—Lanebrown brought with her a range of theater metaphors. Among them was the idea that your multiple selves could be imagined as characters on a theater stage.

Davis shares a simple diagram of a stage. Downstage characters are nearer to the audience, while the upstage characters recede into the background. Meanwhile, a cast of unseen

ALTER EGOS

Some of the "tried and true characters" students in the course said they rely on.

The Architect
The Artist
The Bridge Builder
The Cartographer
The Cheerleader
The Curator
The Curious Child
The Curious One
The Diplomat

The Enthusiast
The Essayist
The Evangelist
The Firefi hter
The General
The Ham
The Jiujitsu Master
The Joker
The Nudge

The Parent
The Peacekeeper
The Psychiatrist
The Rabbi
The Rebel
The Sage
The Storyteller
The Terminator
The Yes Man

characters lurk in the wings or backstage, waiting for their moment to shine.

For many leaders, a small group of personas dominates their personal stage: what Davis calls "tried and true" characters. Another quick poll for the class: What is one of your tried and true characters?

In the chat box, the answers scroll in like rapid-fire dialogue. Some standard characters appear over and over—The Problem Solver, The Collaborator. Others are more esoteric: The Farmer, The Cool Cucumber, The MacGyver. (See "Alter Egos," page 23.)

The group of characters most often downstage makes up your "inner ensemble," Davis says. But leaders should ask themselves why they deploy the same small group again and again. Do you have enough characters on your personal stage? Are they diverse enough? Do all of them get their moment in the spotlight?

Rather than always bringing out the regulars, leaders should experiment with "untested" or "unseen" characters. The goal of the minicourse, Davis says, is to help the participants develop "a larger, more diverse and inclusive inner ensemble that's ambidextrous and more effective across different contexts."

But how do you try out these characters? Davis hands the class over to leadership coach Ed Miller, MBA'83, to explain. The home office background shifts: Miller's walls are beige, his bookshelf black and closer behind him.

Miller lists examples of leaders he's worked with over the years who wanted



The goal of the minicourse, Davis says, is to help the participants develop "a larger, more diverse and inclusive inner ensemble that's ambidextrous and more eff ctive across diff rent contexts."

> to expand their ensemble. One consultant realized she relied too much on The Task Master. Her teams made their tight deadlines, but she alienated talented team members in the process. Although it felt risky to her, she needed to let The Empathetic One come onstage sometimes. The result: her teams worked harder for her and the work improved.

> Choose character names that make sense to you personally, Miller says.

One leader he advised, who was from Argentina, wanted to become more assertive; she visualized this assertive character as The Tango Dancer. Another wanted to promote his own ideas better in a team setting, so he imagined himself as The Carnival Barker: "Charismatic, confident, high-energy, the consummate salesman."

It's poignant, thinking about performers and audiences at a time when Chicago's usually vibrant theaters have been shuttered for monthsand when instructors themselves are disembodied talking heads, unable to stride around a classroom or gesture broadly to make a point. Nonetheless, the metaphor holds a powerful allure. Playacting a fully formed character-rather than just telling yourself, "be more empathic" or "be more assertive"-somehow makes it seem intuitive, almost easy. Like calling in someone completely different to help.

The class ends with an assignment: Pick a backstage character, try it out, then carefully observe what happens. Miller has developed a fourstep process for this kind of leadership experiment, which

he calls the Learning from Experience Framework. Step one: Observe and be present. Step two: Experiment and capture data. Step three: Reflect and share. Step four: Apply what you learned.

"By increasing your inner ensemble and learning to tap the right characters with the right audience at the right time," says Miller, "we believe vou'll become a more ambidextrous and agile leader."

hroughout the fall, the class convenes every two weeks, with a different guest speaker each time. In session two, Nicholas **Epley**, the John Templeton Keller Professor of Behavioral Science and author of Mindwise: Why We Misunderstand What Others Think, Believe, Feel, and Want (Knopf, 2014), explains his research on human connection. In session three. Ann L. McGill. MBA'85. PhD'86, the Sears Roebuck Professor of General Management, Marketing, and Behavioral Science and former Booth deputy dean for the full-time MBA programs, discusses how context affects a situation's outcome-not just individual behavior, though we tend to perceive it that way.

In session four, William Howell, chair of political science and the Sydney Stein Professor in American Politics, traces how his favorite characters have changed with the stages of his career. As a faculty member, for example, he relied on The Thoughtful One, The Enthusiast, and The Disruptor. When he became department chair, The Disruptor moved upstage, while The Accommodator and The Advocate became lead players.

When Howell founded the Center for Effective Government, his audiences became more varied-so he had to change characters more often. With potential funders, Howell learned to leave out The Thoughtful One and The Institutionalist, and push forward The Egoist. "I don't like this one," he says of The Egoist, but to get the funding the center needed, he made peace with using it. With outside partners, The Egoist sulks upstage, while The Accommodator takes over.

At the end of that fourth session, students were invited to write an optional reflection paper, one to two pages long, on putting the course lessons into practice: "What character have you been experimenting with? What experiments have you tried, or plan to try? What successes have you experienced in these experiments? What challenges have you encountered in vour experiments?"

"We were very impressed when we were reading the papers that were sent in last week," Davis says at the beginning of the final class meeting, just before Thanksgiving. So impressed that five of the course participants have been invited to present their findings to the class.

The first to discuss her paper, educational consultant Aleiandra Corredor Melo, MBA'10, joins the class from Bogotá, Colombia. Behind her, a bookcase fills the screen, with a Chicago Booth banner draped jauntily along the top and a stuffed Yoda and Mickey Mouse peeking in at the bottom. Corredor Melo explains that she created a Google form and sent it to 40 people she had worked with over the past five years, "asking them to anonymously describe me using three to five words."

As viewers at home silently reel at that idea, Corredor Melo admits, "I have to say that receiving their feedback made me feel uncomfortable, and I wasn't fully prepared for that. ... We are usually used to receiving feedback for our work, and not having people evaluate us as human beings, as persons. Having that poll be anonymous allowed people to be very honest." Once the forms were in. Corredor Melo built a spreadsheet, then analyzed the data to choose what new character to develop. She decided to try out a cartoon character, "because they're very complex, yet they're very predictable."

(In a subsequent interview, Corredor Melo explained that her tried and true character is Donald Duck, who is "loving and generous. He looks after his nephews, ... is a good and loyal friend to Mickey and Goofy. However,

Donald has a very quick temper and overreacts when angry." Her new character, Cecil Turtle, "is tranquil but extremely smart, competitive, and well connected. ... He systematically outsmarts Bugs Bunny. ... I relate to several of Cecil's traits except one: he is tranquil and doesn't allow Bugs to annov him. Cecil was a perfect fi.")

During the Q&A after the student presentations, a few participants ask how to get honest feedbackespecially on Zoom, when it's hard to read facial expressions and body language. "I think it's pretty easy to build a Google form," Corredor Melo suggests. "If you have a difficult meeting, afterwards you can just send them an open Google form that is anonymous. ... Just ask them and they will tell you

With just a few minutes left, moderator Grotte asks Davis and Miller if they have any "parting wisdom." Miller reminds everyone that there is no prepackaged list of characters to choose from, and that each leader needs to build their own: "For you to create it, and name it, is going to make it more powerful for you."

"When we started this minicourse," Davis says, "I don't think I ever thought we would end up with possibly creating what Don Campbell, who was a very well-known social psychologist, called 'an experimenting society." (This ideal society, in Campbell's description, would be one "which experiments, tries things out, explores possibilities in action." Like a larger version of the Davis Center.) "I think it's an exciting notion," Davis concludes, "that maybe this is the beginning of a society that will continue experimenting for many, many years ahead." ◆





"What did you feel then, Dido, as you watched?" In the Aeneid, Book IV, Aeneas departs from Carthage. For translator Shadi Bartsch-Zimmer, the heartbroken Dido's subsequent death is among the most arresting episodes in Vergil's epic. Pictured is a 16th-century Limoges enamel by the artist known as the Master of the Aeneid.

AN AENEAS DIVIDED

Shadi Bartsch-Zimmer's new translation of the Aeneid stays true to Vergil while making the epic new again.

BY LAURA DEMANSKI, AM'94

t was 29 BC, two years into the reign of the emperor Augustus, when the Roman poet Vergil began writing his great epic, the Aeneid. Unlike the Odyssey and the Iliad, the Homeric epics it was responding to, Vergil's story is not just that of an individual hero. It's also a national origin story, says Shadi Bartsch-Zimmer—"and that makes it a different kind of poem."

In the poem, the Trojan Aeneas leads his followers west from his city, which the Greeks have sacked, in search of somewhere to start a new one. Along the way the gods, especially Juno and Aeneas's mother, Venus, throw obstacles and aids in his path. Finally, the Trojans land in Italy and found a city where Rome will later stand.

Many readers have seen Aeneas as a positive figure and one who would please Rome's leaders. Linked with the not-so-exciting virtue of piety, the hero is set up as an excellent ancestor for the emperor Augustus, who wanted to be seen as having similar virtues. "He's not out for personal glory" like an Odysseus or Achilles, says Bartsch-Zimmer, the Helen A. Regenstein Distinguished Service Professor of Classics and the Program in Gender Studies, and the Aeneid's newest translator.

Bartsch-Zimmer, who publishes as Shadi Bartsch, spent four years working on her translation of the epic. To be released in the United States this February by Random House, it comes festooned with advance praise, and already warmly embraced by its first readers in the United Kingdom, where

it was released last fall and was named a best book of 2020 by the *Guardian*.

There's no shortage of excellent English translations of the poem, Bartsch-Zimmer acknowledges. But, as a scholar and teacher of ancient Rome and its literature, she felt the absence of a translation that was closely faithful to Vergil. Her understanding of the poem, of its author's intentions, and of why it continues to captivate readers two millennia after its writing also make meaningful departures from past scholarship.

Why a new Aeneid now? Many of the existing translations, Bartsch-Zimmer says, "are hailed as poems in their own right—that's seen as the highest praise one can bestow." She finds many of them valuable and beautiful, but she set out in the opposite direction: to

make "an accurate translation of Vergil, because Vergil is powerful enough to supply the poetry. I can just be the medium through which Vergil flows."

Of course the translator can never be fully invisible. "There's always an element of the personality and the angle of the translator embedded into the translation," says Bartsch-Zimmer, "but I wanted to do my best to translate Vergil literally." What that meant, for one thing, was staying true to how the poem sounds: to Vergil's distinctively quick pace and his everyday Latin.

Vergil's use of dactylic hexameter a meter with six feet per line containing two or three syllables each—makes the Aeneid "very fast-moving, dense, exciting," she explains. It's a world apart from the authors she'd previously translated, such as Seneca, whose verse is stately and ornate.

But Vergil "is, bam, just pure Latin, and never-ending movement"-and his is a dense language to begin with. Latin, she writes in the translator's note, "can say much in few words" compared to English. This poses a challenge that past translators have solved either by using more words and beats per line, or by using additional lines, to catch all the meaning. Both approaches create poetry that feels nothing like the Aeneid in Latin. And the latter, throwing off the line numbers between original and translation, hinders study of the poem in its original Latin.

So Bartsch-Zimmer set out to write her translation in no more than six feet per line, like Vergil, without adding lines or leaving any meaning out. "That was really, really, hard," she says, "like boiling down the English into compact nuggets." The result, however, offers "a radically different reading experience" than what has been available to English speakers, she writes in her translator's note.

Read side by side with previous translations, the difference is clear. Take one popular and acclaimed translation, published by Robert Fagles in 2006. Fagles gives the epic's opening this way, making three lines into four:

Wars and a man I sing—an exile driven on by Fate, he was the first to flee the coast of Troy, destined to reach Lavinian shores and Italian soil, yet many blows he took on land and sea from the gods above

In contrast, Bartsch-Zimmer's translation tracks to the lines of the original, and reads with a decided punch:

My song is of war and a man: a refugee by fate, the first from Troy to Italy's Lavinian shores, battered much on land and sea by blows from gods

For readers without Latin, this is as close as we can get to reading the original without taking the two years of language classes Bartsch-Zimmer estimates one would need to even haltingly read the original. For those with a little Latin, her translation will make it easier to move between the Latin and the English. And overall, Bartsch-Zimmer's painstaking work to compress the English, packing each line with meaning while approximating Vergil's rhythm-"the beating heart of the poem," she calls it in her translator's note-makes for an approachable and gripping work.

Its accessibility, together with the fact that the book will be issued by a major commercial publishing house, has potential to put the Aeneid on nonscholars' reading lists. A broad new audience for the epic would be a welcome turn of events, as it was with Emily Wilson's translation of the Odyssey, published by W. W. Norton in 2017. Bartsch-Zimmer's book has other things in common with Wilson's: both are the first major translations of those classic works by women, and both see the epics through a new lens.



he Aeneid is a bit of a problem poem. Its puzzles include fragmentary lines and contradictions, especially around its title figure. Vergil makes Aeneas his hero and insists on the character's piety—understood in this context, Bartsch-Zimmer explains, not as religious piety but as faithfulness to his gods, family, and country alike. Aeneas is described as pious more than 20 times in the poem. But Aeneas commits acts that belie that description, including his final act, killing Turnus in a rage as the defeated Italian king pleads for his life.

Bartsch-Zimmer points out that in classical literature predating Vergil, Aeneas was often characterized as the traitor who gave up Troy to the Greeks. In Vergil's epic, Aeneas shows glimpses of his old self—and that sheds light on Vergil's complex purposes.

Over years of studying and teaching the Aeneid, Bartsch-Zimmer started to recognize in those uncharacteristic moments the Aeneas found in earlier works of classical literature. In some works he has to be rescued by superior warriors or by the gods; in some "he's actually the person who betrayed Troy to the Greeks, and that's as bad a history as you could start out with for a hero."

To all but specialists, those versions of Aeneas aren't known today, but they would have been familiar to Vergil's contemporary readers. The success of the Aeneid changed that: "from the time of its publication, the epic became so influential that not many traces of the earlier Aeneas remain." she writes in the book's introduction.

What does it mean for Vergil to resurface these older, lesser models in his poem, even while elevating Aeneas to a hero and, in Bartsch-Zimmer's words, Augustus's "principal figure for posterity"?

Caught between the political imperative to please Augustus and the

poetic imperative to produce a work of real literary value, Vergil wrote an epic that is double-edged, Bartsch-Zimmer contends, and, in calling attention to its own artifice, surprisingly modern. Where other critics and scholars tend to dismiss the inconsistencies around Aeneas's character as what she calls "Vergilian fumbles," Bartsch-Zimmer sees the poet playing a deeper game, making the poem's problems look more like politics.

In such moments, "he's referring to the other traditions, and the cumulative effect is that what looks like a piece of propaganda actually isn't. The effect is to show you that the authoritative version of Aeneas is only one version among many," she says. This is exceptional in classical literature. "Usually, when an authoritative version is set down, it doesn't let you see behind it to the other versions—the whole point is that it's going to block them out of sight." Vergil, in this reading, "was doing something very ingenious, both pleasing the emperor Augustus but also refusing to participate in a full-fledged rewriting of history."

Why did Vergil hedge his bets like this? The parallel between pious Augustus and his forebear, pious Aeneas, is key to Bartsch-Zimmer's reading. Augustus came to power in Rome after defeating Marc Antony and Cleopatra in the Battle of Actium in 31 BC, two years before Vergil began writing his epic. His reign marked the beginning of a long period of relative harmony, the Pax Augustus. But before becoming emperor, Augustus was the general Octavian and was known for his brutality on the battlefield. As emperor, he took his new name, which means "the kindly one"-signaling how he now wanted to be perceived. When Vergil was writing the epic, the peace following the Battle of Actium was still in its infancy and Augustus's ultimate character and legacy were open questions. Bartsch-Zimmer believes the poet, while needing to please Augustus, was wary of writing pure propaganda, especially not knowing how the emperor would rule in the long run.

She points out a parallel in Roman archaeology: when power changed hands, rather than make a new statue of a new emperor, the Romans would decapitate existing statues of old emperors, replacing their heads. It saved money, time, and marble, but that wasn't the only effect. "You could often see the seam," Bartsch-Zimmer says. "You were reminded that the old guy was a bad guy, and you were supposed to forget about him. But being reminded that you should forget is getting reminded, and so you don't forget."

That practice sheds light on the poem's moments of self-contradiction. Vergil is "showing people that his version of Aeneas is not the only version, almost as if somebody was to produce propaganda but hold up a big sign saving this is propaganda. Once you recognize propaganda as propaganda, it's no longer valid."

he Aeneid has spoken in distinct ways to each era and culture for which it has had meaning. "A classic is a work that seems to echo the values of every society that needs it," Bartsch-Zimmer says. "That's why it stavs classic."

For Vergil's fellow Romans, the epic praised Augustus and the empire, and provided an origin story. Christian readers in the Middle Ages took it to be an allegory of Christ's life. Nineteenth-century Americans found the account of Aeneas's westward voyage and conquering of native peoples resonant with manifest destiny, while for Americans of the Vietnam War era the epic dramatized the costs of empire.

IN OUR AGE, THE AENEID HAS MORE TO SAY TO US THAN EVER, ESPECIALLY **ABOUT THE COSTS (AND** TO BE FAIR, BENEFITS) OF **NATIONAL IDEOLOGIES** AND THE WAY THAT MYTHS **OF ORIGINS AND HEROES** ARE CREATED.

Mussolini commandeered the Aeneid to buttress a vision of his Italy as "the true fulfillment of the great Rome," Bartsch-Zimmer says.

Her own reading is embedded in its time and place and culture too. "Now I'm reading it as a sort of propaganda that lets you see it as such, that points to itself and says, you can accept me, maybe I'll be useful for you in making the nation cohere better by giving it a foundation story. But every foundation story also has a cost." From our 21stcentury perch, we're well placed to see what that cost entails: "Weeding out things that don't fit in the foundation story, whether it's women's voices, or indigenous voices, or the voices of the people who resist it. Other voices have to be silenced for this voice to exist."

"Here," she imagines Vergil saving from behind the curtain, "I'm writing a beautiful foundation story for Rome. But I want you to remember that it's a story. It's not the truth of the matter." Seeing through the beautiful stories might be a watchword for consuming information in America post-World War II. "Maybe I've been influenced by things like 'fake news," Bartsch-Zimmer muses. But what she's really thinking of are the justifications given for morally problematic foreign and domestic policies, "stories we tell that provide a nice gloss and give us something to believe in, but that maybe we should examine more skeptically." As, in her reading, Vergil subtly prods his audience to do with his story.

Bartsch-Zimmer sums up the poem's contemporary political resonance in her introduction. "In an age of refugees

seeking to escape their war-torn homelands," she writes, "an age of rising nationalism across the globe; an age in which many in Europe and the United States are suspicious of 'the East' and its religious differences—in our age, that is—the Aeneid has more to say to us than ever, especially about the costs (and to be fair, benefits) of national ideologies and the way that myths of origins and heroes are created."

Now, on the eve of the book's US publication, she looks back on the project with a certain wistfulness, and a sense of her life having changed. Four years in such close quarters with a great work of art have left their mark. "No matter what happens to me on a daily basis, now I see it through the lens of the language of the epic," she says. "It's a very strange feeling when lines will bubble up that seem to express the situation perfectly."

Bartsch-Zimmer leaves her mark on the classic in turn, giving an account of Vergil's purposes and his poem's meanings that is new and powerful and a brisk-reading translation that shortens the distance between his language and ours. "I feel like after 2,000 years," she says, "I'm helping people read the poem differently, not as pro empire or against empire, but as a story about how political literature comes to be." ◆

EXCERPT

BOOK I LANDFALL

An excerpt from The Aeneid, translated by Shadi Bartsch

From The Aeneid by Vergil, Translated by Shadi Bartsch. Copyright © 2021 by Shadi Bartsch. Published by Random House, an imprint and division of Penguin Random House LLC.

In the opening lines of the Aeneid, Vergil tells of the goddess Juno's wrath aimed at Aeneas and his Trojan followers, and her efforts to keep them from threatening her beloved Carthage as they flee from ruined Troy. Bartsch-Zimmer's translation follows the original line for line, captures its rhythm, and emphasizes alliteration, one of Vergil's key poetic effects. The translation includes a glossary and explanatory notes.

My song is of war and a man: a refugee by fate, the first from Troy to Italy's Lavinian shores, battered much on land and sea by blows from gods obliging brutal Juno's unforgetting rage. he suffered much in war as well, all to plant his town and gods in Latium. From here would rise the Latin race, the Alban lords, and Rome's high walls.

Remember for me, Muse. Tell me the reasons. What pain, what insult to her power, moved the queen of gods to drive a man famous for piety1 through misery on misery? Can such anger grip gods' minds?

An ancient city built by colonists from Tyre faced Italy and Tiber's mouth across the sea: wealthy Carthage, fierce and fond of waging war. They say that Juno loved her best; even Samos came in second. Here the goddess kept her weapons and her chariot: this land would rule the world if fate allowed. This was her aim and hope. But she'd heard that men of Trojan blood would topple Carthage and her heights one day. They'd be a people proud in war, an empire fatal for her Libva. This was what the Fates had spun, this was Juno's fear. She remembered how she'd fought at Troy to help her cherished Greeks. Still other reasons for her rage and bile remained deep-rooted in her heart; Paris' scornful verdict on her beauty, the honors paid by Jove to kidnapped Ganymede, her hatred for that race.2 Enflamed by this, she barred from Latium the sea-tossed Trojans, the few left by the Greeks and cruel Achilles. They roamed for many years, over many oceans, forced on by the Fates. To found the Roman race required such great effort.

^{1:} a man famous for piety: Aeneas' piety, at least at the beginning, contrasts with Juno's anger, and provides an interesting play on the *Iliad*, in which it is Achilles, the mortal hero, whose anger drives

^{2:} Paris' scornful verdict ... her hatred for that race: Paris, son of Priam, King of Troy, was once asked to judge which goddess was the most beautiful, Aphrodite (Roman Venus), Hera (Roman Juno), or Athena. As a bribe, Aphrodite offered him Helen of Troy, so he selected her, offending Juno in the process. Ganymede was a beautiful young Trojan boy snatched up by Jupiter in the guise of an eagle to be his lover and a cup-bearer in Olympus. Juno hated the Trojans in general because their founder, Dardanus, was the son of Jupiter by Electra—that is, the product of Jupiter's infi elity.

Sicily had slipped from sight. The Trojans gladly sailed for open sea, their bronze prows churning foam. But Juno, nursing her eternal wound, thought to herself, "Am / to leave off from my plan and fail to turn the Trojan king from Italy? It seems that Fate forbids it. Then how could Pallas burn the Argive fleet and drown its crew, just to punish the mad crime of Ajax, son of Oïleus?3 On her own, she hurled Jove's 4 lightning from the clouds, wrecked the ships, and whipped up waves with wind; she grabbed up Ajax in a gust and spiked him on sharp reefs—the man puffed fire from his punctured chest! But me, the queen of all the gods, Jove's wife and sister too, for years I've had to fight against a single race! Now who'll worship me or put gifts on my altars as a supplicant?"

Her hot heart fixed on these thoughts, Queen Juno reached Acolia, a land that teemed with storms and clouds. In his colossal cave, King Aeolus ruled the warring winds and howling gales and locked them up inside. They roared around the latches outraged. Over them, the mountain murmured mightily. Aeolus, sitting in his stronghold, scepter in his hand, soothed their angry spirits. Otherwise, they'd seize the oceans, lands, and deepest sky, and blast them all away. It was this fear that made the mighty Father hide them in a lightless cave and heap mountains on top. He chose a king who swore he'd curb the winds or free their reins as he was told. Now Juno came to wheedle him: "Aeolus, the father of the gods and king of men chose you to calm the waves or whip them up with wind. A race I hate travels the Tuscan sea: they bring the beaten gods of Troy to Italy. Rouse the winds to gale-force, sink the ships, or scatter them and fling the crew into the sea. In my retinue are fourteen gorgeous nymphs; Deiopea is the loveliest of all. She's yoursjust do me this favor. I'll join you both in lasting marriage, so she'll spend her years with you and make you father to fair children."

3: the mad crime of Ajax: Ajax the Lesser raped Cassandra in her temple when Troy fell and was punished for this by Pallas Athena.

4: Jupiter was also known to the Romans as Jove; the two forms alternate in this poem.



Aeolus said, "Your task, O Queen, is to know your wish and will; mine, to make it happen. Thanks to you, I have this little kingdom and Jupiter's goodwill. I dine with gods, I'm master of the storms and wild weather."

Saying this, he struck the hollow mountain with the butt-end of his spear. A battle-line of winds rushed out the rift and swept over the lands. Notus, Eurus, and Africus, full of storms,5 settled on the sea as one and churned it from its bed; they rolled huge waves to shore. Next came the shouts of men, the shriek of ropes. At once, storm-clouds snatched the sky from sight. Black night brooded on the sea. The heavens thundered, frequent flashes tore the dark. All signs warned the men that death had come.

5: The Roman winds had names. Eurus was the southeast wind, Notus the south, Zephyrus the west, Aquilo the north, Africus the southwest. In the original they are referred to by these names, but after their first appearance (Aquilo appears only once), the translation usually names them by their directionality instead, e.g. north, south, and so forth.



THE PARENTING TRAP

For some parents, life is a rat race they want their children to win. For others, it's a race they've already lost. Why macroeconomics plays a role.

BY SUSIE ALLEN. AB'09

amilies are private worlds, operating in ways that can be hard to understand from the outside (and, often, the inside). And yet, it's the sum of these many intimate, mysterious spheres that makes the world we know.

This was one of the lessons Matthias Doepke took from Garv Becker, AM'53, PhD'55, as a UChicago PhD student. Becker helped him see that "what families do really has important macroeconomic implications," says Doepke, PhD'00, now a professor at Northwestern University. Today's economy stems from many personal choices about when or if to marry, how many children to have, and where to raise them and send them to school. The influence runs the other way too: economic factors shape our individual choices about parenting.

That's the argument of Love, Money, and Parenting: How Economics Explains the Way We Raise Our Kids (Princeton University Press, 2019), coauthored by Doepke and Fabrizio Zilibotti of Yale University. The book takes a global and historical perspective on how parenting has been transformed in an economically unequal world, where the divides are stark-both between wealthy and less wealthy nations, and within wealthy nations.

A central theme in Love, Money, and Parenting is the rise of so-called helicopter parenting in industrialized countries. Parents hover for a reason, Doepke and Zilibotti contend: in countries including the United States, the United Kingdom, and China, a comfortable life is increasingly hard to attain without a top-notch

education, and even with one. While the turbocharged mode of parenting that has emerged in response is mostly the province of the middle class and up, it affects everyone fighting for a piece of the shrinking pie. Higher-income parents are anxious and lower-income parents are shut out.

Doepke and Zilibotti interweave quantitative data with their own experiences as chil-

dren and parents. As Europeans now based in the United States (Doepke is German, and Zilibotti, who is Italian, has lived in Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland), they have witnessed how child-rearing can differ over time and from place to place, a perspective that informs the book. Doepke considers himself a prime example of the changes he studies: despite loving his own low-key, unsupervised childhood, he has taken a far more hands-on approach to raising his three sons.

But he and Zilibotti see a common foundation underlying all parenting approaches, writing, "We believe that, broadly speaking, parents try their best to prepare their children for the society in which they will live." In societies divided between haves and have-nots, using all the means they can to get ahead doesn't save some families from getting stranded.

ne thing that's maybe both good and bad about economics ... is that we really like to generalize," Doepke says, "because we have this view of people as being more or less all

When it comes to studying parenting, the economist's way of thinking has its pitfalls—clearly, there is no way to neatly classify the millions of daily interactions parents and children have, or to capture all the experiences that inform those interactions. But by generalizing, it's possible to compare times and places at scale, a practice of zooming out that "paints a clearer picture that is harder to see if you just focus on one particular time or place at a time," Doepke argues.

PARENTING HAS BEEN TRANSFORMED IN AN **ECONOMICALLY UNEQUAL WORLD. WHERE THE DIVIDES** -BOTH BETWEEN **WEALTHY AND LESS**



To understand changes in parenting, Doepke and Zilibotti rely on the work of the late developmental psychologist Diana Baumrind, who in the 1960s developed an influential theory of parenting styles. These styles are defined by their levels of responsiveness (how communicative and attuned to their children they are) and demandingness (how much they monitor their children and set limits).

Authoritarian parents are characterized by high demandingness and low responsiveness ("eat your broccoli"), permissive parents by low demandingness and high responsiveness ("eat your broccoli if you want"), and authoritative parents by high demandingness and high responsiveness ("I want you to want to eat your broccoli"). Neglectful or uninvolved parents are neither responsive nor demanding. These styles differ in how much they ask of parents: Doepke and Zilibotti characterize authoritative and authoritarian parenting as more intensive, in that they require time, energy, and sustained focus.

Of course, parents aren't necessarily deliberate in their choices. "I don't think anybody, even economists, makes an Excel spreadsheet where they list the pros and cons of different parenting styles," Doepke says. But, he argues, parents constantly if implicitly consider the future costs and benefi s of their choices. Little Johnny may not want to study today, and you may not be in the mood to argue about it, but you believe he'll suffer for not knowing his multiplication tables later. So, out come the flash cards.

Doepke uses his own case as an example: as a parent, he knows college admissions are important and competitive, and this ambient awareness makes him "a lot more anxious about academic outcomes than my own parents would have been." As a result, he's become-without necessarily thinking about it—much more aware of and involved in his sons' schoolwork than his parents were in his. An unconscious choice is still a choice.

here are many ways to mark the shift in parenting in the industrialized world over the past half century, from the rise in SAT prep classes to the advent of toddler yoga. But Doepke and Zilibotti argue that one particularly notable measure is time: according to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, American parents in 2005 spent, on average, an hour and 45 minutes more per day with their children than they had

The question of why parenting has become so intense intrigued Matthias Doepke, PhD'00, both as a father and an economist.

in the late 1970s. Those precious moments are devoted to what you'd expect: shared activities, like games and reading, and (no surprise) homework. Parents and children in Canada, parts of Europe, and the United Kingdom are also spending more structured time together.

Another related measure is the percentage and distribution of parents choosing intensive (that is, authoritarian or authoritative) and non-intensive (permissive) parenting styles. To capture those trends, Doepke and Zilibotti turned to the World Values Survey (WVS), a question-naire administered globally that includes questions about respondents' child-rearing values. Parents can select up to five values from a menu that includes tolerance and respect for others, obedience, hard work, independence, imagination, and religious faith.

To Doepke and Zilibotti, certain values on the WVS typify Baumrind's parenting styles: authoritarian parents value obedience above all, while permissive parents gravitate toward imagination and independence, and authoritative parents hard work.

As they expected, they found enormous variation in parents' top-five values across different countries. For example, some 90 percent of Chinese parents and 65 percent of American parents rated hard work among their most important values. In Nordic countries (Sweden, Norway, and Finland), only 11–17 percent of parents said the same. In these countries, independence was a top goal, with, for instance, 93 percent of Norwegian parents including it among their top-five values.

The figures certainly jibed with Zilibotti's experience living in Stockholm, where parents fretted that too much formal instruction might hinder their child's development and chose year-round outdoor preschool programs. After hearing about these forest nursery schools, Zilibotti notes, he and his wife nodded politely and enrolled their young daughter in a nursery school with four walls and a roof.

s parents and children began spending more time together, and intensive parenting became more widely practiced, something else changed too: income inequality began to rise across the industrialized world. One key measure of inequality, the ratio between the income share of the richest and poorest 10 percent of the population, increased by nearly 70 percent in the United Kingdom and 107 percent in the United States between 1974 and 2014. Even traditionally egalitarian countries, including Sweden and the Netherlands, saw modest increases.

While many factors explain the growth of inequality, one important dimension was a growing income gulf between more and less educated workers, Doepke and Zilibotti write. The economic fates of workers with high school diplomas, college degrees, and postgraduate degrees began to diverge more sharply in the 1980s. While in the 1970s, workers in the United States and United Kingdom with a postgraduate degree earned about the same as college graduates, by 2009, they earned an average of a third more.

AS INEQUALITY RISES ... PARENTS HAVE A STRONG INCENTIVE TO BECOME MORE INVOLVED IN THEIR CHILDREN'S EVERYDAY LIVES.

And not all college degrees are created equal: there is a pronounced income gap between workers with degrees in engineering and in the humanities. The financial stakes of education are high.

In fact, Doepke and Zilibotti contend, these three phenomena—the rise of intensive parenting, the growth of inequality, and the heightened value of higher education—are interconnected. As inequality rises and education begins to matter more for their childrens' futures, parents have a strong incentive to become more involved in their children's everyday lives and schooling.

The results of the WVS provide one tidy illustration of their point: when they plotted income inequality against the percentage of parents who selected particular values, striking patterns

emerged. Inequality had a strong positive correlation with the share of parents in a given country who valued hard work, and a strong negative correlation with the percentage of parents valuing imagination and independence. (See chart.)

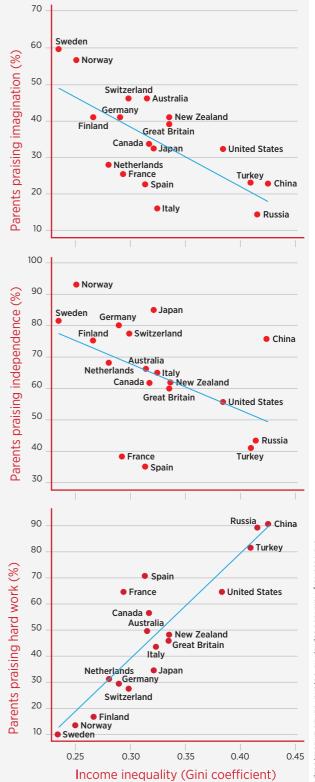
They also found that, as economic inequality increases, the percentage of parents choosing more intensive parenting styles (as measured by the WVS) increases within countries. Even egalitarian Norway, where permissive parenting remains the norm, saw upticks in authoritarian and authoritative parenting styles from 1996 to 2007, a period when inequality also increased.

he time and energy authoritative and authoritarian parents devote to their children is at least well spent when it comes to educational outcomes, according to the Program for International Student Assessment, or PISA. a standardized test issued every three years to more than 500,000 students around the globe. The test includes questions about parent-child interaction that Doepke and Zilibotti used to extrapolate whether children had intensive or permissive parents.

Then, to avoid directly comparing countries with very different school systems, they compared within-country results of the PISA among children of intensive and nonintensive parents that is, they compared the scores of South Korean children of intensive parents and nonintensive parents, and French children of intensive and nonintensive parents, while controlling for parents' levels of education.

Parental education matters, they found, but parenting style matters more. In South Korea, having two highly educated parents added an average of only seven points to a child's math score on the PISA. Having parents who practiced an intensive parenting style added an average of more than 20 points, regardless of those parents' levels of education. The same pattern held true in nine of the 11 countries that took the PISA in 2012.

So, despite the cultural hand-wringing about overparenting, it's hard to argue it hasn't yielded its intended effects; greater involvement does translate to better educational outcomes. In that sense, Doepke and Zilibotti say, helicopter par-



Doepke and his coauthor plotted the results of World Values Survey questions about parenting from different countries against the Gini coefficient, a measure of inequality, revealing a correlation between economic disparities and parenting style.

enting "can be understood as a rational response ... to a changed economic environment."

ut where does this leave parents who can't—either logistically or financially—devote hours to helping their children with schoolwork or shuttling them between enriching after-school activities?

Nowhere good, especially in high-inequality countries, Doepke and Zilibotti conclude. Time is a resource that low-income families, where parents often work multiple jobs with unpredictable schedules, do not have in abundant supply. And, unlike the busy but wealthy, they can seldom buy the attention of caregivers who will intensively parent in their absence.

Lower-income children with intensive parents do better, educationally and economically, than lower-income children without them—but they still face a much steeper climb into long-term financial stability. The hurdles are enormous: less safe neighborhoods, unstable housing, schools and teachers with fewer resources, and more.

To Doepke and Zilibotti this parenting gap risks becoming a parenting trap. If an unattainably intensive parenting style is necessary for a child to succeed academically, and academic success is the only path to stability or social mobility, then there is no way forward.

t's worth asking whether any parent, whatever their income, should have to worry quite so much or try quite so hard. Doepke, understatedly, describes the conditions in the United States as "not very favorable" for having children—parental leave is not guaranteed, childcare is expensive, and intensive parenting takes a toll. Doepke himself remembers finding aspects of American helicopter parenting, especially the heightened early focus on higher education, "bizarre—you know, to think about what instruments a six-year-old might play and ... what that could mean for getting into college." Parents and children feel the pressure.

As economists, he and Zilibotti are not entirely sold on policies with the sole aim of reducing inequality. In a capitalist society, they believe, some degree of inequality is inevitable and even

desirable. But they also see the danger of letting things continue as they are, with everyone overwhelmed and lower-income families at much higher risk of getting left behind.

Partly through personal experience, Doepke and Zilibotti find merit in Scandinavian-style family-friendly policies, especially those focused on the early years, such as parental leave, public preschool, and affordable childcare options. These can help put all children on equal footing and ease the burden on parents.

Citing research by **James J. Heckman**, the Henry Schultz Distinguished Service Professor in Economics, Doepke argues that "investing in early childhood education ... is by far the highest return and the most urgent priority." It's the time when children are developing most dramatically and when parents need the most help.

oday, parents are more in need of help than ever. During the COVID-19 pandemic, mothers in particular have faced herculean challenges. In November, Doepke coauthored a paper showing that women are suffering the harshest effects of the current recession—both because they disproportionately work in the most affected sectors, such as hospitality, and because in many families they are still the default caregivers when other childcare options are ruled out.

Once again, his own household is illustrative: as an academic, Doepke was able to work from home. His wife, a casting director for film and television, saw her industry shut down almost completely. Early in the pandemic, their normally balanced responsibilities shifted and she did more of the childcare—"not an easy adjustment," he reflects.

For all its damage, the pandemic may give rise to more family-friendly workplace policies, at least in some sectors, now that many organizations have learned the viability of remote work. A longer-term shift toward flexible work hours and locations will help mothers and fathers alike, Doepke says. "This is really great news for families. ... I think it's going to also make combining families with careers easier—and therefore, also easier to have children." What kind of world those children will live in is up to us. •





In the 1950s, a pair of young alumni set out on Route 66 and captured a workaday America now vanished.

BY LAURA DEMANSKI, AM'94 PHOTOGRAPHY BY CHARLES CUSTER, AB'48, JD'58

way car as a boy. Later, when he Raymond, a different profession caught his eye. The two ran into a street photographer hustling quick shots of passers-by. "You rowing up in WaKeeney, Kansas, visited Topeka with his father, in the aftermath of the Great Depression, Charles Custer, AB'48, ment shoveling coal from a rail-JD'58, found his first employ-

give him a buck and an envelope, and he sends you a picture of you walking downtown. This was a business olan," says Charles's son **Charley Custer**, EX'75.

Charley remembers his father recounting. "Of After the trip, Charles announced to his mother, rapher instead of going to college. "Grandmother didn't even interrupt smoothing his bedsheets," course you're going to college, Charlesy,' she said." Eva, that he wanted to be a professional photog-

The next years would prove them both right. First things first, Charles matriculated at the University of Chicago, as his high-school-principal father had wished and willed ever since meeting Robert Maynard Hutchins in the early years of his UChicago presidency. Raymond had thought Hutchins an "arrogant young pup" who nevertheless had good ideas, says Charley. "He wanted those good ideas instilled in my dad, and that was that."

whose father was a bellhop in the lakefront hotels of was at the University of Chicago that he met Irene Macarow, AB'48, a born-and-raised Hyde Parker In a circuitous way, college led Charles to the photography career he'd dreamt of, at least for a time. It that era while her parents operated a speakeasy out

nis parents after the couple had graduated. The Custers The story of the photos on these pages began when Charles first brought Irene back to WaKeeney to meet instantly adored Irene, and the feeling was mutual.

lished himself and was making enough money to support them. Irene was not that patient, countering that they could both work. The next weekend they were married in the Custers' living room, and soon During the visit, Charles proposed to Irene, suggesting they marry in a few years, after he'd estabafter hit the road for a "working honeymoon."

With entrepreneurial energy and Charles's Agfa According to Charley, they would burst in, cry box camera, the newlyweds headed south to Oklahoma and set out on Route 66, traveling through New Mexico and Arizona. Along the iconic high-"Hollywood's calling! The paper wants your picture," and set the Agfa to work photographing staff, way, they stopped at businesses of every kind. proprietors, and customers.

In the evenings, the couple developed prints in the sink of their motel bathroom, pinning up blankets to keep out the light. The next morning, it was back to They did a brisk business. Irene was "a superlative saleswoman," Charley says, and the Agfa camera was "perfect for the job, for two reasons." The very wide lens, together with the enormous five-by-seven-inch the shop or garage or salon to sell prints to the owner. negatives the camera generated, took in everything, at a level of detail so minute as to be transporting. "A time machine," Charley calls the images.

turning to Hyde Park in the early 1950s, he and Irene service with her brother. A few classes at the Law School to become a savvier businessman turned into Charles's photography stint was short-lived. On restarted a family, and he went into television sales and a law degree and a career leading the investment services group of the firm Vedder Price Kaufman and Kammholz. Irene died in 2001; Charles in 2020.

Charley still has the Agfa camera. His dad kept one vival afforded this glimpse of the pictures they took, the Irene's work up and down the historic highway. Its surbox of negatives, representing a fraction of his and people they met, and the places they preserved. ◆









GI IMPSFS

TRAVELOGUE

W. J. T. Mitchell looks at endings and beginnings.

BY JEANIE CHUNG

he year 2020 marked two milestones for W. J. T. Mitchell, the Gaylord Donnelley Distinguished Service Professor in English Language and Literature, Art History, and the College: he ended his 42-year tenure as editor of the interdisciplinary arts and humanities journal Critical Inquiry and published his first nonacademic book. That work, Mental Traveler: A Father, a Son, and a Journey through Schizophrenia (University of Chicago Press, 2020), is a memoir of his son Gabriel's 20-year battle with schizophrenia and subsequent death by suicide in 2012.

Mitchell was the second person to lead Critical Inquiry, taking over in 1978 upon the death of founding editor Sheldon Sacks, PhD'60, professor of English and linguistics. The journal's influence grew steadily under his watch; 25 years later, the New York Times called it "academe's most prestigious theory journal."

As a scholar, Mitchell has ranged freely over English literature, the visual arts, and popular culture. Two of his books, both on visual culture and theory, were awarded the University of Chicago Press's Gordon J. Laing Prize for the faculty book published during the previous three years that "brings the Press the greatest distinction": Picture Theory: Essays on Verbal and Visual Representation (1994) and What Do Pictures Want? The Lives and Loves of Images (2005). Other works examine William Blake, English landscape painting, and the dinosaur as a cultural icon.

Mitchell spoke to the Magazine in November about editing Critical Inquiry, writing about Gabriel, and more.

This interview has been edited and condensed.

You really shaped Critical Inquiry from what it started as-focused on the Chicago school of literary criticism-to what it became.

Shelly Sacks handed the journal off to me, basically. In a way, he empowered me. He said, "We have bigger ambitions. We want to be the journal of record for advanced theory in the humanities and the social sciences."

It was an easy transition, to aim higher and more broadly. One policy I initiated was to try to be sure that we were always bringing on the younger generation as coeditors. I wanted the journal to reflect the new and the fresh at all times.

Within the first two years, Elizabeth Abel, an untenured assistant professor [now a professor at the University of California, Berkeley], said to me, "I want to edit the first issue of the new feminist criticism." I'll never forget our editorial meetings. I was still young, but [professors of English] Wayne Booth, AM'47, PhD'50, and Bob Streeter were not. We had these wonderful discussions saying, "This is a new kind of criticism. It has a politics that goes with it. We can't think about it in the same way we thought about oldfashioned articles on Samuel Johnson and rhetoric."

Elizabeth set the pattern for both new and young ideas coming in and for adjusting our criteria accordingly—really thinking about our own methods of assessment.

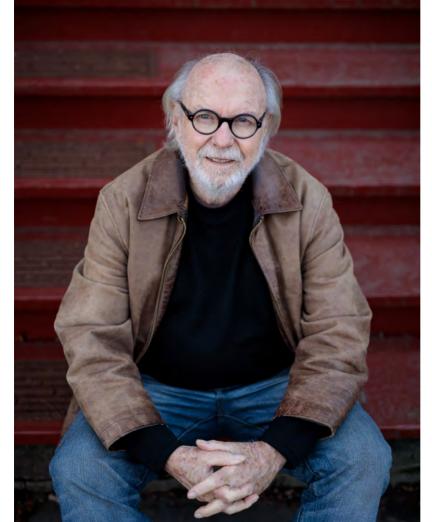
It seems like everybody was published there. You had Henry Louis Gates Jr., Jacques Derrida, Elaine Showalter, obviously people from UChicago. Anyone you wanted to get but didn't?

We had a chance to get Michel de Certeau, a French theorist who was studying space. I've taught his work often. I loved his work. Early on, somebody had translated a piece of his. At that time, in the late '70s, I didn't know who de Certeau was. The translation was a mess. It was not in English vet. If I'd been a little more hip, a little more alert, I would've said yes. But we didn't have anybody who was reading firsthand French theory and criticism. So we turned it down. And within months—"What? You turned down de Certeau? Why?" I said, "Because we're stupid."

What made you decide to step down as editor?

It was time to let the younger people on the journal run it particularly my English department colleagues Bill Brown and **Frances Ferguson**, who've taken over as a duo.





Trained in English literature. W. J. T. Mitchell became interested in visual culture early in his career when he studied the Romantic-era poet and artist William Blake.

And then there's Mental Traveler, which is quite different from Critical Inquiry and your other writing: you couldn't have any analytical distance here, even if you wanted to.

No. Just to decide to write it, to divulge all of these intimate things, I had to first overcome my own sense of selfcensorship. Do I want to really expose myself? My son? Our family? I can tell you there's a lot that had to be deleted from the book.

I'm on leave this year. I have so many writing projects, and at my age you don't have forever. The minute I said I'm going to take at least a year away from being in the editorial meetings, like I take a year away from teaching, it just felt so right.

Tell us about your writing projects.

The one that's on the front burner is a history of the present called "Present Tense 2020." It started in 2016 with an essay I wrote entitled "American Psychosis: Trump and the Nightmare of History." In 2018 I added another segment to it around the election of that year-all the anxieties leading up to it, because how could you trust polls anymore?

Then when the pandemic hit, this added another layer that I have to take account of. Then the murder of George Floyd. So this condensation of political insanity, embodied by Trumpism, the pandemic, and then the eruption of enormous mass demonstrations all over the world in response to George Floyd struck me as, I have to do something to tell this story I had already begun in 2016. Now I'm trying to pull it all together.

How did you settle on the structure, which is roughly chronological but also thematic, with chapters on Gabe's treatment, his art, and the misconception that mental illness can be overcome by force of will?

With numerous rewritings. I hate to think what the first draft looked like. It was completely chaotic. All I did was pour out scenes, episodes, anecdotes. One of the things that I think was consistent in all these stories was how, when you're dealing with somebody who is suffering from schizophrenia or other mental illnesses, it's not all one thing. All these episodes tried to show that. You could go through a cycle of humor, tears, laughter, surprise, disappointment-in a half hour.

Then I had a whole series of great readers. My wife, of course, and my daughter both read it numerous times and gave me great feedback. A crucial intervention was made by [lecturer] **Bill Ayers**, who was part of the story. He was like Gabe's favorite uncle and our next-door neighbor. So he read it, and Bill is guite a gifted writer. He said, "I love these stories you're telling about Gabe. They really bring him alive. But I think you need to think of yourself more like a storyteller and give it some color, fill it in with detail."

Part of the initial motive for it was just to try to figure out what this all meant. Bill was one reader who made clear to me that was not going to happen. He said, "Tell this story. That's all."

My next reader was Rachel DeWoskin in Creative Writing, who is Bill's daughter-in-law. She said, "It's all here. I just think you need to change the order of things, to get your reader prepared. You have to think of yourself like a novelist."

This was a whole retraining. I'm a literary scholar and theorist. I haven't been a storyteller very much. It was like moving pieces around on a chessboard. [English professor] Lauren Berlant inspired the last chapter, "On the Case of Gabriel Mitchell." Lauren has a way of asking crucial, simple questions that you can't stop thinking about. She said, "Why do you want to make a case of Gabriel?" And I said, "Is that what I'm doing? I

guess I do. Why am I treating him as a case that's worth pondering? Is a case a way of diminishing him, or getting control of it?" It was very important for me to think about that. So I wrote it with a lot of help from my friends.

What has been the response to the book? This is a different audience than for the other books you've written.

More people who read fiction, nonfiction, memoirs. One of my best readings was with NAMI, the National Alliance on Mental Illness. It was an audience with a lot of parents of kids, siblings, relatives who have a mental illness.

I focused on the chapter "The Immoral Career of the Caregiver." Because that's where the NAMI people will recognize their own stories: the impossible contradictions when you're dealing with a loved one who is mentally ill. How to talk to them. How to get them help. How to take care of them, but also not have them feel smothered by youor abandoned. It's a knife edge.

Why did you decide to publish it now?

It was going to be the introduction to a longer, more scholarly book called Seeing through Madness. I had submitted the introductory memoir and a 300-page manuscript of chapters about film, history, literature. UChicago Press had accepted it. But then I began tinkering with the introduction, the biographical part, and it just took over.

At some point my editor at the press, Alan Thomas, said, "You realize your preface is a different book? It's really about Gabe," whom Alan knew. I said, "Can I split the two?" He said, "Yes, and I think it'd be better for both."

Seeing through Madness is a project Gabe launched me on. He wanted to make a film called Histoire de la folie, the his-

The idea that man is

a rational animal—we've

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tory of madness. It was going to be based on Jean-Luc Godard's eight-part Histoire(s) du cinéma (1989-99). Gabriel wanted to go to every part of the globe and gather up all the figures of madness. He said, "Dad, you're going to be my image researcher, because that's what you do."

He wanted to turn madness from an affliction into a critical perspective. He said the idea that man is a rational animal-we've clearly disproven

that zillions of times. So let's think about man as the crazy animal and see what we can make of that. This is the way he approached his own illness. He said, "I want to make schizophrenia into a learning experience." Tough job. But he was serious about it, and I think he made progress. Who knows where he could've gone with it?

Has your experience with Gabe changed the way you relate to College students?

Absolutely. It's made me feel as a teacher, even more than I ever did before, how important it is just to listen to students. Be emotionally present, intellectually present.

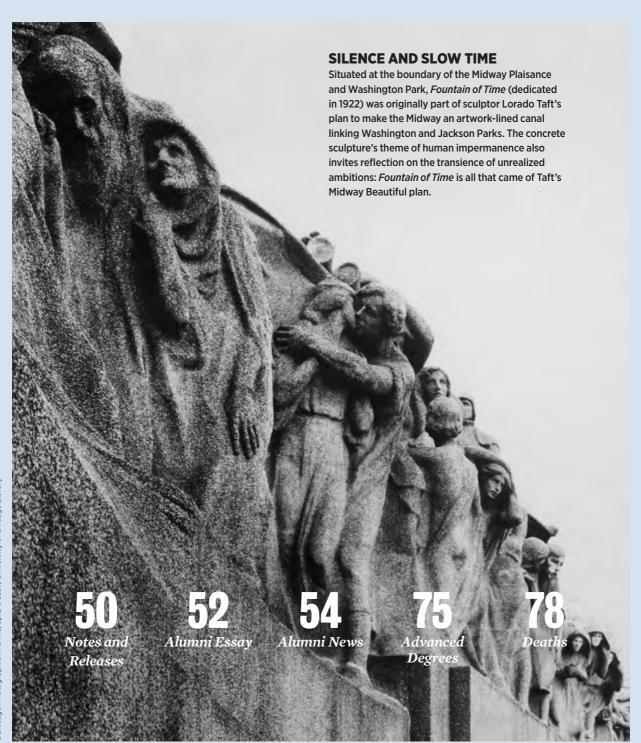
Mental illness is very widespread as an issue. And this school puts a lot of mental pressure on the students. It's crucial to find out where they are in their intellectual, emotional development.

Of course you have to make demands. There's got to be some homework. You have to actually read the material. I've never found much of a problem with that. The big thing is when they feel like they've got to produce something out of it, what sorts of possibilities do you open for them so they don't feel totally blocked, intimidated?

One of the nice things about the University of Chicago from a teacher's standpoint is that our students are intellectually competitive. They really want to become smarter, but it can be stressful on them too.

PEER REVIEW

WHAT ALUMNI ARE THINKING AND DOING



A SELECTION OF ALUMNI WHOSE NAMES ARE IN THE NEWS

A LASTING MUSICAL TESTAMENT

Judith Mintel, AB'70, JD'73, and her late husband, Richard Mintel, SB'60, PhD'65, recorded classical music performances in Chicago for decades, producing an archive that was recently added to the Library of Congress's recorded sound collections. Containing more than 350 hours of music captured between 1974 and Richard's death in 2014, the archive principally documents rehearsals and concerts by the Music of the Baroque chorus and orchestra, founded in Hyde Park in 1972—the year Richard, then a UChicago biochemist, won a Quantrell Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching. "As to the quality of the performances and the engineering, you could put this collection up against anything in the world that's ever been made," notes WFMT's Peter van de Graaff. Selections can be heard at mintel.org.

CAPITOL CARETAKER

US representative Andy Kim (D-NJ) made headlines for helping clean the Capitol of debris after rioters stormed the building in a violent insurrection on January 6. Kim, AB'04, returned to the House chamber at 9 p.m. for a resumed count of electoral votes from the November election, and afterward found the Capitol rotunda strewn with tattered flags, cigarette butts, food, and discarded body armor, he told GQ. He obtained a roll of garbage bags from nearby police and until 3 a.m. devoted the time he didn't spend on the House floor to a quiet act of service throughout the Capitol: "I wanted to show that building respect, because this is bigger than all of us."

HANDS ACROSS THE SKY

As a Peace Corps volunteer from 1966 to 1968, Sandra Nathan, AB'66, MST'69, taught English to high school girls in Chuncheon, South Korea. Last year she was among 514 former teachers and health care workers who received a token of gratitude from the South Korean government in the form of what officials called a COVID-19 survival box, reported the New York Times in November. The care package contained gloves, ginseng



POETRY FOR THE PEOPLE

In November Angela Jackson, AM'95, was named poet laureate of Illinois. "I know her words will have a profound impact on the residents of our state as well as the next generation of aspiring poets," said Governor J. B. Pritzker in appointing Jackson to the role. Only the fifth poet laureate in Illinois history, Jackson hopes to enlist young ambassadors to help promote poetry in schools. "I want to awaken the poets, in young people especially, so they will be lifelong readers of poets, and potentially poets themselves," said Jackson, whose own collections include the Pulitzer Prize-nominated It Seems Like a Mighty Long Time (TriQuarterly Books/ Northwestern University Press, 2015).

candies, and 100 masks, among other items. Now a retired civil rights and labor lawyer, Nathan said, "It was as if this box had been traveling to me since 1968. ... Some people, Korean people, very far away wanted to make sure that I was OK; that I had what I needed to fight a bad disease. They behaved as though they cared and were responsible for me."

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE LEADER

On January 20, the day of President Joe Biden's inauguration, Avril D. Haines, AB'92, was confirmed to serve as director of national intelligence. The fi st of Biden's cabinet-level appointees to receive Senate confirmation, Haines becomes the first woman to occupy the top office in US intelligence. During former President Barack Obama's second term, the UChicago physics major and Georgetown University Law Center graduate broke another barrier as the first woman to serve as CIA deputy director. She has taken a leave from Columbia World Projects for her role in the new administration. "When it comes

to intelligence," Haines said during her confi mation hearing, "there is simply no place for politics, ever."

VACCINE CHIEF

David A. Kessler, JD'78, has been named chief science officer for COVID-19 response by President Joe Biden. At the time of the January announcement, Kessler was serving as cochair of the Biden transition team's pre-inauguration COVID-19 advisory board, tasked with helping plan a robust federal response to the virus. As head of vaccine science in the new administration, Kessler joins a team leading the program previously known as Operation Warp Speed, overseeing the review and approval of COVID-19 vaccines and antiviral treatments. He also aims to improve the nation's manufacturing capacity for vaccines and tests. Kessler previously served as Food and Drug Administration commissioner in the George H. W. Bush and Bill Clinton administrations and worked on the development of HIV/AIDS treatments.

-Andrew Peart, AM'16, PhD'18

RELEASES

ALUMNI BOOKS, FILMS, AND RECORDINGS

RUIN AND RENEWAL: CIVILIZING EUROPE AFTER WORLD WAR II

By Paul Betts, AM'89, PhD'95; Basic Books, 2020

"Civilization is a term we love to hate," writes Oxford historian Paul Betts. Freighted with its 18th- and 19th-century history, the word tends to evoke the imperial overtones of European "civilizing missions." At the end of World War II, with the horrors of the Third Reich in full view, many declared the idea of civilization a shattered illusion. Betts shows, however, that the postwar reconstruction of Europe soon gave new life to civilization as a concept, embraced by liberal proponents of international cooperation, conservative defenders of a Christian West, and a host of others in their search for a new order.

cople say! Luckily, till now I had been s. People were asking about me. What alls and cards, but they were her due: cons, wedding receptions, baby showis children. It was her turn now.) Why the truth? It swided much simpler. lowering representative, Right, I never trouble. I never took the consequencmother's whole life was facing people. All I knew was this: I couldn't take it n of conce **27 a.**c. [Thin seemed bad nted to be rid of it all, all of it. I wanted g, that's what I was trying for when I literate. That was my real need. It had

W-3: A MEMOIR

By Bette Howland, AB'55; A Public Space Books, 2021

The late Bette Howland's debut book, first published in 1974, chronicles her experience as a 31-year-old single mother recovering in the University of Chicago hospital's psychiatric ward after a suicide attempt by sleeping pills. This new edition of W-3, following Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage: The Selected Stories of Bette Howland (A Public Space Books, 2019), continues the publisher's commitment to reviving the MacArthur Fellowshipwinning author's once forgotten works.

W-3's reappearance has brought it fresh critical acclaim. "The book feels at once crafted, its prose full of calibrated grace, and startlingly unmediated," notes the New Yorker.

FOUNDING GOD'S NATION: READING EXODUS

By Leon R. Kass, LAB'54, SB'58, MD'62; Yale University Press, 2021

Years before he began teaching his UChicago great books courses on Genesis and Exodus, bioethicist and humanist **Leon Kass** was a Harvard PhD student who lucked into hearing a rabbi's inspiring interpretation of Exodus 25-27, on instructions for building the Tabernacle. In writing this sequel to *The Beginning* of Wisdom: Reading Genesis (Free Press, 2003), Kass again draws inspiration from what Exodus has to say about the Tabernacle. The second book of the Hebrew Bible establishes a national narrative for the Israelites and a moral law for their conduct as a community, argues Kass, the Addie Clark Harding Professor Emeritus of Social Thought and in the College. But Exodus also has a third pillar, embodied in the Tabernacle: a structure where ritual turns everyday life toward the transcendent.

THIS LOVE THING

Lyrics, guitar, and executive production by Rami Nashashibi, AM'98, PhD'11; Solidarity Studios, 2020

Love is many things on activist **Rami Nashashibi**'s debut as a recording artist. The founder of Chicago's Inner-City Muslim Action Network blends R&B and hip-hop to craft songs in which love carries the force of not just romantic but also justice-seeking impulses. The single "Mama Please" responds to police violence with a plea for divine mercy, its refrain echoing words George Floyd uttered in the last minutes of his life. Nashashibi calls upon collaborator Drea d'Nur and a team of Grammynominated artists to help him deliver a message of love's healing power.

WRITERS, EDITORS, AND EXEMPLARS IN MEDIEVAL ENGLISH TEXTS

Edited by Sharon M. Rowley, AM'88, PhD'96; Palgrave Macmillan, 2021 According to **Sharon M. Rowley**, professor of English at Christopher Newport University, scholars have come to see medieval literature very differently in light of research on the ways scribes, editors, and other intermediaries shaped texts like *The Canterbury* Tales and Wycliffe's Bible. This volume honors UChicago associate professor emerita of English Christina von **Nolcken**'s germinal contributions to that research with essays by some of her former students, including Jenny Adams, AM'94, PhD'00; Matthew Irvin, AB'99: Rosemary O'Neill. AB'00: Andrew Rabin, AM'00, PhD'05; Fiona Somerset, AB'90; and Rowley herself. These scholars track down exemplars of medieval manuscript culture—definitive copies of particular works—and examine the social ideals exemplified in the texts.

ANOTHER TROY

Poems by Joan Wehlen Morrison. LAB'40, AB'44; edited by Susan Signe Morrison: Finishing Line Press, 2020 Written between 1938 and 1944, the poems in this posthumous collection include meditations on Germany's invasion of Poland, the Battle of Dunkirk, and other seismic events from a young woman witnessing World War II from the home front—and with a UChicago student's knowledge of classical literature. Born in 1922 in Chicago to working-class parents of Swedish and Ukrainian-Jewish descent, the late oral historian and New School instructor Joan Wehlen Morrison left behind poetry that captures both the mythic proportions of the WWII years and an intensely inward experience of them. This collection, edited by her daughter, supplements the poet's reflections in her wartime diaries, also published after her 2010 death.

-Andrew Peart, AM'16, PhD'18

ALIIMNI ESSAY

THE PATIENT'S TALE

What a surgeon learned from illness and grief in a pandemic year.

BY REY BOSITA, MD'96

are learned in subtle whispers and gentle nudges. In 2020 my learning came more like a simultaneous punch in the face and kick in the stomach. In medical school I learned that the foundation of everything we do as doctors is the doctorpatient relationship. Maintaining the sanctity of this relationship has been, and always will be, my highest priority. But the events of 2020 cast a new light on this sacred tenet.

ometimes new life lessons

Twenty-four years after medical school and 18 years into my career as an attending spine surgeon at Texas Back Institute in Dallas, I have seen more than 10,000 patients. Yet here I was learning how vulnerable patients really are.

In March and April the COVID-19 pandemic shut down my medical practice as we waited for guidelines for treating patients safely in this new environment. Two weeks turned into seven-the longest time I have not set foot inside a hospital to see a patient since the beginning of my third year of medical school in 1995.

For the first time in my career, life slowed down. I enjoyed the opportunities to love my wife and children more and to learn new skills like baking French bread and cooking pork tenderloin. I missed interacting with patients and the camaraderie of the operating room, but with patience everything would be OK.

May rolled around, and it was time to return to work. Life would go back to normal, I thought. But a few weeks later I woke up and felt like an elephant was sitting on my chest. My oxygen saturation was in the low 90s at rest, with dips to the high 80s when I tried to talk. Fearful of exposing my family any further, I drove myself to the hospital and knew what my diagnosis was the moment I saw the characteristic cotton ball images on my chest X-ray. The results of the painful nose swab were a foregone conclusion: COVID.

Anger, denial, bargaining, acceptance-all in 20 minutes. No time for depression: fear was setting in. Would the doctors be able to prevent me from dying?

My COVID experience taught me how patients feel when uncertainties surround their disease diagnosis and treatment. I was alone and I was afraid. I had a new disease for which there was no clearly defined treatment protocol, no certain prognosis, and no predictable disease course. All I could do was pray to God that I would recover and see my family again.

My starkest recollection is the personal loss of freedom necessary to maintain a safe working environment for the nurses and doctors who were taking care of me. Personal protective equip-

In this situation, knowledge was not power. Knowledge was paralyzing.

ment was still somewhat scarce, and some of the staff wore the same masks and face shields every day. During my five-day hospitalization, I was strictly confined to my room. A converted oldschool ICU room, it did not have a shower. I felt like a prisoner. But I was alive.

I tried my best to be a model patient, including coaching a young nurse on how to draw blood properly from my veins when she hit a valve by accident. I was a young med student once, and I remembered when patients showed me grace, back in the 1990s in Hyde Park.

Subconsciously, I competed with unseen COVID patients in other rooms, gathering HIPAA-compliant information from nurses to see where I stood with regard to oxygen saturation, medications, and even volume inhaled on an incentive spirometer. COVID hospitalization is a race to survive and leave the hospital. Losing means intubation, the ICU, or worse. Winning means going home. This was a race I was not going to let myself lose. So many people depended on me. My wife and I had plans for the rest of our lives.

All of that was now in doubt as we learned more than ever about remdesivir, steroids, convalescent plasma, and hydroxychloroquine. In this situation, knowledge was not power. Knowledge was paralyzing.

Over the next few days, I turned the corner. My voice improved from two to four to eight words at a time before coughing to catch my breath. I never got intubated, and finally I drove myself home. From the moment I arrived,



I was exiled to the other side of the house. From 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., I stayed on the back porch to keep the air inside as clean as possible, interacting with my family only through the windows. I still felt like a prisoner, but at least I had a shower now.

With two weeks in quarantine waiting for my COVID status to change, I had time to reevaluate my life. After getting over a potentially fatal disease, I concluded that there is nothing in life that makes me happier than being a husband, father, and surgeon. God has blessed me with a family life and career that make me unbelievably happy and fortunate-much more than I deserve.

COVID was done. I had survived. Time to get back to work, right?

Just as my practice was getting back

on track, my hands started falling asleep. In September I underwent carpal tunnel surgery on both hands simultaneously. I got better-again.

In the three weeks before surgery, though, I went through successive waves of thoughts and feelings: enthusiasm to feel better; uncertainty about complications and lost work time; rationalization, when symptoms were light, that I was getting better; intellectualization upon considering my classic disease presentation; and finally acceptance that surgery was the best choice for me. My experience is unique, but, like contracting COVID just a couple of months before, it gave me new insight into what my patients experience when they see me.

By now it was fall, and we all started

looking forward to 2021. The vaccines would come and life as we knew it would return to normal. What else could happen?

Well, people I cared for started dying. First, it was my beloved Aunt Elena in the Philippines, the matriarch of my mother's family, from COVID. Then it was my father, Renato Sr., the quintessential selfless provider and expert grill master, from dementia. Then it was Berta, my medical assistant of 10plus years, and KT, trusted friend and mentor, both of whom taught me about the importance of treating people right all the time, both from COVID.

I was forced to reevaluate my life for the third time in just a few months. This time I was awestruck by the legion of people who shaped my mind and showed faith in me over the course of my life: orthopedic surgery attendings; medical school, business school, and college professors; high school and grade school teachers: leaders and role models.

These people, especially my father, had invested time, energy, and love in me. Now he and others were gone. They had sacrificed for me, and there was no way to repay them. My only option is to pay it forward and invest myself in mentorship and fellowship. No one is an island, least of all me.

The unexpected obstacles of 2020 forced me to confront situations that were completely foreign. I experienced the unmistakable difference between looking at mortality numbers on a spreadsheet and learning that I would not ever again see someone I loved. My core beliefs and values were shaken, but the lessons I gained from grief and illness have become part of my continuing medical education—an education that began at Pritzker 25 years ago and remains an active, dynamic entity.

I probably still have a lot to learn. ◆

Rey Bosita, MD'96, is an orthopedic spine surgeon in Dallas.

ALUMNI NEWS

FROM THE CLASSES, SCHOOLS, AND DIVISIONS

To protect the privacy of our alumni, we have removed the class notes from this section. The remaining advertisements and photos have been consolidated to reduce the number of pages. If you are an alumnus of the University and would like class notes from our archives, please email uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu.



Mirth on the Midway: It may not be the canal to Washington Park that both Frederick Law Olmsted and Lorado Taft envisioned, but the Midway Plaisance as greensward turned ice rink attracts seekers of all-seasons recreation. These skaters in February 1941 took to the ice in the shadow of Rockefeller Memorial Chapel, then just over a dozen years old.

What's new? We are always eager to receive your news, care of the Alumni News Editor, The University of Chicago Magazine. While the Magazine staff works remotely during the COVID-19 pandemic, please send news via email: uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu. No engagements, please. Items may be edited for space. As news is published in the order in which it arrives, it may not appear immediately. We list news from all former undergraduates (including those with UChicago graduate degrees) by the year of their undergraduate affiliation. All former students who received only graduate degrees are listed in the advanced degrees section.



Beacon of learning: Inviting lights glow in Harper Memorial Library on a snowy evening in 1963. Did you spend hours hunkering down in the erstwhile Harper stacks? Send us your memories of taking shelter among the shelves at uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu.



A symposium on statecraft: In February 1967, New York senator Robert F. Kennedy came to the University to speak about US-China relations at a conference held by the Center for Policy Study. He spoke to an overflow crowd of 400-plus people. Those who spilled over from the Law School auditorium listened to the talk through speakers in the lounge, where Kennedy met with students afterward. Did you see RFK when he visited campus? Which visiting speakers left the biggest impression on you? Write to us at uchicago -magazine@uchicago.edu.



Art brut: Before there was Kuviasungnerk, there was the 1973 Winter Carnival and its snow sculpture contest, overseen by Richard Scotch, AB'73. Would-be frozen precipitation artists were instructed to wait for Winter Quarter's first large snowfall which would jump-start an "ad hoc committee on the interdisciplinary studies in the history and philosophy of snow sculpture"—and then create their own masterpieces on campus. Artists were to report the location of their work to the competition's hotline, and judges would rush to the scene before it all became snowmelt. The sculptor who created this tribute to the agony and ecstasy of finals week remains unknown, as does the competition's ultimate winner. If you remember the snow sculpture competition, send us a note at uchicago-magazine@uchicago.edu.



Carnivalesque: Mardi Gras at the University of Chicago is as much a momentary break from the long winter as it is a last hurrah before the studious end-of-quarter sacrifi es to come. These costumed revelers joined other partygoers at Ida Noyes Hall and created a carnival of their own in February 1997. Do you remember the festival that year or other Mardi Gras celebrations on campus? Send us a note at uchicago -magazine@uchicago.edu.

phy by Luke Swistun, AB'99, Copyright 2021, The Chicago Maroon. All rights Reprinted with permission.

2002 OSCAR WINNERS

Wait, no golden statuette for Enya and her work on the Lord of the Rings soundtrack? These are the films from 2001—and the people behind them—that took home Academy Awards in March of the following year.



BEST PICTURE A Beautiful Mind

BEST DIRECTING

Ron Howard, A Beautiful Mind

BEST ACTRESS IN A LEADING ROLE

Halle Berry, Monster's Ball

BEST ACTOR IN A LEADING ROLE Denzel Washington, Training Day

BEST CINEMATOGRAPHY

Andrew Lesnie, The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring

BEST ANIMATED FEATURE FILM

Shrek

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BEST ART DIRECTION

Catherine Martin and Brigitte Broch, Moulin Rouge

BEST FILM EDITING

Pietro Scalia, Black Hawk Down

BEST WRITING (ORIGINAL SCREENPLAY)

Julian Fellowes, Gosford Park

BEST MUSIC (ORIGINAL SONG)

"If I Didn't Have You," written and sung by Randy Newman in Monsters, Inc.



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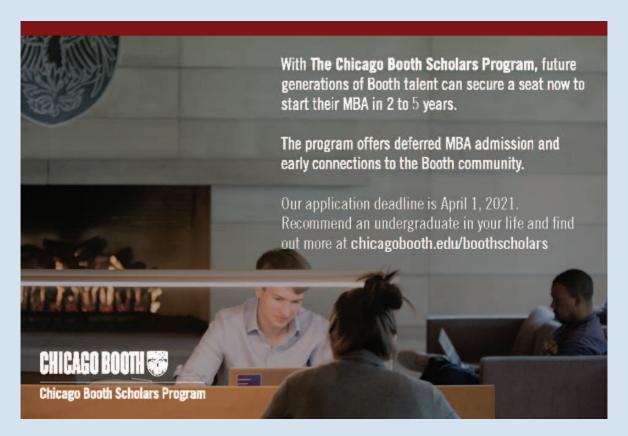
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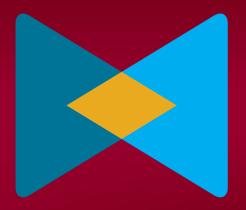
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DEATHS

FACULTY AND STAFF

Samuel Sandler, professor emeritus in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures and the College, died August 2 in Potomac, MD. He was 94. Born in Łódź, Poland, Sandler survived the Holocaust in the Łódź ghetto. After earning his PhD in Polish philology from the University of Wrocław in 1951, he held academic positions at the Polish Academy of Sciences' Institute of Literary Research in Warsaw and the University of Łódź. In 1969 Sandler left Poland with his wife and daughter following the Communist government's anti-Semitic purges and in 1972 joined the UChicago faculty, where he anchored the program in Polish literature. The coeditor of 300 volumes of foreign and Polish literature and literary criticism in the Polish Biblioteka Narodowa (National Library) book series, he also published numerous books and articles on Polish writers of the Romantic to the contemporary periods. Retiring in 1995, Sandler later donated his 6,000-volume Polish book collection, among the largest such private collections in the United States, to the Regenstein Library.

Wesley A. Wildman, AB'51, JD'54, AM'55, a labor attorney and longtime instructor at Chicago Booth, died August 6 in Deerfield, IL. He was 89. During a legal career that included work at the Chicago-area law firms now known as Franczek and Vedder Price, Wildman represented management clients in collective bargaining negotiations and labor arbitration. From 1963 to 2001, he taught industrial relations at Chicago Booth. After retiring from legal practice, he continued at the school as an adjunct professor of public policy until 2014. Serving in several government posts, Wildman was one of the three original appointees to the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Board in 1984. He is survived by his wife, Andrea Ruth Waintroob, JD'78, CER'85; four daughters, including Kathleen M. Wildman, AB'77, and Anne C. Wildman, LAB'07; three sons; and two grandchildren. Marvin Zonis, professor emeritus of business administration at Chicago Booth, died November 15 in Chicago. He was 84. Trained in political science and psychoanalysis as well as in business administration, Zonis began his career as a scholar of Iranian politics. During his five decades at UChicago, he taught in the Department of Political Science, the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, and what is now the Department of Comparative Human Development. Joining Chicago Booth in 1987, he developed courses on such subjects as international political economy and the effects of digital technologies on global business. He also helped develop the College Core's Mind course. A regular media commentator on international affairs, Zonis wrote Majestic Failure: The Fall of the Shah (1991). His honors include the Quantrell

Teaching. He is survived by his wife, Lucy L. Salenger; two daughters, including Nadia Zonis, LAB'83, and Leah Harp, LAB'87, AB'92; a stepdaughter, Brix Smith Start (née Laura Salenger), LAB'81; and two grandchildren.

Charles S. Winans, professor emeritus of medicine, died June 7 in Chicago. He was 84. A gastroenterologist who focused on the upper GI tract, Winans was a lieutenant commander in the US Navy and served as chief of gastroenterology at what is now Naval Medical Center Portsmouth before joining UChicago in 1968. Starting as an instructor in medicine, he went on to codirect the gastroenterology section and hold the Sara and Harold Lincoln Thompson Professorship at UChicago Medicine, retiring in 2008. He was an expert on the muscular action of the esophagus and conducted research on esophageal speech among laryngeal cancer patients. Among many other honors, Winans received the American Gastroenterological Association's Distinguished Clinician Award. Survivors include his wife, Malinda; a daughter, **Lisa Winans Pandelidis**, LAB'79; and a son, Charles G. Winans, LAB'84.

David J. Smigelskis, AB'64, associate professor emeritus in the College and the Humanities, of Chicago, died June 22. He was 78. With a PhD in philosophy from Yale, for which he wrote a dissertation on Aristotle's Metaphysics, Smigelskis joined the UChicago faculty in 1969, teaching in the New Collegiate Division. He chaired the College's ideas and methods program and later the Humanities Division's Committee on Ideas and Methods. An advocate for curricular innovation, he helped develop the politics, economics, rhetoric, and law major in the College, which gave rise to the law, letters, and society program, and emphasized philosophical thought and rhetorical analysis in the classroom. Smigelskis retired in 2009. He is survived by his wife, Marianne.

1940s

Harold K. Ticho, SB'42, SM'44, PhD'49, died November 3 in La Jolla, CA. He was 98. Ticho fled his native Czechoslovakia for a Swiss boarding school soon after the anschluss and became a US citizen while at UChicago. An experimental physicist who conducted research with Enrico Fermi, he joined the University of California, Los Angeles, and played an important role in the Nobel Prizewinning work of Luis Alvarez on elementary particle physics. His later research included work at CERN and Fermilab, where he led the users' group. After chairing UCLA's physics department, he moved to the University of California, San Diego, and became vice chancellor, propelling the expansion of scientific research there. He is survived by a stepson, a brother, and two step-grandchildren.

James M. Ratcliffe, AB'46, JD'50, died June 17 in Chicago. He was 95. A US Army and Air Force veteran and a longtime Hyde Park resident, Ratcliffe served as assistant dean and director of placement at the University of Chicago Law School. During his time in University administration, he edited The Good Samaritan and the Law (1966), based on a Law School conference about the moral obligations of bystanders. Ratcliffe went on to work for the commercial printing company R. R. Donnelley & Sons, ultimately as vice president of corporate relations. He is survived by his wife, **Hildegund W. Ratcliff**, senior lecturer emeritus in the Department of Germanic Studies; a son, James M. Ratcliffe III, LAB'92; and two grandchildren. Marjorie Horn Shelly, PhB'46, died July 21 in Fullerton, CA. She was 94. After graduating from UChicago, Shelly earned a second undergraduate degree from DePauw University in music and an MFA from California State University, Fullerton, in vocal performance. She taught piano and voice privately and at community colleges in Fullerton and Cypress, CA. She is survived by two daughters, two sons, six grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Harlan M. Blake, AB'47, AM'48, JD'54, died January 23, 2020, in New York City. He was 96. Blake finished his bachelor's degree and earned a master's in economics after serving in the US Navy during World War II. He returned to UChicago to work as an assistant dean and earn his JD. In 1960 he joined the faculty of Columbia Law School, retiring in 1988 as the Arthur Levitt Professor Emeritus of Law. A consultant for the US government on antitrust matters and for the Brazilian government on economic development, he wrote or edited numerous books in those two fields. His wife, Barbara Barke Blake, PhB'45, AM'48, died in 1996.

1950s

Judith B. Schaefer, AB'50, AM'57, PhD'62, of West Newton, MA, died February 14, 2020. With her PhD in human development, Schaefer taught at Newton Junior College and Newton College of the Sacred Heart. She and her husband, Theodore Schaefer Jr., AB'50, AM'57, later moved to Shelburne, VT, where she worked for two decades as a clinical psychologist. In retirement she moved back to Newton and published two novels about life in her native South Dakota. Her husband died in 1986. She is survived by a son and five grandchildren.

Margaret Poznak Mine, EX'52, died August 1 in Chicago. She was 93. After studying English language and literature at UChicago and completing her degree at Roosevelt University, Mine held various positions as an editor. She worked for the Journal of the American Medical Association and assisted Mitford Mathews, lecturer in linguistics and head of the University of Chicago Press's dictionary department, with A Dictionary of American-

Award for Excellence in Undergraduate

isms on Historical Principles (1951). A longtime Hyde Park resident, she was an active volunteer in the community. Her husband, Richard Yoshijiro Mine Jr., EX'55, died in 1999. She is survived by a son, Andrew S. Mine, AB'81; a brother, Fred Poznak, EX'55; and three grandchildren, including Naomi C. Mine, AB'15, and Alexander I. Mine, AB'18. Dorothy F. Roberts, PhD'56, died January 14, 2020, in Lamar, MO. She was 98. During World War II Roberts had a job with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) in Washington, DC, and afterward worked for the UNRRA displaced persons program in Alliedoccupied Germany. After earning a PhD in international relations and a law degree, Roberts briefly practiced law in Lamar, where she also was the juvenile officer for a Missouri circuit court. A member of the American Political Science Association, Roberts taught at the University of Connecticut and Davis & Elkins College, among other institutions.

Harry R. Templeton, AB'56, of Columbus, OH, died March 22, 2020. He was 90. Templeton served in the US Army and taught mathematics at the American Robert College of Istanbul before embarking on a career in public relations. He spent many years with Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus, where he was manager of publications. He is survived by his wife, Ruth; two sons; a brother; and a grandchild.

1960s

Mary Ellen Movshin, AB'63, of St. Louis, died October 17. She was 78. With her academic background in Romance languages and literatures, Movshin worked as a medical and scientific translator for the National Library of Medicine. She also served as a grants administrator for St. Louis's public transit agency and as a fundraiser and consultant for housing and domestic violence nonprofits. A rabbi ordained in the Jewish Renewal movement, Movshin belonged to Conservative, Reconstructionist, and Reform congregations in St. Louis. She worked with students in Greenville University's Jewish-Christian studies program and taught Hebrew to adults and children. She is survived by her husband, Leon Rechter; a daughter; and sisters Margaret Criscuola, AB'66, AM'67, and Maureen Brodsky, MBA'77.

William M. Freund, AB'66, died August 17 in Durban, South Africa. He was 76. A leading economic historian of Africa and South Africa, Freund taught at Harvard University, Ahmadu Bello University, and the University of Dar es Salaam before joining the University of KwaZulu-Natal, where he chaired the economic history department and spent the rest of his academic career. In addition to writing The Making of Contemporary Africa: The Development of African Society since 1800 (1984), considered a landmark in African historiography, he cofounded Transformation, a journal focusing on contemporary social change in South Africa and the surrounding region. His autobiography will be published

posthumously as Bill Freund: An Historian's Passage to Africa (2021).

Ryan D. Tweney, AB'66, died February 7, 2020, in Pahrump, NV. He was 76. Professor emeritus of psychology at Bowling Green State University, Tweney conducted research on the cognitive underpinnings of scientific reasoning and helped shape the psychology of science as a field. He studied the methodologies of 19th-century physicists Michael Faraday and James Clerk Maxwell, using Faraday's original slide specimens to reconstruct the experimentalist's scientific process. A rare book dealer, Tweney collected and sold antiquarian materials in science, technology, and medicine. He is survived by his wife, Karin Hubert; two sons; a stepson; and three grandchildren.

Diane Friedman Byrne, AB'67, of St. Petersburg, FL, died August 21. She was 75. Byrne earned a doctorate in education from Harvard University, studying developmental psychology. Her research examined the growing capacity for social role taking in childhood and adolescence. After teaching at the University of South Florida and working at the Developmental Center in St. Petersburg, she became a professor of psychology at St. Petersburg College. Committed to the practice of Transcendental Meditation, she was a follower of the Indian spiritual leader Ammachi. She is survived by two sons, a sister, a brother, and a grandchild.

Michael Perman, PhD'69, died July 24 in Denver. He was 78. A scholar of 19th-century US Southern political history, Perman studied under UChicago historian John Hope Franklin and in 1970 began teaching at the University of Illinois at Chicago, where he chaired the history department and finished his career as a research professor in the humanities. Perman wrote the award-winning The Road to Redemption: Southern Politics, 1869-1879 (1984) and Pursuit of Unity: A Political History of the American South (2009), among other books. He is survived by a daughter; a son, Benjamin Perman, SM'96, PhD'99; a brother; and three grandchildren.

1970s

Joseph S. Johnston Jr., AM'71, PhD'79, of Berryville, VA, died November 14. He was 73. A teacher and higher education professional, Johnston studied Renaissance comedy for his doctorate in English and later earned an MBA from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. He taught at Temple University, Villanova University, and Bryn Mawr College, where he was assistant to the president. As a vice president at the Association of American Colleges, he oversaw projects aimed at integrating liberal and professional education. Johnston wrote or cowrote several books on that subject and on international education, working in later years as a search consultant for academic institutions. He is survived by his wife, Susan; two sons; two sisters; and four grandchildren.

William J. Hartley, AB'73, AM'79, PhD'85, of Chicago, died of complications from Alzheimer's disease August 21. He was 69. Hartley earned his PhD from the Committee on the History of Culture, writing his dissertation on the Italian Marxist Antonio Gramsci, about whom he continued to publish articles while pursuing a career outside research universities. He taught English as a second language at several Chicago-area institutions, including the City Colleges of Chicago's Richard J. Daley College. He is survived by his son Daniel Hartley, LAB'95, MBA'04; a sister; two brothers; and two grandchildren, current Laboratory Schools students Miles Hartley and Margot Hartley. Paul V. Mankowski, AB'76, died of a ruptured brain aneurysm September 3 in Evanston, IL. He was 66. A Jesuit priest, Mankowski held master's degrees in classics and divinity, a licentiate in sacred theology, and a doctorate in comparative Semitic philology. He taught Old Testament languages at the Pontifical Institute in Rome for 15 years. From 2012 until his death, he was a scholar in residence at the Lumen Christi Institute in Hyde Park, where he offered noncredit courses in theology and classics to UChicago students. Mankowski also officiated mass regularly at the University's Calvert House. He is survived by three sisters, including Mary (Mankowski) Korajczyk, AB'79, and a brother. Mary Elizabeth, formerly Jacki Zuckerman, AB'77, died of pancreatic cancer July 20 in Colchester, VT. She was 64. A teacher and author, Mary Elizabeth earned a master's in education and developed curricula for the US Department of Education. She created educational products for K-12 students; wrote literature study guides and other books, including Barron's American Slang Dictionary and Thesaurus (2009); and collaborated on a children's opera for the MLC School in Australia. She also taught courses on publishing and technology at the Vermont College of Fine Arts and the University of Chicago Graham School of Continuing Liberal and Professional Studies. She is survived by two daughters; a son, Michael **P. Podhaizer**, AB'11; a sister; and a brother.

2010s

Yiran Fan, SM'15, died January 9 in Chicago, the victim of a random homicide (see "A Community Bereft," page 19). He was 30. With a bachelor's in finance from Peking University and a master's in financial engineering from Cambridge University, Fan came to UChicago to study in the financial mathematics program, earning a second master's degree. He then worked on the staff of the Fama-Miller Center for Research in Finance. At the time of his death, he was a PhD student in the financial economics joint program of Chicago Booth and the Kenneth C. Griffin Department of Economics, aiming to propose his dissertation later this academic year. Fan conducted research on bankers' asset and liability management and studied marketplace dynamics in which the screening process creates inefficiencies. He is survived by his parents.

Rick Wojcik

AB'88

Questions for the founder of the legendary Chicago record store Dusty Groove

What would you want to be doing if not your current profession?

Well, after 30 years in record retailing, I'm virtually unemployable, so I better hang on to this current job! But I really can't imagine doing anything else, I love this work so much.

What was the last book or record you recommended to a friend?

I can't ever do this—as a record retailer, I learned decades back that it's impossible to make rec-

ommendations. People are so different, and approach art and culture from so many different ways, that the equation "if you like *x* you'll probably like *y*" is almost impossible to calculate with any accuracy.

What UChicago course book left the biggest impression on you?

The short stories of Nikolai Gogol, but it was less the book than the professor, Milton Ehre [in Slavic languages and literatures], who had a way of illuminating texts that forever changed the way I see the world.

What book or record changed your life?

Thousands, maybe tens of thousands, and they keep on changing my life on a weekly basis.

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

Harvey Pekar, with illustrations by Will Eisner.

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

Don't forget the "Chicago" part of UChicago. The city is as much a school as the University.

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

Harold's at 53rd and Kimbark, after midnight, waiting endlessly for my order to appear, while trying to ignore the crisscrossing paths of the roaches on the paneling, and just focusing on the bounty to come.



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