Joseph Cropsey became a professor in the Department of Political Science in 1958 and is currently Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus. A specialist in the history of political philosophy from Greek antiquity to modern times, Dr. Cropsey was associate director of the John M. Olin Center for Inquiry into the Theory and Practice of Democracy. He wrote *Political Philosophy and the Issues of Politics* and coedited *History of Political Philosophy* with Leo Strauss, who had a profound influence on his thinking. Most recently, he wrote *Plato’s World: Man’s Place in the Cosmos*. Over the course of his long career he has published numerous articles.

**How have the University and the Social Sciences Division changed since you started your career here?**

One big change is the transition from the presence to the absence of Leo Strauss. He was a real figure—not only in the department but all over the world. He was really the reason that I came here. I met him in New York, when he taught at the New School, through a friend of mine, Harry Jaffa. I was away at the war, and when I got back, Harry told me, you’ve got to meet him. So I went down and I met Strauss. In 1949 he was adopted by the University of Chicago. I had some time off in 1957–58, so I came over to Chicago to be with him for a year. Members of the department and I met each other, and that was the beginning of history.

Strauss and his influence were very significant in the department at the time, because he was importantly critical of certain modern developments, as one might say, and those modern developments reverberated in the social sciences. He was out of the mainstream, and of course most of the other members of the faculty were in the mainstream. And I can only say, looking at the thing from a distance, that the department is to be praised, really, for having brought in a person like that. But there was always a sense of tension. I can be grateful to the department since they did appoint me, even though my relation to him was obvious. There were only three of us; Herbert Storing was the other, and he died at an early age.

Strauss was influential among the students, which didn’t add to his popularity among the faculty. The students were much more humane. They were not in authority; they were here in order to learn, and they did. We had such wonderful
Report from the Dean

There is much good news to share with you, the alumni and friends of the Social Sciences Division, as a new academic year begins. Perhaps the best of the good news for the Division is President Zimmer’s new Graduate Aid Initiative, announced in February, which takes effect with the doctoral class that begins this year. New doctoral students will receive improved aid that will enable them better to focus on their studies. The five-year packages include tuition, health insurance, an improved stipend to cover living expenses, and two summers of research support. Each year, the University enrolls about 150 new doctoral students in the Social Sciences, a number that we are committed to maintain under this new Initiative. We are particularly gratified that the Graduate Aid Initiative reaffirms Chicago’s resolve to attract the most promising young scholars to our campus.

The Division has also had a very successful recruitment year and we welcome seventeen new faculty members to campus this autumn. You may read about our new faculty in more detail later in this newsletter, but I note that the Departments of History and Political Science had particularly good years, with seven new hires for History and five in Political Science. Among the seventeen new faculty are four distinguished full professors: Ramón A. Gutiérrez and Christine Stansell in the History Department; Harald Uhlig in the Economics Department; and the inaugural Allan and Jean Frumkin Professor in the Visual Arts in the Committee on Social Thought, Ralph Ubl.

This year also marks the beginning of my second term as Dean of the Division. After five busy and productive years in this office, I look forward to the next five—for the opportunities they will afford to work with the Division’s innovative and energetic faculty and students, and also for the continued opportunities to be in direct contact with you, the Division’s alumni. There is no more engaged and engaging group than Chicago Social Sciences alumni, and I look forward to working together with you to keep the Chicago tradition in the Social Sciences departments going strong.

What was Strauss’s influence on your work?
It was profound. My PhD was in economics. I taught economics for ten years before coming to the University. My contact with Strauss was what directed me towards the literature of political philosophy. I used to go to his courses down at the New School for a couple of years, and it just won me over. In the main, I pretty much had to be an autodidact and teach myself. It was really Strauss’s influence that turned me in the direction of that wonderful subject.

What was so compelling about his ideas when you first encountered them?
In one sense, I could say everything: his intelligence, his wisdom, his learning, everything. When Strauss was at the head of his class, sitting up there, he would at a certain point say, either in these words or with this meaning, “What does that mean?” That changed my life. It motivates one. It activates one. And it also instructs one in how to approach the work of anyone, but certainly of someone better than oneself. When I have to deal with a text of Plato, I have constantly to be asking myself, what does that truly mean? Until one comes to grips with that question, one has not done one’s duty to the object or to oneself.

Is there a method to seeking that underlying meaning in a text? What does one look for?
If there is, I don’t know what it is. I don’t know what one would call a method, except to keep that question dominant in one’s approach to the material until one has satisfied oneself that one can declare the meaning. There’s a place in the Platonic corpus where Socrates is shown to explain why he never wrote—I’m always telling my students, he’d never have gotten tenure—and his express reason for not writing is that you cannot put a question to a book. You can’t ask it what the author really meant. You can only do that when you’re alive and talking to someone. Therefore the Platonic work is all dialogues. It’s not Socrates’ writing. So there’s a limit to the answer to the question “What does it mean?” and that’s why there’s an ongoing history.

How heavily does historical context weigh in the search for a text’s meaning?
That has to be respected, absolutely. Talking of historical contexts, Strauss is someone who is famous in certain circles...
for drawing attention to so-called esotericism. People wrote something but you have to pay attention to what would happen to them if they said the wrong thing, for example. Under the circumstances it isn’t surprising that they were a little bit cautious in how they expressed themselves. So, the circumstances, the context—you bet you’d better take them into account.

Is there a common thread linking your body of work, or are there major questions that persist?
In a certain way, Adam Smith stands for modernity. I don’t know to how many people I’ve quoted the first sentence of the *Theory of Moral Sentiments*; in that first sentence, he lays out the proposition that there is something in us that deserves to be called “natural” that goes beyond preservation and prosperity and fear of loss and other things, but that interests us in the well-being of other human beings. There’s something that’s not only self-regarding, but also other-regarding, that belongs to us by nature. In that respect, Smith was, so to speak, rediscovering something that was very visible to ancient philosophers, who treated virtue and sociality and all the good things in us as if they belong to our nature. Adam Smith looks like a thoughtful human being who sees something that the ancients saw and respected, and he, an exemplary modern, sees it himself. When you put those things together you realize that there might be a truth about our human condition which transcends the difference between ancients and moderns—which belongs to us as human.

What’s the test of a new reading of a classic philosopher like Plato or Adam Smith? What makes it persuasive?
I always come back to the question, what does it mean? If somebody writes an analysis or interpretation of a text, and when you read it, you get that feeling in your spine that this person has seen into the meaning of that, that’s it.

What do you see as the political implications of your work beyond intellectual and academic circles? What are the consequences in the broader world of a new understanding of these classic figures?
There’s a passage in Montesquieu’s *Spirit of Laws*. Embedded in there is the remark that even the law of nature should be appeased to with moderation. If I’ve learned anything that affects my thinking, and I hope my behavior, it’s that respect for moderation. And that means that almost no matter what you look at, whatever it is, if applied to excess, it can have its negative aspects. And when I think about our country, which I love and honor and respect and have even tried to serve, I worry. If it should be the case that the freedom which is our virtue and our blessing should ever be so misconstrued as to turn it into an exaggeration of itself and become its own downfall, become license—and this is such old wisdom, it’s almost embarrassing to have to repeat it—but if freedom becomes license, we’re in trouble.

Considering all of the recent attention paid to Leo Strauss and his influence on current events, do you think anything productive has come of it?
In public policy, I must say that I would have trouble discerning it. I know there have been journalists who have criticized Paul Wolfowitz, for example, who was my student in two courses. But he was not primarily a student of Leo Strauss. His main interest was in international relations, and I think Albert Wohlstetter was the main influence on his dissertation. I have a lot of trouble understanding how anyone can attribute to Strauss the desire to attack Iraq in order to spread democracy. Of course Strauss favored democracy. Strauss owed his life and his career, his success, and everything to this country. The idea that he would be in favor of going to war all over the place in order to spread democracy—I mean, somebody who thought as carefully as Strauss would have been able to think about the situation in Iraq and might very well have had second thoughts about it.

Strauss is portrayed by the media as a polarizing figure, and the University is known as a place where intellectual debate is frequently waged in a bare-knuckled fashion. Did the tensions between Straussians and non-Straussians get heated?
Obviously I’ve known people of different opinions. I’ve had colleagues who certainly were not Straussians, but we got along fine, we had no trouble. We’d have nice conversations, we’d meet on the street and talk, and there was never a difficulty. They were polite and civil and intelligent, and I hope I didn’t disappoint them. No problem. People can disagree and still respect one another.

What was the relation between your teaching and your scholarship during your career at Chicago?
There was inevitably a vital connection between teaching and my research. I used to bore my students with this formula that I repeated: the person in the room who’s learning the most is the one who’s standing up in front of you. What you teach affects your work; it is your work.
Recent gifts to the Social Sciences Division have enabled the creation of three new named endowed chairs in the Division. The David and Mary Winton Green Professorship is the first chair to be endowed in the Department of Political Science. In addition to their gift to the Division of Social Sciences, David Green (AB’42, Economics, AM’49, Social Science) and Mary Winton Green (AM’49, SSA) simultaneously established a chair in the School of Social Service Administration. Sadly, David Green died in March 2007, after many years of highly valued service as a member of the Visiting Committee to the Social Sciences Division. The first person to hold the Green chair is Cathy Cohen. Professor Cohen’s most recently published research, the Black Youth Project (http://blackyouthproject.uchicago.edu), is the most comprehensive study on the attitudes of black American youth yet carried out.

A professorship to provide high-level interdisciplinary scholarship on the connections between visual arts and society has been established through a gift from the family of the late Allan Frumkin, who was one of the most influential art dealers in the U.S. In honor of the Frumkins, the University has named this faculty chair the Allan and Jean Frumkin Professorship in the Visual Arts in the Committee on Social Thought. Ralph Ubl, a distinguished art historian from Europe, joins the faculty of Social Thought this year as the first Frumkin professor. Ubl’s appointment followed a two-year search by the Committee on Social Thought. Robert Pippin, the chair of the committee, commented on the search: “Art historians tend, like historians, to be very disciplinarily oriented. They tend to be very, very specialized and know a great deal about iconography, historical transmission, patronage, and/or art theory. To find somebody interested as well in aesthetics, the actual texts of philosophy, literature, and so forth, proved very difficult. It was very hard to find someone as perfect for this job as Ralph is.”

The Lewis-Sebring Family Foundation recently established the Lewis-Sebring Distinguished Professorship in Sociology. The foundation’s chairman, Charles A. Lewis, is a member of the National Board of the University’s Urban Education Initiative (UEI) and a recently elected University Trustee. Penny Bender Sebring, president of the foundation, is the founding codirector of the Consortium on Chicago School Research, one of the main components of UEI. Both serve on the Visiting Committee to the Social Sciences. Stephen Raudenbush, one of the nation’s leading scholars on advanced methodology of education research, joined the University in the fall of 2005 as the first Lewis-Sebring Professor in Sociology and chair of the newly formed Committee on Education.

New Professorships in Political Science, Social Thought, and Sociology
Social Sciences Gains New Faculty for 2007

The Social Sciences Division is pleased to welcome seventeen new faculty members to six departments this autumn, heralding a third consecutive record year for recruitment in Social Sciences.

Among new senior faculty joining the Division are Ralph Ubl in Social Thought and Harald Uhlig in Economics. Ubl has published on topics as diverse as twentieth-century and contemporary art, Italian Baroque painting, and psychoanalysis and art theory. Uhlig’s area of concentration is in econometrics and his recent research includes work on the intersection of macroeconomics and financial economics. The History Department welcomes Ramón Gutiérrez, a noted Chicano historian whose research interests also include race and ethnicity in American life, and Christine Stansell, a leading historian of American women with interests in women’s and gender history, antebellum U.S. social and political history, American cultural history, and how societies reconstruct themselves after catastrophes. Also joining the History faculty are Mark Bradley, whose focus is international history, and Adam Green, who studies modern U.S. history.

Sankar Muthu, a political theorist from Princeton, is one of five new faculty in Political Science. He is joined in that department by three new assistant professors, Julie Cooper, Jong Hee Park, and Betsy Sinclair, and associate professor Jennifer Pitts. New junior hires in the Department of History are assistant professors Fredrik Albritton Jonsson, Rachel Jean-Baptiste, and Emily Osborn. Economics is welcoming Emily Oster, who comes from Harvard via time as a postdoc at the University of Chicago’s Becker Center and works on health economics. François Richard, who works on the archaeology of West Africa, will join the Department of Anthropology, and Kristin Schilt, a gender studies scholar, will join Sociology, both as assistant professors.

We look forward to featuring the Division’s new faculty in greater detail in future editions of Dialogo.

HISTORY

Fredrik Albritton Jonsson (Ph.D., University of Chicago, 2005). Assistant Professor of British History and in the College. British history; the British Empire; the Enlightenment; science and environmental history; political economy.

Mark P. Bradley (Ph.D., Harvard University, 1995). Associate Professor of International History and in the College. Twentieth-century U.S. international history; postcolonial Southeast Asian history; global human rights.

Adam Green (Ph.D., Yale University, 1998). Associate Professor of American History and in the College. Modern U.S. history; African-American history; urban history; comparative racial politics; cultural economy.

Ramón A. Gutiérrez (Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1980). Professor of American History and in the College. Chicano history; race and ethnicity in American life; Chicano/Latino studies; Indian-white relations in the Americas; social and economic history of the Southwest; colonial Latin America; Mexican immigration.

Rachel Jean-Baptiste (Ph.D., Stanford University, 2005). Assistant Professor of African History and in the College. African history; francophone Africa; gender and sexuality; urbanization; customary and modern law; postcolonial theory.

Emily Lynn Osborn (Ph.D., Stanford University, 2000). Associate Professor of African History and in the College. Francophone Africa; central Africa; gender and sexuality; urbanization; customary and modern law; postcolonial theory.

Christine Stansell (Ph.D., Yale University, 1979). Professor of American History and in the College. Women’s and gender history; antebellum U.S. social and political history; American cultural history; modern fiction.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Julie Cooper (Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley, 2003). Assistant Professor in Political Science and the College. History of political theory; early modern political thought; Jewish political thought; religion and politics.

Sankar Muthu (Ph.D., Harvard University, 1998). Associate Professor in Political Science and the College. Political theory; history of political thought.

Jong Hee Park (Ph.D., University of Washington, 2007). Assistant Professor in Political Science and the College. International political economy; political methodology; Bayesian statistics.

Jennifer Pitts (Ph.D., Harvard University, 2000). Associate Professor in Political Science and the College. Political theory; history of political thought; empire and international justice.
Betsy Sinclair (Ph.D., California Institute of Technology, 2007). Assistant Professor in Political Science and the College. American politics; political methodology; voter behavior.

ECONOMICS

Emily Oster (Ph.D., Harvard University, 2006). Assistant Professor in Economics and the College and Thornber Research Fellow. Health economics; economics of disease in developing countries; gender inequality.

Harald Uhlig (Ph.D., University of Minnesota, 1990). Professor in Economics and the College. Applied quantitative theory and applied dynamic, stochastic general equilibrium theory; the intersection of macroeconomics and financial economics; Bayesian time series analysis and macroeconomic applications.

ANTHROPOLOGY

François G. Richard (Ph.D., Syracuse University, 2007). Assistant Professor in Anthropology and the College. Archaeology; the African historical experience (emphasis on West Africa); landscapes; complexity and political economy; historical anthropology; anthropology of memory; Marxist and social theory; material culture analysis; survey methodology; politics of archaeology and archaeological activism/education; West Africa; Senegal.

SOCIAL THOUGHT

Ralph Ubl (Ph.D., University of Vienna, 1999). Allan and Jean Frumkin Professor in Social Thought and the College. Twentieth-century and contemporary art; Italian Baroque painting; art history; psychoanalysis and art theory.

SOCIETY

Kristin Schilt (Ph.D., University of California, Los Angeles, 2006). Assistant Professor in Sociology and the College. Gender and identity; the transgender community; American racial identity.

News from Around the Division

Cacioppo, Nusbaum, and Elshtain Receive Templeton Foundation Grant to Study Wisdom

The John Templeton Foundation has awarded the University a $3 million, three-year grant to establish the Research Initiative on the Nature and Benefits of Wisdom. The initiative will be managed by the Center for Cognitive and Social Neuroscience with John Cacioppo, the Tiffany and Margaret Blake Distinguished Service Professor in Psychology and the College, and Howard Nusbaum, Chairman and Professor of Psychology and in the College, serving as principal investigators. Jean Bethke Elshtain, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Professor in the Divinity School, will also serve as a lead collaborator on the project. “At one time, wisdom was regarded as a subject for the most rigorous and sophisticated methods of inquiry. However, wisdom is currently overlooked and neglected as a topic for serious scholarly investigations,” said Cacioppo. Nusbaum added, “New discoveries gained through a new study of wisdom hold the possibility of transforming life across a range of endeavors.” The grant was the third made to the University by the Templeton Foundation in 2007.

New Book Published on the History of the Chicago School of Economics

Last spring, Johan Van Overtveldt, director of the Belgium-based economics think tank VKW Metena, published The Chicago School: How the University of Chicago Assembled the Thinkers Who Revolutionized Economics and Business (Agate, 2007). Based on extensive interviews with Chicago faculty and others, Van Overtveldt’s book is the first to provide an in-depth history of the Chicago School of Economics and its influence, and includes chapters on its development in the Graduate School of Business and the Law School.
Norin and James L. Rynerson Fellowship Fund will fund dissertation-year fellowships and research support.

Every gift the Division receives is deeply appreciated by the Social Sciences faculty, students, and administration.

Bernard Wasserstein Named Guggenheim Fellow
The Harriet and Ulrich E. Meyer Professor of Modern European Jewish History in History and the College, Bernard Wasserstein, is one of four Chicago faculty named by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation as 2007 Guggenheim fellows in its annual competition. Faculty are selected for past distinguished achievements and exceptional promise for future accomplishments. Wasserstein studies modern Jewish and Middle Eastern history and the politics and diplomacy of 20th-century Europe. He said the Guggenheim support will allow him to study Jewish intellectuals in postwar Europe, using the research as preparation for a book.

Social Sciences Alumni News Request
In future editions of Dialogo we would like to include a section of news from you, our alumni and friends. Please send your contributions to Nina Herbst at nherbst@uchicago.edu or mail to Nina at Social Sciences Division, University of Chicago, Suite 110, 1126 E 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.
Social Thought Administrator Receives Richman Award

Each year the Office of the Vice President and Dean of Students in the University oversees a group of awards for staff working with students who have made “a valuable impact on University life.” The Marlene F. Richman Award for Excellence and Dedication in Service to Students is the only one of these awards to be nominated by students. This year, the Richman Award was given to Anne Gamboa, Student Affairs Administrator for the Committee on Social Thought for the past 14 years.

To become eligible to win the Richman Award, Anne Gamboa was nominated by both undergraduate and graduate students, who wrote of her dedication to smoothing their paths through Social Thought and of her willingness to act as an intermediary between them and their teachers. Gamboa’s graceful negotiation of the mountain of paperwork and logistical challenges that accompany department presentations, exams, fellowship and grant applications, dissertation proposals, and doctoral lectures, they noted, makes it possible for them to focus their concentration on their studies instead of administrative matters.

One student who nominated Ms. Gamboa for the Richman Award wrote of the “powerful sense of stability” she provides despite Social Thought faculty often being in residence one quarter and away the next. This student added that Gamboa “has always genuinely cared about my experiences at the University and my progress through my studies.” Asked how she feels about receiving the Richman Award, Ms. Gamboa wrote: “When I first received notice of the award I was super surprised. I didn't realize how much the students held me in such high regard. I didn't think I did anything special or out of the ordinary, just did my job. It is truly a pleasure to work with them.”

Marlene F. Richman, the award’s namesake, gave 40 years of distinguished service to the University of Chicago. During that time she served as Resident Master of Burton-Judson and, for 36 years, as a counselor with Career Advising and Planning Services.

Robert Lucas, First Grossman Prize Lecturer

As a student, Sanford J. Grossman, AB’73, AM’74, PhD’75, found the University of Chicago “a unique place to be a student or a teacher...an extraordinarily stimulating environment.” As a Trustee and generous supporter of the University, he has taken steps to preserve those qualities. Building on the impact of his gift establishing an Honors Scholarship Fund benefiting students in the College, he recently made another gift endowing the Sanford J. Grossman Prize Lectureship in Economics, which aims to increase the involvement of Chicago senior faculty in undergraduate education in economics.

The Grossman Prize furthers this aim by supporting senior faculty who teach undergraduate courses in economics. The first Grossman Prize Lecturer, currently in the fourth year of his five-year term, is Robert E. Lucas Jr., the John Dewey Distinguished Service Professor in Economics and the College.

As Grossman Prize Lecturer, Professor Lucas is teaching Intermediate Macroeconomics each winter quarter. The course focuses on the relationship between international trade and economic growth. In addition to funding the course itself, the Grossman Prize provides for the lectures to be published later as a monograph, leaving a permanent legacy. “I have taught this course in the past,” says Professor Lucas, “but felt I had gotten stale; doing the Grossman lectures has stimulated me and given me a new interest in going back to the course and looking at it afresh. And the fact that the prize was started by Sandy Grossman, one of the very best of Chicago’s past students, was an extra stimulus.”
In Memoriam

Starkey Duncan Jr., 1935-2007

Starkey Duncan, Jr., Professor in Psychology and a leading researcher in the study of nonverbal and verbal interactions, died in May 2007 at the age of 71. He first came to Chicago as a doctoral student, joined the faculty in 1967, and spent the rest of his career at the University.

Professor Duncan was a leader in developing the field of research on interaction between verbal and nonverbal communication. His research led to one of the seminal books in the field, *Face to Face Interactions: Research, Methods, and Theory*, published in 1977, which he wrote with the late Donald Fiske, also a Chicago faculty member.

In recent years, Duncan became interested in expanding his work to include interactions between parents and children. His work with parents and children included videotaping and then studying the videotapes.

“He loved his family and dedicated his entire career to the University of Chicago. He was an innovative educator and researcher who cared deeply about his students,” said his son, Arne Duncan, CEO of the Chicago Public Schools.

Norton Ginsburg, 1921-2007

Norton Ginsburg, Professor Emeritus in Geography and a leading authority on urban and political geography as well as the economic development of East and Southeast Asia, died on July 30, 2007. Ginsburg was the leader of a team that produced the influential *Atlas of Economic Development* and author or editor of several other publications.

Ginsburg received his BA, MA, and PhD from the University. As a faculty member he served as Assistant Dean of the Division of Social Sciences, Associate Dean of the Division, Associate Dean of the undergraduate division of the University, and Chairman of the Department of Geography. He was elected President of the Association of American Geographers in 1970 and held a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1983.

“Norton Ginsburg developed a nuanced view of the geographical complexity of Asia and integrated that into the broad sweep of the region’s history,” noted Michael Conzen, Chairman of the Committee on Geographical Studies at the University of Chicago. “He won the admiration of his students,” Conzen continued, “for all the support he gave them.”
In Memoriam

Evelyn M. Kitagawa, 1920-2007

Evelyn M. Kitagawa, Professor Emerita of Sociology at the University of Chicago and a path-breaking scholar of demography, died in September 2007 at the age of 87. Among Kitagawa’s most important works was Differential Mortality in the United States: A Study in Socioeconomic Epidemiology, a large-scale study on the various factors related to death that she conducted with the late Philip M. Hauser, a Professor of Sociology and her mentor at the University.

Before moving to Chicago to pursue her doctorate in 1946, Kitagawa was head of the statistical analysis unit of the War Relocation Authority in Washington, D.C. She received her Ph.D. from the University in 1951 and joined the faculty as Assistant Professor of Sociology in 1954, becoming Professor in 1970 and serving as Department Chair from 1972 to 1978. After retiring in 1989, she continued to serve as a consultant on research projects at the University.

University of Chicago sociologist Donald Bogue, who co-authored two books with Kitagawa, remembered her as “a highly intelligent and efficient hard worker, a friend to all of her colleagues and deeply respected and admired by all.”

Kenneth Rehage, 1910-2007

Kenneth Rehage, Professor Emeritus of Education, died January 31, 2007. Rehage led a University of Chicago program to train school administrators and teachers from Pakistan and was a celebrated teacher himself. In 1959 he received the University’s Quantrell Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching.

Rehage used his insights in teaching as the Director of the University of Chicago’s Pakistan Education Program from 1963 to 1973. More than 5,000 teachers and administrators were trained in the program, which also brought Pakistanis to the University to study.

Rehage joined the faculty of the Laboratory Schools in 1940, where he taught until 1949, when he joined the University’s education faculty. He served as Dean of Students in the Graduate School of Education, Secretary of the Department of Education, and Dean of Students in the Social Sciences Division from 1972 to 1982. A native of Elgin, Illinois, Rehage received his MA and PhD from the University. His teaching fields included curriculum and instruction, social studies instruction, and supervision of instruction.

Iris Marion Young, 1949-2006

Iris Marion Young, a leading philosopher and Professor of Political Science at the University, died August 1, 2006. Known for her fierce commitment to social justice, Young joined the Chicago faculty in 2000 and was a popular teacher both of graduate and undergraduate students.

Early in her career, Young built a reputation for her teaching and writing on global justice; democracy and difference; continental political theory; ethics and international affairs; and gender, race, and public policy. Her 1990 book Justice and the Politics of Difference propelled her to the international stage. More recently she had been working on the issue of political responsibility.

“There is no question in my mind that she is one of the most important political philosophers of the past quarter century,” said Cass Sunstein, the Karl N. Llewellyn Distinguished Service Professor at the University of Chicago’s Law School and in Political Science. “She was unexcelled in the world in feminist and leftist political thought, and her work will have an enduring impact.”
Friedman came to the University to study economics after graduating with a BA from Rutgers University in 1932. He met Rose Friedman while both were students at Chicago and he received an MA in economics from the University in 1933. He joined the faculty of the University of Chicago in 1946 after completing a PhD in economics at Columbia University and serving as an economist with the U.S. Treasury Department and a number of other agencies. Friedman and his wife were the authors of a number of influential books, including *Capitalism and Freedom* and *Free to Choose*, which was published as a companion book to a public television series by the same name. Ronald Reagan, Margaret Thatcher, and free market leaders in Eastern Europe were all devoted followers of the Friedmans’ views.

Friedman’s work reached people outside academe in ways that few economists ever do. He wrote a column for *Newsweek*, for instance, from 1966 to 1984. The ten-part series “Free to Choose” was broadcast on PBS in 1980. It attacked welfare dependency and centrally planned economies, and prompted a national debate about economics.

Milton Friedman, 1912-2006

Milton Friedman, retired professor of economics at the University of Chicago and one of the world’s leading proponents of the importance of the free market, died on November 16, 2006. He was the premier spokesman for the monetarist school of economics and a pioneer in promoting the value of free market economics when the position was not popular.

Friedman, who was the Paul Snowden Russell Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus in Economics, won the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1976 for “his achievements in the field of consumption analysis, monetary history and theory, and for his demonstration of the complexity of stabilization policy.”

“He was clearly the most important economist of the 20th century,” said Gary Becker, University Professor in Economics and 1992 recipient of the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences. James Heckman, the Henry Schultz Distinguished Service Professor in Economics and 2000 recipient of the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, called him “one of the greatest economists of all times and certainly of the last half century.”

Breaking News

Economics Department Garners Another Nobel
The Social Sciences Division is delighted to report that on October 15 the Nobel Foundation named faculty member Roger B. Myerson one of three recipients of the 2007 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences. Myerson is the Glen A. Lloyd Distinguished Service Professor in Economics and the College, and an expert on game theory. He was recognized for his contributions to mechanism design theory. Professor Myerson is the 24th University of Chicago affiliate to receive the Nobel Prize in Economics and is one of five Nobelists currently on the Economics faculty.

Becker Receives Medal of Freedom
Gary Becker, University Professor in Economics, Sociology and the Graduate School of Business, was one of eight people to receive the 2007 Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation’s highest civilian honor. His teacher, the late University economist Milton Friedman, also received a Presidential Medal of Freedom. President Bush awarded the Medals of Freedom to the recipients at a November 5th ceremony.

Congratulations!