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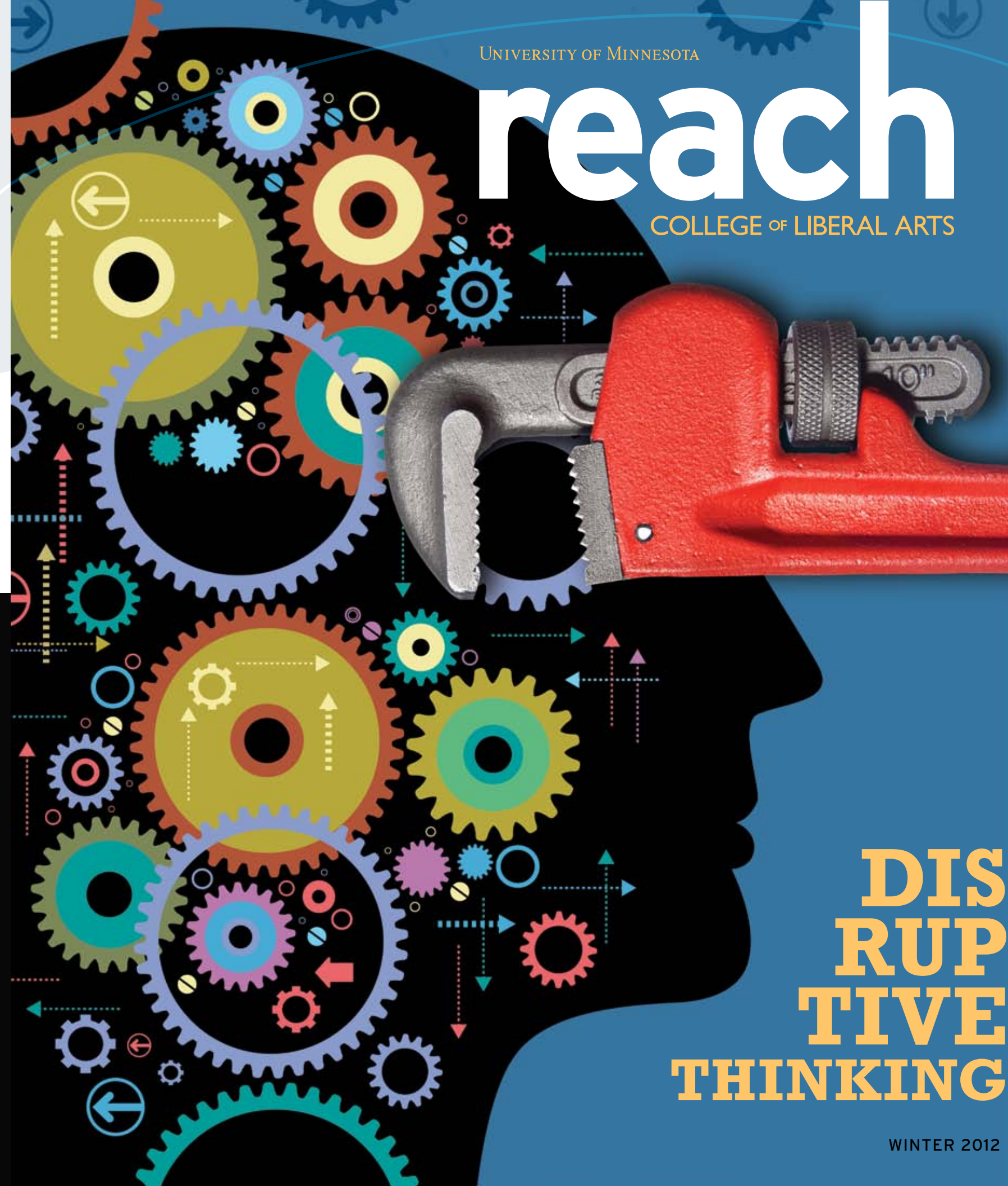
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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

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COLLEGE of LIBERAL ARTS



# DISRUPTIVE THINKING

WINTER 2012

The most powerful revolutions are intellectual. They disrupt our thinking, make us see the world anew.

Three of CLA's disruptive thinkers have left lasting marks on the world.

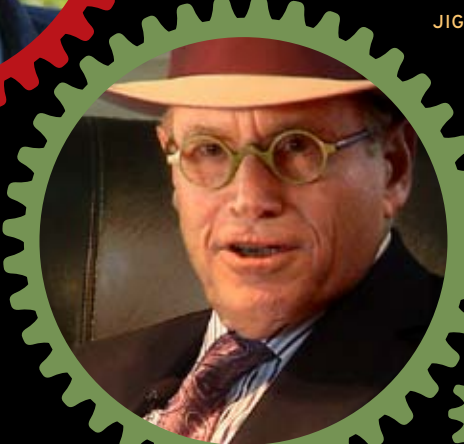
# DISRUPTIVE THINKING

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HISTORIAN

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WRITER

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COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

WINTER 2012 CONTENTS

## > DISRUPTIVE THINKING

I have been struck recently by frequent references to the idea of disruptive innovation—that is, new and unexpected technology that displaces earlier technology, and disturbs the market and existing values.

Such disruption often provides a critical advantage that enables a new process or technology to thrive. Firms too comfortable with the practices of the past, or unable to adapt or develop creatively and efficiently in new directions, sometimes fail because of the disjuncture between their business practices and the changing market.

Education, like technology, thrives on disruption. Certainly students need to cultivate basic skills to prepare for future personal and economic success. But they also need time for creative play—disruptive thinking—in order to develop intellectually. To think disruptively is to challenge accepted ways of thinking, explore new paths, learn from failure, and, ultimately, devise solutions to vexing problems.

Disruptive thinking is the essential ingredient in any kind of innovation. It is something we foster in CLA. In many, perhaps even most, of their courses, CLA students are required to identify their core beliefs, take a stand on an issue, argue persuasively both sides of a case, and ultimately take the intellectual risk necessary to effect a new mode of thinking and acting.

In this issue of *Reach*, we celebrate three eminent CLA exemplars of disruptive thinking. In each case, their bold, disruptive thinking engendered passionate debates and left a lasting mark on contemporary American society and the world.

» Professor Emeritus David Noble, whose most recent book appeared this year, is internationally renowned not only for his role in creating the field of American studies, but even more importantly, for challenging historians' belief in American exceptionalism—America's imagined role as the leading global propagator of liberty and justice.

» CLA alumna Kate Millett, who made an intellectual journey from literary studies to the women's liberation movement, in 1970 wrote the foundational and productively disruptive work, *Sexual Politics*.

» Alumnus Richard Sandor has challenged established approaches to environmental degradation and global warming by devising market-based solutions to control acid rain and carbon emissions.

As you will see in their stories, and on virtually every page of this issue of *Reach*, disruptive thinking is very much alive today among our faculty, students, and alumni.

As we begin the New Year, let us celebrate and recommit ourselves to the liberal arts and the disruptive thinking that transforms the world through actions grounded in visionary ideas.

*James A. Parente, Jr.*



JAMES A. PARENTE, JR.  
Dean, College of Liberal Arts

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## MOM AND DAD: “DON’T BEAT YOURSELF UP”

There’s no denying the benefits of the family dinner; dozens of studies have pointed them out. But parents don’t have to feel guilty, either, when soccer practice and late nights at the office make it impossible, says sociologist Ann Meier.

That’s because there are other ways to connect with children—for example, while driving in the car, helping with homework, or going to movies together.

Meier and her colleague Kelly Musick, associate professor of policy analysis and management at Cornell University, delved deeply into the National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health, a project in which 18,000 adolescents were interviewed at intervals between the ages 18 and 26 about their lives and well-being, while their parents answered questions about topics like income and living arrangements.

The researchers did initially find a correlation between family dinners and the welfare of children (as measured by mental health status, delinquency, and drug and alcohol use). But

further analysis showed that the positive effect of dinner together actually depends on whether parents use the time to engage with their children and learn about their day-to-day lives. It’s part of a total package that includes time spent together in other ways, good family relationships, parental monitoring (for example, of curfew and clothing), and the presence of both parents in the household.

They concluded that “the ability to manage a regular family dinner is in part facilitated by family resources such as time and money, and in part a proxy for other family characteristics, including time together, closeness, and communication.”

The study was published in the June issue of the peer-reviewed *Journal of Marriage and Family*.

Writing about their findings for The New York Times ([z.umn.edu/familydinner](http://z.umn.edu/familydinner)), Meier and Musick had encouraging advice for parents: “If you aren’t able to make the family meal happen on a regular basis, don’t beat yourself up: just find another way to connect with your kids.” ∞



“FREEDOM FROM WANT” BY NORMAN ROCKWELL

**THE POSITIVE EFFECT OF DINNER TOGETHER ACTUALLY DEPENDS ON WHETHER PARENTS USE THE TIME TO ENGAGE WITH THEIR CHILDREN AND LEARN ABOUT THEIR DAY-TO-DAY LIVES.**

## AND HOW ARE THE CHILDREN?

Every year nearly a half-million students in grades one through eight are held back—not promoted to the next grade—in America’s public schools, according to a new study by sociology professor John Robert Warren and graduate student Jim Saliba.

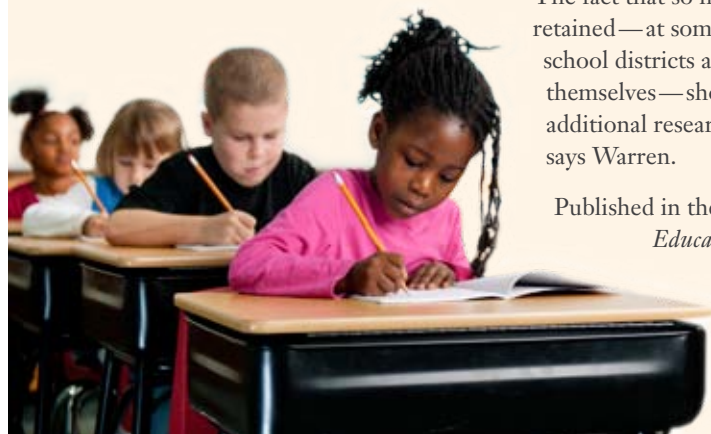
“The fact that so many students are retained—at some expense to their school districts and to the students themselves—should motivate additional research on this topic,” says Warren.

Published in the November *Educational Researcher*, the study is notable because it is

the first to use an exceptionally reliable and valid database, the U.S. Department of Education’s Common Core of Data. Using the CCD, Warren and Saliba were able to examine grade-retention rates for each state and for the entire country from 2002 through 2009.

“We have not previously had a reliable and valid way to know how often children are repeating grades in each state or nationally,” says Warren.

The researchers found that patterns of grade retention differ from state to state and over time. For example, Minnesota’s first-grade retention rate is less than one percent, on the lower end of the spectrum. And although retention rates are typically highest in first grade—between three and four percent, or about one student per classroom nationwide—this is not the case in each state. ∞



## GREAT ARTISTS, HONORED

### JOE DOWLING

*“You have created the quintessential role of arts leader, educator, and champion, forever enriching the lives of those you have mentored and those you have touched with your art.”*

– FROM CITATION HONORING JOE DOWLING

In May, Joe Dowling, artistic director of the Guthrie Theater, received the University’s highest award, an honorary doctorate of humane letters. The event took place at Eastcliff, official residence of the University president.

Emcee Jim Parente, dean of CLA, praised Dowling for theatrical work that persistently poses important questions about life—an endeavor he said is at the core of the liberal arts, and for cultivating new talent through the University of Minnesota-Guthrie Theater B.F.A. Acting Program, which Dowling cofounded in 1999. The program, which is highly competitive and attracts students from across the nation, has become a CLA signature.



Joe Dowling and his wife, Siobhan Cleary.

U of M President Eric Kaler spoke, as did Board of Regents Chair Linda Cohen, Guthrie board of directors lifetime member Sally Pillsbury, and Judy Bartl, then-director of the B.F.A. acting program. Also in attendance were Dowling’s wife, Siobhan Cleary, Provost Karen Hanson, and Steven Rosenstone, chancellor of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities and former CLA dean. ∞

### DOMINICK ARGENTO

Dominick Argento, America’s pre-eminent composer of lyric opera, Pulitzer Prize-winner, and University Regents Professor emeritus, was honored at last fall’s Collage Concert, a gala at Ted Mann Concert Hall that featured his own music.

A roster of luminaries attended, including conductor Phillip Brunelle, soprano Maria Jette, opera legend Vern Sutton, and composer Libby Larson. They joined School of Music faculty and staff in celebrating the 85-year-old composer, who taught at the University for some 40 years and has been deeply involved in the cultivation of the Twin Cities arts community.

In addition to more than a dozen operas, Argento has written several song cycles, one of which won a Grammy Award. Another, *From the Diary of Virginia Woolf*, won the Pulitzer Prize for Music in 1975. His choral symphonic works have been

performed by leading choruses and orchestras nationwide. He holds the lifetime title of Composer Laureate to the Minnesota Orchestra.

Argento arrived at the University in 1958, didn’t plan to stay, but wound up being seduced by the Twin Cities area. “What is wonderful about this community,” he said in a recent interview with Schubert Club composer-in-residence Abbie Betinis, “is not so much this place or that place, or this group or that organization. It’s the people . . . Art is something for them. It’s not an accessory.” ∞

Video excerpt of Betinis interview: [z.umn.edu/argentovideo](http://z.umn.edu/argentovideo)

Read more about Argento: [z.umn.edu/argentoaward](http://z.umn.edu/argentoaward)

LISA MILLER

## ACCOLADES

**Kieran McNulty** and **Martha Tappen**, with **David Fox** of the U’s Bell Museum, received the National Science Foundation’s top award in biological anthropology and archaeology.

**Charles Baxter** received the prestigious Rea Award for his contributions to the discipline and art of the short story.

**Kathryn Sikkink** won the Robert F. Kennedy Book Award for *The Justice Cascade: How Human Rights Prosecutions Changed World Politics*.

**Irving Gottesman** won the Grawemeyer Award in Psychology for his pioneering work on schizophrenia.

**These and more at:** [z.umn.edu/accolades](http://z.umn.edu/accolades)



Dominick Argento receives award from Professor David Myers, School of Music director (back to camera).

GREG HELGESON



## MONEY AND HAPPINESS — A DIFFICULT COMBINATION?

According to ancient legend, everything King Midas touched turned to gold; unfortunately, that included his food and his daughter.

Indeed, for millennia people have debated about money—how to make it and whether it makes us happy. Today, researchers are investigating both questions. Some are studying whether intelligence and personality traits are the secret to financial success. Others are looking at whether financial success alone buys happiness for individuals and if Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is an adequate measure of well-being for nations.

CLA has an oar in this discussion—in the form of the work of economist Aldo Rustichini. He and his colleague Eugenio Proto of the University of Warwick, U.K., have produced research suggesting how personality traits play an important role in determining both income and happiness. Last July they presented their thesis at a conference at the University of Oxford.

They noted that although the per capita income in the U.S. almost doubled between 1974 and 2004, the average level of happiness didn't keep up with it, and that in rich countries like the U.S., the wealthiest people are not, on average, much happier than the rest. In fact, data show that happiness only increases up to an individual income of about \$75,000—and it may stall there.

So if money does not buy happiness, they asked, why do people look for it?

The answer, they found, is that the same personality traits that can make people successful can make them unhappy, even when they succeed. Ambition, for example, causes people to set higher standards. Then they may work harder, and success, including financial success, often follows. But if a good outcome falls short of the aspiration, disappointment sets in—and the stronger the ambition, the greater the disappointment. Thus it happens that a raise can make an ambitious person unhappy.

Neuroticism also plays a role in how people respond to gaps between aspiration and realization. For the well-off, being neurotic is a reliable way to become dissatisfied with increased wealth. Meanwhile, low-income neurotics are disproportionately blissful when they experience financial good fortune.

What to do? Rustichini jokes that we could follow Roseanne Barr's advice: "If you set your standards low enough, you can achieve anything you want." ∞

For slides from the Oxford presentation, go to: [z.umn.edu/rustichinislides](http://z.umn.edu/rustichinislides)

At a party given by a billionaire on Shelter Island, Kurt Vonnegut [author of *Slaughterhouse-Five*] informs his pal, Joseph Heller, that their host, a hedge fund manager, had made more money in a single day than Heller had earned from his wildly popular novel *Catch-22* over its whole history. Heller responds, "Yes, but I have something he will never have...Enough."

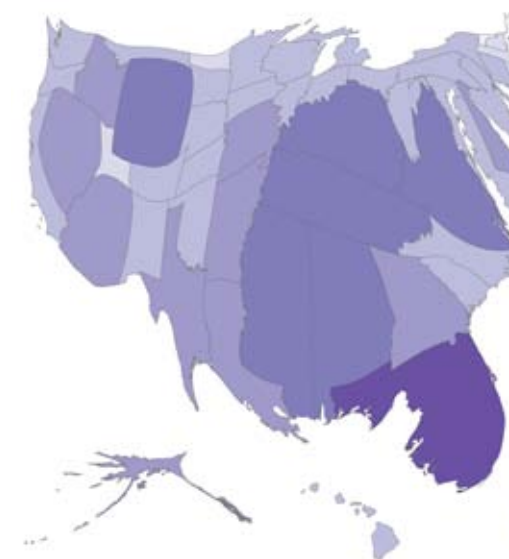
FROM ENOUGH: THE TRUE MEASURE OF MONEY, BUSINESS AND LIFE, BY JOHN C. BOGLE, FOUNDER AND FORMER CEO OF THE VANGUARD GROUP.

## DISENFRANCHISED

The United States incarcerates more of its citizens than any other nation in the world. With just five percent of the world population, we nevertheless imprison nearly a quarter of the world's inmates—and consequently have an enormous number of ex-felons.

Almost six million Americans could not vote in the last election because at some point in their lives they had been convicted of a felony—anything from murder, to possession of illegal drugs, to copyright infringement. About 45 percent of them, or 2.6 million people, had completed their sentences. Laws vary by state.

University criminologist Christopher Uggen has spent more than two decades examining the role of the criminal in society. To display their recent research, Uggen and his colleagues, doctoral student Sarah Shannon and Jeff Manza of New York University, created a cartogram—a map of the states distorted to reflect felon disenfranchisement. States that disenfranchise former felons, sometimes numbering in the hundreds of thousands, appear bloated on the map.



States are represented on the cartogram according to total felon disenfranchisement. States that disenfranchise hundreds of thousands of former felons, such as Florida, Kentucky, and Virginia, appear bloated.

1.3 million—of voting-age Floridians from voting last fall.

In a 2006 survey, Uggen and Manza found that 80 percent of Americans support voting rights for those who have completed their sentences, 68 percent support rights for probationers, and 60 percent support rights for parolees.

support rights for parolees.

Based on the poll and on the recent research, Uggen has formed an opinion: "When you're out, you're out, and when you're in, you're in. It's a compromise position that I think a lot of people could live with—both policy makers and the public." ∞

View the full report: [z.umn.edu/felonvoting](http://z.umn.edu/felonvoting)

The cartogram reflects great disparities. In Maine and Vermont, inmates can vote from prison. Thirteen states deny inmates only. And 11 states deny inmates, parolees, probationers, and certain ex-felons the right to vote—for life. In Minnesota, felons regain voting rights after completing their sentences.

Florida, one of the battleground states in past elections, has the highest rate of felon disenfranchisement in the nation and barred 10 percent—

## Just Say "Google, Moodle, MOOC" ...

... and—Open Sesame!—you'll find yourself in the revolutionary world of 21st-century education!

With technological tools debuting on the higher-ed landscape with astonishing frequency, writing studies professor Ann Hill Duin thought colleagues should have a tool for sharing experiences and successes on the "digital frontlines"—and fast, too, before their information becomes obsolete in this fast-moving field.

In an amazingly short time—only 10 weeks—Hill Duin and two coauthors compiled a peer-reviewed e-book about innovative academic and research uses of technology at the University. More than 120 faculty, staff, and graduate students from 51 units contributed to *Cultivating Change in the Academy: 50+ Stories from the Digital Frontlines at the University of Minnesota in 2012*.

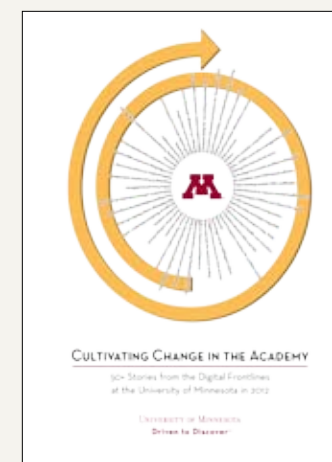
Coauthors are Ed Nater of the University's College of Food, Agricultural and Natural Resource Sciences, and Farhad X. Anklesaria of the Office of Information Technology.

*Cultivating Change* features sections on how technology is changing pedagogy, and how it can solve specific problems—for example, increase students' engagement or help them make the most of learning time. There's a chapter on community engagement, and another on University units that have made technological innovations with strategic, focused efforts, but little or no additional financial investment.

And in the project's fundamentally collaborative spirit, there's an instructive epilogue on how the project was conceived and executed.

The book has received considerable notice in the IT and education worlds on the basis of both content and format. *Cultivating Change* is available as a pdf and in formats accessible by iPad, Nook, Kindle, and Android-based tablet. ∞

Find it at: [z.umn.edu/cultivating](http://z.umn.edu/cultivating)



### GLOSSARY

**Digital native:** Someone who grew up with technology and understands it as one would understand a native language.

**Flipped class:** One in which an instructor works individually with students after they've watched the lecture online.

**Hybrid class:** One offering a combination of online (distance) and in-person instruction.

**MOOC:** Massive open online course. MOOCs can enroll millions of students from around the world. Coursera, Udacity, and edX are examples.

**Virtual Learning Environment:** An online platform that can host files, discussions, calendars, quizzes, announcements, wikis, and more. Moodle is an example.



## The House We Built

### FEMINIST ART THEN AND NOW

Maybe the best way to describe the debut of feminist art in the 1970s is to say that it hit like a shockwave—one that ricocheted sharply off the marble walls of mainstream galleries and museums.

Like the Impressionists, abstract expressionists, and surrealists before them, feminist artists introduced content that was revolutionary and often controversial. Shaped by the iconoclasm and egalitarianism of the time, they took on topics like women's identity, violence against women, and female perspectives on women's bodies, colonial oppression, and war.

The long-term effect was profound. In 2002, *The New York Times* art critic Holland Cotter wrote, "Most of the interesting American artists of the last 30 years are as interesting as they are in part because of the feminist art movement of the early 1970s. It changed everything"—from content to materials to entire genres.

Joyce Lyon's *Approaches to the Garden III*, will be part of the exhibition, "The House We Built."

But in the 1970s, rebuffed by the male establishment, what was there for the women to do but to create their own venues? So they did. Feminist art galleries, educational programs, publications, and studios sprang up across the country, some of which continue to the present day, including WARM—the Women's Art Resources of Minnesota (formerly Women's Art Registry of Minnesota).

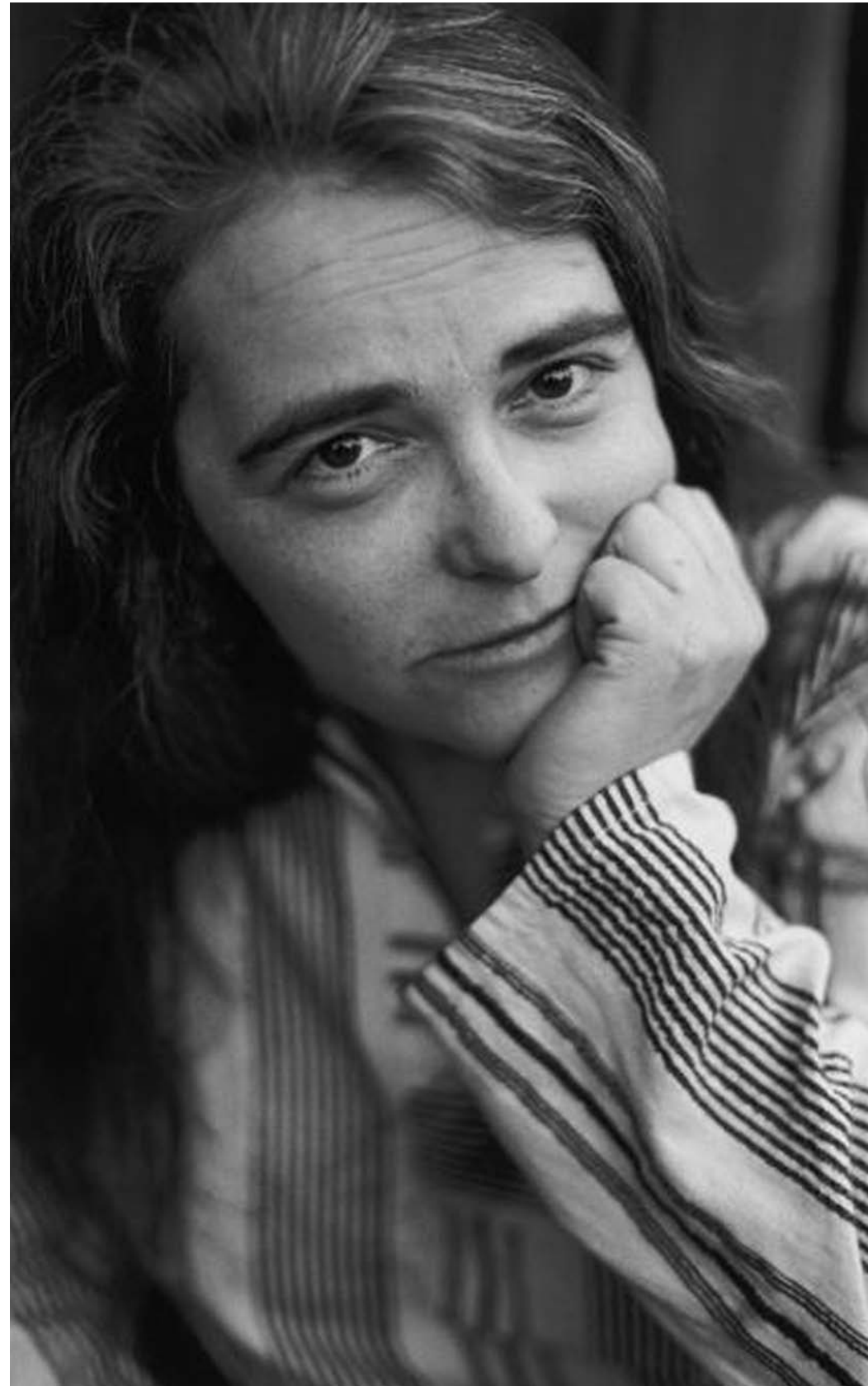
An exhibition this winter at CLA's Nash Gallery features the work of a veritable pantheon of feminist artists from Minnesota and around the nation, all of whom were involved in founding those institutions—hence the title, "The House We Built: Feminist Art Then and Now." The show is both historical and contemporary, and locates the story of Minnesota artists in a national context.

Associate Professor Joyce Lyon, herself a founder of WARM, and Nash Gallery director Howard Oransky curate the main exhibition. Related exhibitions are cocurated by Christina Michelon, a master's student in art history, and Deborah Boudewyns, Arts, Architecture & Landscape Architecture Librarian.

"The House We Built" runs from January 22 to February 23; several related events are offered, including a panel on the founding of WARM and the future of feminist art networks, featuring Lyon, WARM founders Elizabeth Erickson and Carole Fisher, and Joanna Ingot, art history chair at Macalester College. ∞

For more information, including a list of artists in the exhibition, go to: [z.umn.edu/housewebuilt](http://z.umn.edu/housewebuilt)

"FIELD OF INQUIRY" WAS WRITTEN BY MARY PATTOCK



CYNTHIA MACADAMS

# Sexual Politics

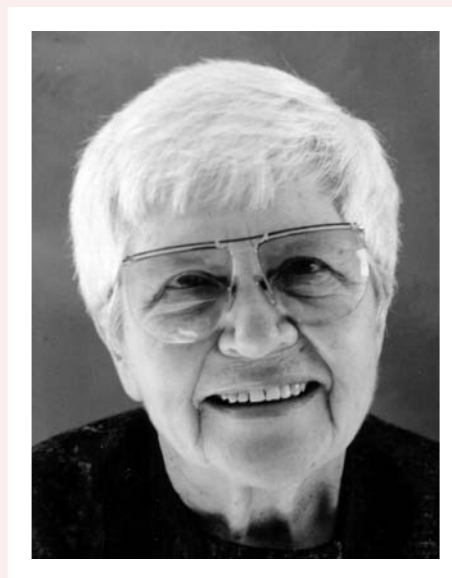
## Homage to an American Icon: Kate Millett

THE GOVERNOR WAS SIGNING the Minnesota bill to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment and I arrived for the occasion in a polyester two-piece pantsuit—daring for the time. My hair was de rigueur feminist: straight, long, parted down the middle and pulled sternly behind my neck. Since I couldn't find a sitter, I brought along my four-year-old daughter.

The notion of the amendment—that my daughter and I and all females should have rights equal to men's under the U.S. Constitution—was considered radical in 1972. And radical it was, at least in the original sense of the word, which is derived from the Latin *radix*, meaning "root." Since equality under the law did, indeed, go straight to the root of our societal arrangement, it was profoundly upsetting to some people. For example, one state senator publicly accused us supporters of the amendment, ranged in the gallery above the senate chamber, of keeping "dirty houses" and hiding illegitimate (he used a different word) children under our beds. Ouch.

Across the nation, America's "second-wave" feminists—so called because we succeeded the suffragists of the 1920s—were moving into gear.

It was a time when help-wanted ads ran in either the male or the female section of the classifieds; when all TV anchors and reporters



## Arvonne Fraser

In *Sexual Politics*, Kate Millett, intelligent, scholarly, courageous and committed, took on and analyzed, through a sexual lens, male views of women expressed in the writings of literary icons like Norman Mailer, Henry Miller, and D.H. Lawrence. She pointed out how damaging to women the political implications of such views were. They confirmed women as the subordinate sex, she argued.

Even before the book was published, another notable feminist, Robin Morgan, included an excerpt from Millett's book in her *Sisterhood Is Powerful: An Anthology of Writings from the Women's Liberation Movement*, which also became a best seller. Later, Doubleday, the publisher of Millett's book, said *Sexual Politics* was among the 10 most important works it had issued during its 100 years of publishing, even though it let the book go out of print for a while.

My own copy, now yellow with age, is well thumbed and underlined.

ARVONNE FRASER, B.A. '48, managed the congressional campaigns of her husband, Don Fraser from 1963 to 1979, as well as his congressional office. As legislative director of the Women's Equity Action League (WEAL), she influenced Title IX legislation, and led efforts to open the Rhodes Scholarship and White House Neiman Fellowships to women. She co-founded the National Women's Campaign Fund, and was regional coordinator of the Carter-Mondale presidential campaign in 1976. She was a counselor in Jimmy Carter's Office of Presidential Personnel, charged with finding women qualified to serve in the administration, and headed the U.S. Office of Women in Development. She served from 1992 to 1994 as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.

were male, as were virtually all attorneys, orchestra members, physicians, politicians, and heads of practically any organization you could name; when female grad school applicants—including me—hid their engagement rings; when married women had trouble getting their own credit cards. Even Joan Mondale and Muriel Humphrey were required to enter the Minneapolis Club by the back door.

In this environment, one of CLA's own, Kate Millett (English '56), rose to national prominence with her book, *Sexual Politics*, proposing that the situation was both oppressive and political.

She argued that the power differential between the sexes was the prototype for all political oppression, and called for a cultural revolution, a movement "toward freedom from rank or prescriptive role, sexual or otherwise."

*Sexual Politics*, published in 1970, contributed theoretical firepower to the incipient women's movement. It's hard to exaggerate the book's importance—Doubleday cited it as one of the ten most important books it published in the century. Millett's portrait appeared on the cover of *Time*.

Just two years after *Sexual Politics* appeared, the discipline of women's studies was established at the University of Minnesota, Kate Millett's alma mater.

Accordingly, as we celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Department of Gender, Women's and Sexuality Studies, CLA honors its daughter, Kate Millett.

—MARY PATTOCK, Editor

But favorable public attention for Millett was short-lived. Norman Mailer—on all best-seller lists at the time—fought back with an article attacking Millett's work in *Harper's Magazine*. And *Time* fed the furor with a December 1970 article that essentially labeled all women's liberationists as lesbians. Ever honest, Millett announced she was bisexual and remained an active participant in women's liberation groups.

Despite unfavorable, often mocking, media attention to Millett and feminists in general, the movement flourished. It should be noted the media in the 1970s was overwhelmingly white male.

Millett's and Morgan's books struck a chord with women, especially younger women, who had not been moved by Betty Friedan's book, *The Feminine Mystique*, that had shocked the world in 1963 by illustrating the dilemmas of being identified as a housewife. By the time Millett's book was published, younger women had been organizing small, intimate, consciousness-raising sessions and her book fed this group's dissatisfaction about their position in society.

NOW, the National Organization for Women, was formed in 1966, and Millett became an active participant and spoke around the country. Soon other organizations were formed, including WEAL, the Women's Equity Action League—which I eventually headed—and later the National Women's Political Caucus. *Ms. Magazine* began publication, coedited by Gloria Steinem and Letty Cottin Pogrebin.

Many women do not recognize themselves as discriminated against; no better proof could be found of the totality of their conditioning. —KATE MILLETT

Feminism, although derided in the major media, became news as a full-fledged movement developed.

A split developed between the younger, more radical women, often characterized as lesbians or those who followed Millett's line of reasoning, and us "conservatives" who worked for changes in employment, education, and legal or political change. We were often amused for rarely were we called "conservative"!

Sara Evans, U of M Regents Professor emerita, rightly defined the two elements of the 20th-century women's movement as the liberationists and the legalists. While some emphasized the split between these two elements of the movement, I worked with the liberationists on many issues. As in many political movements, those perceived to be more radical make those of us working for political and legal change look respectable or at least middle-of-the-road. Because the radical element serves to make the more conservative respectable, much can be accomplished.

Without Millett's book and the women's liberation groups we would never have had women's studies courses on campuses, never have had Women in Development, which I headed in the U.S. Agency for International Development, nor, probably, would Sara Evans have become distinguished and rewarded for scholarship in women's history.

We who participated in the late 20th-century women's movement all had mentors who recalled the fight for women's right to vote and for birth control. I took those rights for granted and didn't know enough women's history even to be grateful for my foremothers. That taught me not to criticize young women who don't even recognize Kate Millett's name or that of Dr. Shymala

Rajender, who fought the U of M and won the famous sex-discrimination case that gave me and many others pay increases for a while. And never would the issue of violence against women have surfaced and become an international human rights issue without Millett's *Sexual Politics*.

The personal tragedy, in Millett's case and that of many others, is that, as pioneers, their careers and psyches suffered. Millett could never find an academic job that would support her financially, nor did she have much success as an artist. She was too early and her work too explosive for the times.

Many of us owe a great debt to Millett and other women like her who gained celebrity for a time and then were shunned. They paved the way for the rest of us.

## Pat Schroeder

Kate Millett's book, *Sexual Politics*, was published in 1970. Her main thesis was that sex was a frequently neglected political aspect. She pointed out that all modern states were patriarchal, which isn't shocking today but sure was then. She also tied in literature and fingered famous authors that she felt were very sexist.

I ran for office in 1972 in Colorado. This was a whole new awakening; women had been left behind since Abigail Adams's famous plea to her husband to remember the ladies went unanswered.

PATRICIA SCHROEDER, B.A. '61, history; J.D., Harvard, was the first female Congress member from Colorado, elected in 1973 to represent the Denver area. Women were rare in the House at that time. One male colleague told her, "This is about Chivas Regal, thousand-dollar bills, Lear jets and beautiful women. Why are you here?"

She served on the otherwise all-male Armed Services Committee; its chairman made her share a chair with Ron Dellums, a black representative from California, saying "women and blacks were worth only half of one regular Member" and thus deserved only half a seat. She advocated for arms control, military families, and women in the armed forces. She was a moving force behind the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 and a strong proponent for women's reproductive rights. She was re-elected 11 times, rarely with serious opposition, and retired in 1997.



Very few people have had their thesis become a best-selling book. Kate became a huge celebrity and many writers she fingered punched back. A huge back-and-forth followed and she must have felt very targeted at times.

Nevertheless, she sure began a real awakening among many women that they were going to have to fight hard to get a place at the table. The "guys" weren't going to give it away!

It may be that a second wave of the sexual revolution might at last accomplish its aim of freeing half the race from its immemorial subordination – and in the process bring us all a great deal closer to humanity. – KATE MILLETT



### Toni McNaron

As an undergraduate at the University of Minnesota in the mid-1950s, Kate Millett majored in English, so she learned the beauty and power of words. As an iconic feminist writer, she made excellent use of that training. Along with giants like Friedan, Greer, Daly, deBeauvoir, Lorde, Griffin, Firestone, Brownmiller, and hooks, Millett permanently reshaped the academic and theoretical landscape in North America.

As one of those teaching in a research university, I devoured the writings of these women scholars and activists. Millett in particular influenced my own thinking directly because she used literature as her frame of reference. I began not only to introduce women writers of all persuasions into my courses, but crucially, I began asking new and unsettling questions of the classic texts written by dead white men.

One instance in particular remains clear in my memory. My department chair had “allowed” me, not having any genuine objection, to offer courses in Virginia Woolf, Emily Dickinson, and even lesbian writers. When, however, I proposed teaching a seminar on John Milton, read from a lesbian feminist perspective, that same chair balked, giving permission only after I had expended much energy to justify such an idea. Millett’s writings urged me to confront the classics, because she understood firsthand how limiting and debilitating it can be to an aspiring

TONI McNARON, CLA professor emerita, was the U of M’s first director of women’s studies. In her 37 years at the University she taught English and women’s studies “encased in silence” — as she put it in her prize-winning book, *Poisoned Ivy: Lesbian and Gay Academics Confronting Homophobia*. She also wrote *I Dwell in Possibility: A Memoir*.

female undergraduate to keep studying ideas and works from theoretical positions that ignored characters and experiences like her own.

Millett was invited to give an endowed lecture, sponsored by the English department, which several hundred people attended, many of whom came from the larger community outside the gates of the University campus. As I remember, she focused on ways in which Chaucer was forward-looking in his 14th-century depictions of relationships between women and men. While the enthusiastic young feminist activists were often unfamiliar with Chaucer, the few professors from the department were thrown off-center by the approach taken by the speaker. But people like me were excited to see such a powerful figure in “our” movement working deftly with literature from a very early moment in the development of English culture.

My sharpest personal recollection of Kate Millett goes back to a beautiful Sunday afternoon when her lawyer, a wonderful justice attorney in the Twin Cities at the time, asked me to accompany him and his wife as they took Kate on their pontoon boat down the St. Croix River. Kate was confined at the time to a psych ward at University Hospitals, put there by her family who did not want her first autobiography to see the light of day, since it was not complimentary to them. Her determined lawyer had gotten her a pass into his custody for the day and he thought I might be someone who could talk with Kate

about literature. So I agreed and Millett and I exchanged lively conversation as we drifted down that scenic waterway.

Though Millett published two autobiographical works—*Flying* and *Sita*—she is primarily remembered for the wildly popular and influential *Sexual Politics* (1970). Everyone who wanted to be taken seriously as a feminist scholar in the 1970s and 1980s read and absorbed that book.

So Millett’s place is secure forever in any historical accounting of the second wave of feminist thought and action.

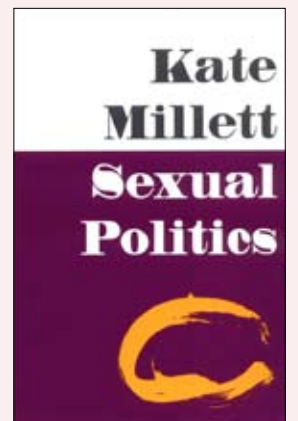


### Jigna Desai

I stumbled upon women’s studies in the late 1980s during my undergraduate years at MIT—it was an enchanting and often frustrating time. Though I did not know this then, our classes encapsulated many of the debates occurring within academic and non-academic feminism during this period. Grappling with the critiques of universal patriarchy and womanhood by women of color in the classroom, we searched for a way to articulate feminisms that could encompass the significance of race and nation, analyze global capitalism, and address the HIV/AIDS crisis.

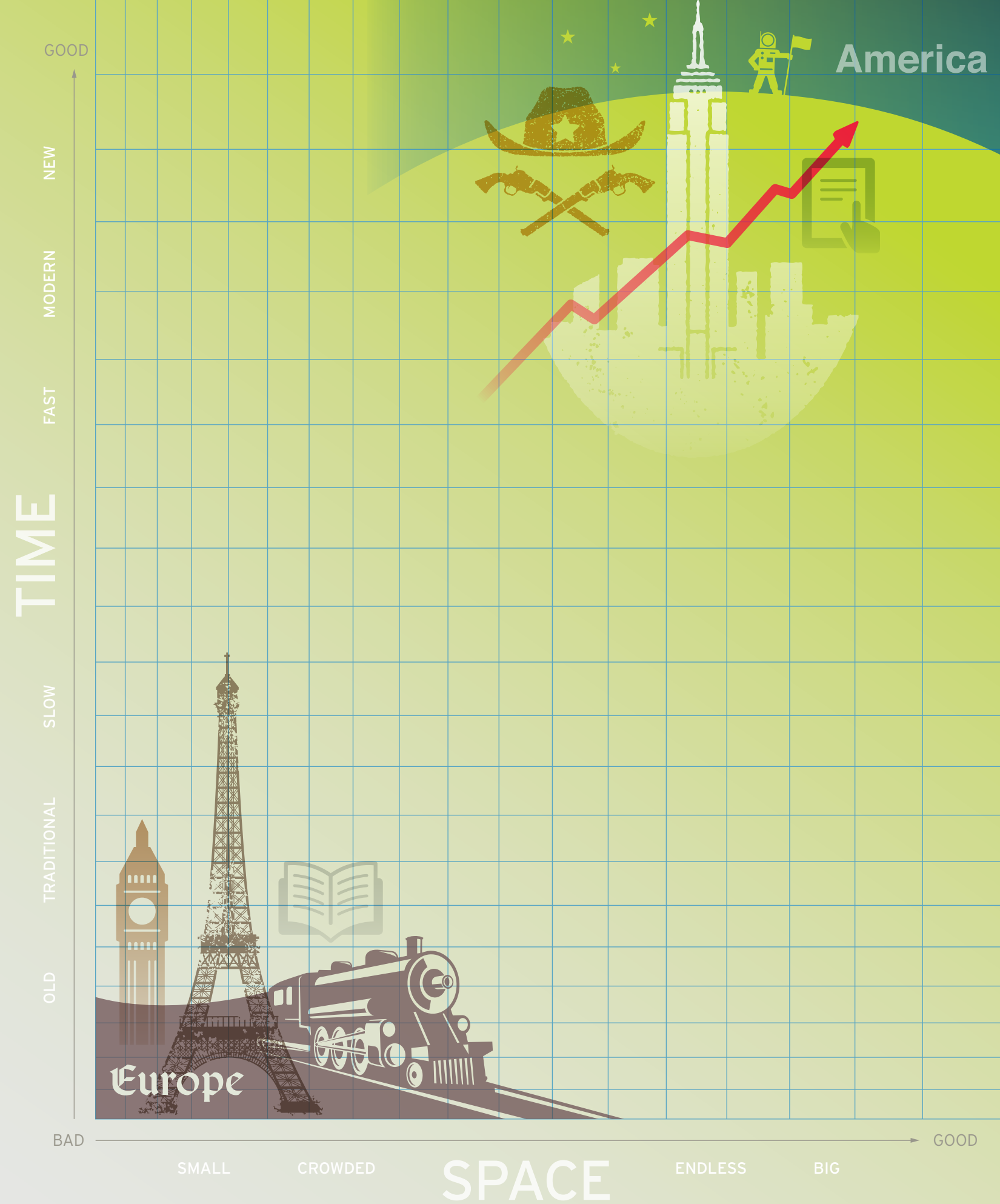
Of the many books and essays that were assigned, there are five books—Kate Millett’s *Sexual Politics*, Toni Morrison’s *The Bluest Eye*, Alice Walker’s *The Color Purple*, the Boston Women’s Health Collective’s *Our Bodies, Ourselves*, and Michel Foucault’s *History of Sexuality*—whose pages I remember breathlessly

JIGNA DESAI, Ph.D. ’99, English, is an associate professor of Gender, Women and Sexuality Studies and a founding member and former director of the Asian American Studies Program. She describes her work as an exploration of “brown skins and silver screens” — often through the lens of cinema, especially Bollywood. She holds a bachelor’s degree in astrophysics from M.I.T.



KATE MILLETT lives near Poughkeepsie, New York, on 12 acres of farmland and woods – the Millett Center for the Arts. In the past year she has received the Yoko Ono Lennon Courage Award for the Arts (Millett is also a sculptor) from her long-time friend Yoko Ono, the Foundation of Contemporary Arts Award for Visual Arts, and the LAMBDA Pioneer Award for Literature. Veteran Feminists of America honored her last summer at a gala attended by Gloria Steinem, Susan Brownmiller, and other feminists. A documentary film about Millett is in production. Learn more on her website: <http://z.umn.edu/katemillett>.

turning and whose spines still grace my bookshelves. These books, each in their own way, provided a new language and frame for understanding the world. Regardless of due date, I always completed my women’s studies assignments first, often reading passages of these texts out loud to dorm-mates as they lived their daily lives in the lounges slurping ramen, reveling in *Star Trek* reruns, or playing poker. Just as my friends were discovering Henry Miller, I was discovering Millett, Walker, and Morrison. Amidst our sexual awakenings, *Sexual Politics* introduced me to, and them to, a new feminist vocabulary of patriarchy and sexism and a new way of reading both Miller and Captain Kirk. Our many discussions about male dominance, sexuality, and oppression were, I think, formative for them and for me. It is there I learned how to read the world as a feminist. It was a heady and transformative time, indeed.



# TIME, SPACE, AND AMERICAN EXCEPTIONALISM

Who's to say David Noble's first job didn't shape his adult career? He was only a boy, but the job did introduce him to a great thinker—one whose explorations of the unity of time and space reshaped the way we look at the world.

The young Noble was Albert Einstein's milkman, and like Einstein, he accomplished—albeit in a different field of study—a complex new reckoning of time and space. Methodically relating those two axes of history in a new way, he constructed an original perspective on the New World, a national narrative that differs radically from the prevailing one.

It's a narrative rooted in experience and shaped by 50 years of scholarship at the University of Minnesota.

« The Two-Worlds metaphor is a concept that Professor Emeritus David Noble has long rejected. It's the nationalistic belief that America is exceptional for having escaped Old World values and is therefore able to transcend nature's limits to growth.

DAVID NOBLE WAS ONLY FIVE YEARS OLD and living in semi-poverty with his family on a dairy farm near Princeton, New Jersey, when his father was stricken with stomach cancer and could no longer work. It was the Great Depression; there was no “safety net.” Eventually, in 1940, the farm was foreclosed and the family moved into a small barn that had electricity and running water.

“My worst memory is we didn't have money to pay for morphine to ease my father's pain when he was dying,” says Noble, now 87 and a professor emeritus. His hair and beard are white and the two canes he uses for walking lean against his chair in the Saint Paul restaurant where he is being interviewed.

His grandparents had emigrated from Ireland and Germany. “I was told over and over again that they had left the Old Country of Europe, a place of war and scarcity, and had come to America, a better place of peace and plenty.”

But he saw firsthand that the poverty he knew growing up did not match the myth of an American utopia and “exceptionalism.”

“We were getting poorer and poorer. I did not believe that two such opposite worlds had ever existed.”

Life was hard, but then came an important break. As a disabled veteran of World War II, Noble was entitled to the benefits of the GI Bill, and he enrolled at Princeton University. “I considered being a lawyer. But I decided to study history and the idea of ‘progress’....And I wanted to teach.”

He went on to earn his master's and Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where he studied the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century Progressive Movement. He was curious about the contradiction between “the utopian vision of what America was” and his real experience seeing widespread poverty and people hurt by the Depression and wars. He was skeptical of certain sacred dogmas held by the white, male, Anglo-Saxon Protestant social and scholarly intellectual-history scholars of the time.





DIANA WATERS

## WHY DO MODERN PEOPLE BELIEVE THAT THERE WILL BE PERPETUAL ECONOMIC GROWTH?

- DAVID NOBLE, *Debating the End of History*

One can imagine the existence of modern middle classes only as long as the capitalist market is expanding. There must be endless surpluses for capitalists to exchange. The related question, then, is how is it possible for the middle classes to believe that a finite earth is an environment in which infinite expansion is possible? The answer I propose is that urban middle classes since the time of Plato in classical Greece have explicitly defined an earth that is not a living body. For them it is a timeless space. If the earth were a living body, it, of course, would be finite.

During the more than two thousand years since Plato and his colleagues created a metaphor of two worlds—an old world of unstable, timeful cultures and a new world of stable, timeless nature—no humans have been able to make the exodus into that new world, but all members of bourgeois cultures have believed they are engaged in such an exodus.

- DAVID NOBLE, *Debating the End of History*

In 1952 the young scholar found his way to the University of Minnesota to embark on work that over the next half-century would not only profoundly alter the discipline of American studies, but also challenge perspectives on our national experience in ways that reverberate to this day in our national discourse.

Along the way, he helped push CLA's American studies program into the top echelons of the field. The National Research Council ranks its doctoral program as among the four best in the country, along with those of Harvard, Yale, and Brown.

### Two Worlds

The view Noble came to espouse challenged the prevailing "Two Worlds" metaphor. In that model, Europe—the Old World—is a place limited by time, encumbered by the barnacles of ancient customs, cultures, myths and religions, cities and social models, and, especially, the natural world. It is complex, unstable.

By contrast, America is new, simple, and modern—having thrown off everything old and traditional. It was built from scratch on virgin land in expansive "free" and "empty" space (never mind the Native Americans who lived here for thousands of years). It's a stable country (if you disregard its history of racial tension) based on reason and science (ignoring current repudiations of environmental science) and eschewing the strictures of custom and culture. In this view, American culture is unique—and, by implication,

superior. In such a fresh green land, there is no end to what Americans can do with their democratic form of government in an unfettered marketplace. It's a magical kingdom where, despite the warnings of scientists to the contrary, there are no limits to growth. So goes, says Noble, the myth of American exceptionalism.

It's a notion that was paramount in the early days of American studies, and one that Noble continues to reject. Many nations consider themselves "exceptional" and are competitive with the U.S., he points out. "We are a variation on an international, modern, middle-class culture."

He leans his head back, closes his eyes as if visualizing his topic, smiles often, laughs gently, strokes his beard and gestures as he talks.

"I think I played a role, not a huge role, helping move America from a sense of American exceptionalism," he says.

It was not an easy position to hold, especially in the 1960s and 1970s. There was "tension" between him and some of his conventional-thinking colleagues who considered his ideas heresy, he recalls. A couple called for his resignation. His hero and role model was the late Mulford Q. Sibley, political science professor, who helped build the Department of American Studies. Like Sibley a controversial pacifist, Noble spoke against the Vietnam War. He laughs, remembering how they were under surveillance by the Army and FBI—as were many faculty members on campuses across the country.

### "My name is Thomas Jefferson."

Meanwhile, hundreds of students, some not even enrolled in his classes, were flocking to Noble's lectures on American intellectual history. He became famous for his end-of-semester classes, where he would arrive in the costume and character of a historical figure they had been studying—Thomas Jefferson, Teddy Roosevelt, Richard Nixon, Norman Mailer.

"I had a professor at Princeton who did it. I could see how it provided a much richer perspective, seeing, observing the past, being a participant," he says. "I would start off saying, 'My name is Thomas Jefferson' [he says this with a southern accent] and talk about his life. ... It kind of shocked the class to think that Jefferson was a Southerner, a slave holder."

One of his students was Scott Donaldson, a leading U.S. literary biographer now retired from William and Mary.

Donaldson recalls Noble's unusual lecturing technique. He might announce to the class, "I am a royalist," then present extreme reactionary positions to his students, some who appreciated irony, and others who were bewildered by his approach and inclined to take him at his word.

Noble had a bad back and sometimes lectured lying down. Donaldson recalls the oral exam for his doctoral degree, which Noble co-directed. Facing him from across the table were inquisitor professors from various disciplines, and "quite

out of sight, lying on the floor to avoid torturing his chronic bad back—Noble himself, whose disembodied voice occasionally lobbed me softball questions."

Other former students of Noble who have made distinguished marks in academia are the late Yale professor David Montgomery, one of the country's foremost labor historians; University of Wisconsin-Madison professor Nan Enstad, prominent specialist in women's 20<sup>th</sup>-century studies; and Carter Meland, noted Ojibwe author, scholar, and U of M American Indian literature teacher.

Meland remembers Noble as an important mentor and great teacher. "He was always encouraging us to look at the big pattern, not just details."

Noble won numerous teaching and research awards, including the prestigious Horace T. Morse Alumni award for outstanding teaching. In 1996 CLA established the David Noble Lecture Series, which supports a lecture each April by a prominent history professor. He chaired the Department of American Studies from 1988 to 1991, where he drew together segregated science and humanities departments for a closer relationship and common interdisciplinary goal.

In 1977 he coauthored the first multicultural history textbook, *The Free and the Unfree*, which examined how diverse "outgroups"—Native Americans, Blacks, immigrants, religious minorities, women—were left out of America's promise of equality and freedom.

## DEBATING THE END OF HISTORY

THE MARKETPLACE, UTOPIA, AND THE FRAGMENTATION OF INTELLECTUAL LIFE

DAVID W. NOBLE

FOREWORD BY DAVID R. ROEDIGER



I have written this book in the hope that I can persuade a few of my colleagues in the humanities to participate in replacing the modern metaphor of two worlds with the new but traditional metaphor of one world. I hope that some humanists will begin to teach and write that our unstable cultures are within an unstable nature. I hope that they will identify and renounce the bourgeois exodus narrative. I hope that they will participate in the creation of a politics of nature in which the resources of the earth, our home, are sustained for future generations.

- DAVID NOBLE, *Debating the End of History*

### Limits to Growth

This October, some 50 years and nine books later, Noble has just published *Debating the End of History: The Marketplace, Utopia, and the Fragmentation of Intellectual Life*. Sharply relevant to today's headlines, it disputes the theory that the modern world is moving toward utopia, that resources and economic growth are limitless. It's about failed expectations that "democracy and the global marketplace would solve all our problems," he says.

He writes that many political and corporate executives are at war with the theory of climate change and resist government intervention in the economy: they believe the future of their financial world depends on keeping faith that a utopia is at hand, on American exceptionalism, on unlimited resources and economic growth.

But "the U.S. does not stand outside the earth's atmosphere," he maintains. "The devastating drought in the U. S. last summer may be related to global warming. We share non-renewable resources, such as oil, with people around the world. We cannot control the price of oil. The price of food is also related to worldwide demand."

He touches obliquely on the 2012 election campaign: "No president can solve our national economic problems because our economic problems are global."

But a pessimist he is not; he proposes an alternate world. In chapters on historiography and literary criticism, he's hopeful that the focus will shift—from independence of individuals and nations to participation in a world of interdependence.

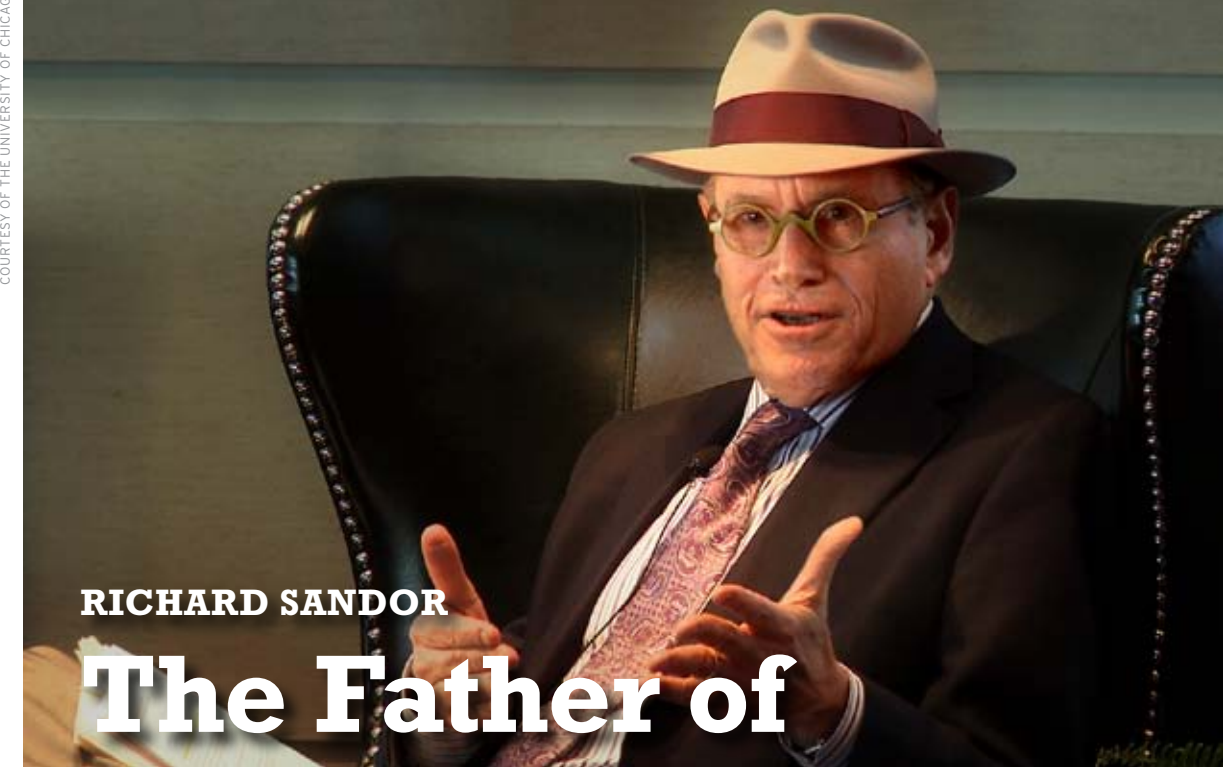
The notion reflects his personal creed: "Our scholarship must express our responsibility, our love for our neighbors, our fellow human beings." It's a creed he observes in his personal life. He and his wife, Gail, live in the St. Anthony Park neighborhood of Saint Paul in a large house he jokingly calls Minnesota Spanish Gothic style, which he happily shares with a four-generation, inter-dependent household—his daughter and granddaughter and their families, including a new baby. They take their meals together.

"In the future we will share scarcity. We will not share plenty. I hope that we will share scarcity in such a way that all will have an equal share."

That's the thesis he's planning to explore in his 11th book, *Science Belies Capitalism*. With a mischievous grin and referring to believers in utopian, limitless economic growth, he predicts, "They won't like me for it." ∞

Betty Wilson, M.A. '69, journalism, is a retired *Star Tribune* political reporter.

COURTESY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



RICHARD SANDOR

# The Father of Cap and Trade

BY GREG BREINING



» Perhaps one of the country's most influential "environmentalists" isn't known as an environmentalist at all. He doesn't study wild animals or raise local food. He doesn't write sensitive essays in the shadows of tall trees, or assail whaling ships aboard motorized Zodiacs.

No. He wears fedoras and collects photographs of world leaders. He is a financier named Richard Sandor. He was chief economist for the Chicago Board of Trade. For more than 40 years, Sandor has worked at the center of financial and environmental markets.

As Sandor, who earned his Ph.D. in economics at the U of M in 1967, explains in his new business memoir, *Good Derivatives: A Story of Financial and Environmental Innovation*, he devised, promoted, and brokered "derivatives" that allow investors to, in effect, bet on fluctuating prices or interest rates and reduce their risk if the price of a commodity skyrockets. In fact, he has been called the "father of financial futures."

"That's not an overstated term in my assessment," says V.V. Chari, U of M professor of economics. "I think he played a very important role in designing those contracts and convincing

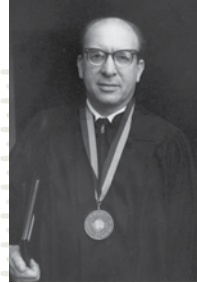
regulators and policy makers, Congress and so on, that these were desirable instruments and then designed contracts well enough so that they flourished and now play a central role in the financial system."

But what does that have to do with the environment? In seeking new financial products to trade, Sandor seized on one of the most potent ideas since environmentalism became a movement—that the proper market can more efficiently and cheaply clean up the environment than regulations can.

Sandor was instrumental in applying that theory to reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide, the progenitor of acid rain, the environmental scourge of the 1970s and '80s. In effect, he created markets to buy and sell the right to pollute. "Now we don't even talk about acid rain," says Chari. "We've accomplished the dramatic

## Richard Sandor

His adventures of the mind have spanned four decades



« Studies econ at U of M with future Nobelist Leo Hurwicz; earns PhD

Teaches at UC-Berkeley, studies commodity futures »



John Dales proposal



Clean Air Act passed



« Chief economist at Chicago Board of Trade



Develops the concept of derivatives

1962

1966

1968

1970

1972

1970s

reductions in sulfur dioxide emissions without destroying utilities or the economies that depend on power generated from coal and other fossil fuels. That's been one of the great successes of the environmental movement."

More recently, Sandor has labored to apply financial trading to the emission of greenhouse gases to combat global warming, the signature environmental threat of our time.

So persuasive have been Sandor's ideas that in 2007, *Time* magazine named him one of its Heroes of the Environment.

And while proposals to trade carbon to reduce global warming are moribund at the federal level, Sandor is tireless, even at age 71, in persuading academics, regulators, politicians, and students that market forces will eventually prove the most effective and efficient way to cut the emission of greenhouse gases.

"It will happen," says Sandor, who even on a phone interview acknowledges wearing one of his trademark fedoras, as a boat horn sounds on the Chicago River outside his office. "After we try everything, we'll do the right thing, which is kind of a play on Churchill's line. We'll get around to doing it."

### Low-Hanging Fruit

The problem begins when a financial transaction doesn't account for harm to someone—or to everyone. For example, the sale of electricity pays for the cost of mining coal, of erecting towers and transmission lines, and of building the power plant. But it doesn't pay for the pollution of air or the emission of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere. That's because no one owns the air

and atmosphere and therefore no one charges for their use. The damage done lies outside the financial transaction. As early 20th-century British economist Arthur Cecil Pigou argued, they are "externalities."

There are several ways to deal with externalities. For a long time, we ignored them—and the resulting air and water pollution. Then government began to regulate the effects of the externalities by setting limits, for example, on air and water pollution.

A more efficient way would be to "internalize the externalities"—that is, include the price of air and water pollution in the cost of doing business. Pigou proposed using taxes and fees to impose these prices, and some economists continue to prefer that approach. Ronald Coase, then a lesser-known economist at the University of Chicago, proposed in his seminal article on the theory of social cost that a better approach would be for the parties to use private negotiation. This became the basis for emissions trading, which was later articulated by John Dales of the University of Toronto. Coase would later win the Nobel Prize in Economics at age 80, many years after his ideas had become mainstream in economics. His work would have a profound impact on Sandor's professional career.

Dales imagined that companies would be awarded "allowances" to pollute to a certain limit. And these allowances would be tradable. So companies that were able to operate well below their limit could sell their remaining allowances to companies that were having great trouble meeting the limit. The sellers would profit for operating more cleanly. The buyers would pay

for failing to meet the limit—and would have an incentive to get their emissions under control.

With this system, the market would identify and pick the low-hanging fruit. More stubborn problems would be postponed, but at considerable cost to the offending industry.

### A Market for Acid Rain

In the 1970s and '80s, it was becoming clear that sulfur dioxide from power plants combined with water in the atmosphere and fell back to earth as "acid rain," defoliating forests and lowering the pH of streams and lakes to levels in some northern states that would no longer sustain life.

In 1990, as Congress drafted amendments to the Clean Air Act, Sandor wrote a paper for an ad-hoc environmental group proposing emissions trading to control acid rain (a position some environmental groups had already endorsed). The report leaned heavily on his experience trading financial futures at the Chicago Board of Trade. Sandor also traveled to Washington to push for passage of cap-and-trade legislation.

Though it seems remarkable in today's polarized political climate, the Clean Air Amendments passed both houses of Congress with broad bipartisan support—including provisions that set a hard cap for total sulfur dioxide emissions and set up a trading scheme among industries. The law was one of the signature environmental accomplishments of the George H. W. Bush administration.

Sandor, who sat on the Chicago Board of Trade board of directors at the time, advised the Environmental Protection Agency as a participant on the Acid Rain Advisory Committee. He writes in *Good Derivatives* that at the initial auction for

emissions allowances in 1993, Greenpeace demonstrators chanted, "Trading pollution is not the solution!"

Oh, but it was. Once the cap on emission took effect in 1995 and declined year by year, companies cut emissions and traded as anticipated to stay within the law. In the subsequent 20 years, sulfur dioxide (and acid rain) were cut by two-thirds. Implementation cost utilities just \$3 billion a year, a fraction of what regulators and industry had anticipated. Estimated health benefits ran to \$122 billion a year.

Sandor says the market for allowances not only enabled a low-cost compliance tool, but provided financing for utilities to make improvements to their plants. "It worked phenomenally well," he says. "And it was seamless."

For his role in putting economist John Dales's theories to work in the real world, Sandor was awarded the 2010 John H. Dales Memorial Leadership in Environmental Markets Award.

### Father of Futures

Putting theory to work has been Sandor's lifelong enthusiasm. Son of a Brooklyn pharmacist, Sandor was a bright but unfocused student at Brooklyn College when his girlfriend (whom he would soon marry) convinced him he had to take economics. Sandor did, and the class lit a fire in him. "Economics I found fascinating because it was a very nice mixture of both theory and practice," says Sandor. "It had applications all over the place."

After graduation in 1962, Sandor came to the University of Minnesota to join an economics department that included Walter Heller, head of the Council of Economic Advisers under

President Kennedy. A microeconomic course from Leonid Hurwicz (later to win a Nobel in economics) kindled Sandor's interest in financial incentives and mechanisms designed toward social ends. It was in Hurwicz's course that Sandor first came across the writings of Ronald Coase; he was impressed by Coase's utter clarity, and the pure, succinct prose he used to explain complex topics such as the theory of the firm and social costs.

Graduating from Minnesota, Sandor landed at the University of California–Berkeley as an acting assistant professor. He studied commodity futures—that is, buying now for delivery later as a way to hedge against the risk of rising prices. Agricultural commodities had traded in futures for decades. But with the rapid inflation in the latter years of the Vietnam War, Sandor saw the possibility of trading in financial goods, such as mortgages, as a hedge against rising interest rates.

In 1972, Sandor became chief economist at the Chicago Board of Trade to lead a new department to develop new trading products. This was his opportunity to translate theory into action.

"I liked the application," says Sandor. "I wanted to be not only somebody who worked in the academic world, though I have the greatest regard for that, but executing new and bold ideas was as interesting as creating the ideas."

In the years that followed, Sandor sat on the board of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade and worked at a series of companies (including Drexel and Kidder, Peabody). He worked on developing markets and contracts for various derivatives, so named because they are financial products that derive their value from some other good—from pork bellies to mortgage rates to

I wanted to be not only somebody who worked in the academic world, though I have the greatest regard for that, but executing new and bold ideas was as interesting as creating the ideas.

— RICHARD SANDOR



Sulphur dioxide emissions drop by 66% »

Writes influential paper on emissions trading

Acid rain cap and trade goes into effect

Found Environmental Financial Products to develop markets for environmental goals



« Founds Chicago Climate Exchange; registers more than 24 million metric tons of greenhouse gas voluntary offsets



« Bill to cap greenhouse gases fails

With no mandated cap on greenhouse gases, voluntary participation declines; CCX folds



« Proposes financial market to keep water clean

1990

1995

1998

2003

2009

2010

2012

pollution allowances. His products enabled the reduction of sulfur dioxide, hedged risk for insurers, and managed risk with wild fluctuations in mortgage rates.

Sandor soon gained a reputation, as a *Time* magazine profile proclaimed, “for seeing value where others couldn’t.” His fledgling financial futures industry came to dominate the field.

With the financial collapse of 2008, the reputation of financial instruments has soured. That’s unfortunate, Sandor says, because as his book title suggests, there are “good derivatives.”

“A good derivative is one that is regulated, traded on an exchange, facilitates risk management, and is transparent,” he explains. Agricultural futures are an example. Because of them, we spend less on food than ever. Even though drought has stricken the American breadbasket, “everything is functioning orderly. The crop risk management is being handled by the bakers, the millers, the farmers. We’ll have near-record farm income.”

Likewise, he says, financial derivatives reduce risk and the cost of doing business, translating into saving for investors, university endowment funds, state retirement funds, and life insurance companies. Because of reduced risk, homeowners save about \$6,000 in payments on their mortgages on a typically priced home. Companies such as airlines use derivatives to hedge against the risk that fuel prices will, well, soar.

“So that’s a good derivative,” says Sandor, “one that serves a function, whether it’s food or housing or interest rates. It facilitates risk management. It’s transparent, traded on a regulated exchange, and it worked beautifully

during the biggest financial tension we’ve had since the Great Depression.”

By contrast, bad derivatives aren’t transparent or traded on an exchange. An example, Sandor says, were the complicated mortgage derivatives associated with the recent economic crash.

“Really the subject of this book is to say, ‘Time out, there’s some good ones,’” he says. “That’s what I’m on a mission to do.”

### The Quest to Cap Carbon

Following the success of cap-and-trade to control acid rain, Sandor was invited to speak on the much more complex process of trading to control the greenhouse gases that cause global warming.

He delivered a paper on the subject at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. He promoted the idea to a U.N. group in 1995. He presented again at the Kyoto climate conference in 1997. And by now he was working fulltime to develop markets for environmental ends through his own company, Environmental Financial Products.

Frustrated with the slow pace of international action, Sandor laid plans to begin a voluntary trading market in the United States. With help from the Joyce Foundation he created the Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX). Sandor saw it as a pilot program that would demonstrate the effectiveness of controlling greenhouse gasses through a voluntary trading system until a national cap-and-trade program was passed.

“The goal,” writes Sandor, “was to achieve our targeted emission reduction levels at the lowest cost possible.” Sandor wanted to create a trading system that would encourage innovative technology and management, and sustainable farming

and forestry. CCX would do that by providing a market for tradable allowances in power generation, petroleum refining, manufacturing, importing, and vehicle fleets. Participating companies in these industries would be able to trade allowances. Or else they could purchase carbon offsets—that is, provide financial support to people like landfill operators and farmers who capture carbon.”

“Farmers,” Sandor quips, “could grow two crops, one above ground and one below ground.”

CCX auctioned its first allowances in 2003. Without a law setting limits on greenhouse gases—as there had been in the case of the sulphur-dioxide emissions market—participation was a hard sell. Still, companies like Ford joined “because they wanted to learn how to do carbon accounting,” says Sandor. “We really rattled a lot of people’s thought processes.”

Participation grew. Nearly 9,300 farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners registered more than 24 million metric tons of greenhouse gas offsets over 18.8 million U.S. acres. One Minnesota dairy farmer cashed a check for \$10,000 for capturing and combusting dairy methane to generate electricity.

The future of carbon trading looked bullish in 2009 as the U. S. House took up the Waxman-Markey bill to cap greenhouse gas emissions and create a mandatory trading system. But the bill turned out to be the undoing of CCX and the carbon trading experiment.

Some environmentalists criticized CCX’s approach of allowing the use of offsets in its program. Sandor argues that just as the market had to put pressure on polluters, it also had to

reward those, such as farmers, who were reducing greenhouse gases, and provide an incentive to polluters who were not willing to change their behavior. His goal was to create a market for carbon allowances, not micromanage the economy by second-guessing people’s intentions.

And the debate goes on. When California launches its cap-and-trade system in early 2013, the state will allow for the use of offsets in much the same way CCX did.

“It was a political disaster,” Sandor says of the bill, which narrowly passed in the House but died in the Senate. “It failed to go after the singular environmental goal. It went from being an environmental bill to a revenue-raising bill. The Republicans then called it tax-cap-and-trade. It was an unfortunate turn of events.”

Participation in Sandor’s voluntary climate exchange collapsed as well. “I think the death of cap and trade in Washington just exhausted everybody.”

### An Idea Too Good to Waste

The collapse of the voluntary exchange left Sandor undaunted—and optimistic that carbon trading would someday figure in a solution to global warming.

“We proved the concept of a voluntary market,” Sandor says. “We ended up with 17 percent of the Dow Jones, 11 percent of the Fortune top 100 companies, and 25 percent of the biggest power companies. Honeywell, Ford, United Technologies, IBM, Intel, American Electric Power, Dow—these companies ended up cutting 400 million tons, which is bigger than the annual emissions of France.”

Indeed, the experiment gave Sandor reason to promote carbon trading in Europe and Asia. Carbon trading is underway on a regional level in New England and California. Trading markets are operating in Europe and Australia. Pilot programs have begun in China and Korea.

“You have to recognize that the U.S. has become the backwater of environmentalism,” says Sandor. “We’re not the leader. We have also swung from our belief in markets. The pendulum has now swung to the other extreme.”

In the future, Sandor imagines, greenhouse gases will be only one frontier of market trading. Another will be water. Pollution is responsible for dead zones in the Gulf of Mexico and Chesapeake Bay. Water shortages underlie civil strife across the globe. Trading allotments to reduce pollution and allocate water could ease conflicts, he says. “We’re in a situation where water is not priced, so it’s abused. There’s no incentive to conserve it.”

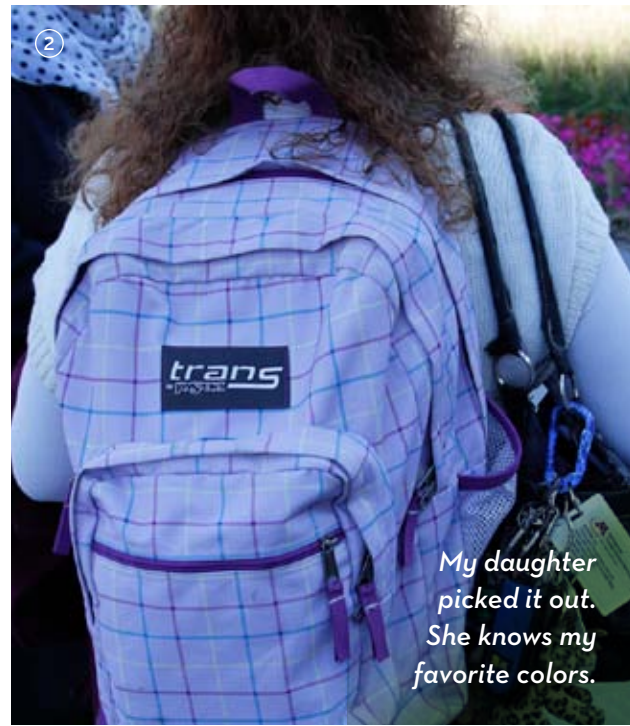
Despite the breakdown of carbon trading in the United States, market-oriented measures will be the key to protecting the planet, Sandor says, if only because no other scheme promises to work as well. The trick, he says, is not to let the desire for perfection stand in the way of progress.

“The Wright Brothers didn’t start with a 747. The thing flew at 60 feet for 40 seconds,” he says. “We will evolve to a solution, and it’s very easy to argue what the perfect is. It is brutally difficult to figure out the road to perfection. I find the road to perfection an exciting road to travel. It’s an evolutionary process.” ∞

Greg Breining, B.A. ’74, journalism, has written for publications including *The New York Times*, *National Geographic Traveler*, *Star Tribune*, and *Minnesota Monthly*, and is the author of several books on nature and travel.

A good derivative is one that is regulated, traded on an exchange, facilitates risk management, and is transparent.

— RICHARD SANDOR



My daughter picked it out. She knows my favorite colors.



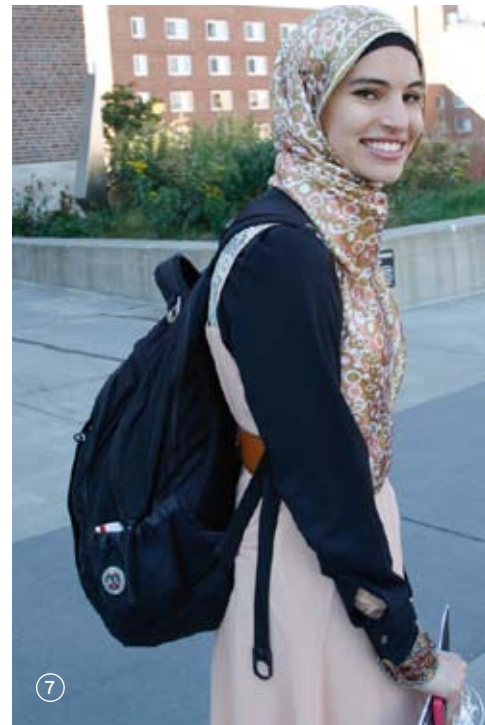
It's made from recycled canvas from Brazilian cargo ships. It expands to hold an entire week's worth of clothing.



I don't need a big bag. In my hometown, we've all got drawstring bags.

### Our Backpacks, Ourselves

Doctors have bags, carpenters have tool belts, ladies carry purses. Air travelers wheel suitcases crammed with socks and liquids in three-ounce bottles. » And CLA undergrads? They have backpacks! One and all! » But there's nothing uniform about what they stash inside: talismans of idiosyncratic interests, complicated lives, and sometimes more responsibility than one might assume, as we discovered one fall morning in front of Coffman Union. » PHOTOS BY LISA MILLER



I'm in class eight hours a day and don't have time to go home. This carries everything I need.



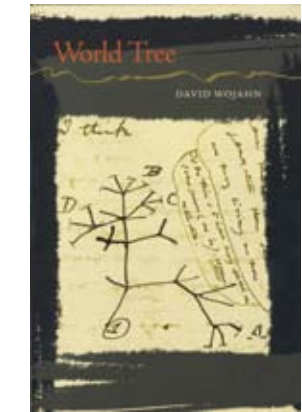
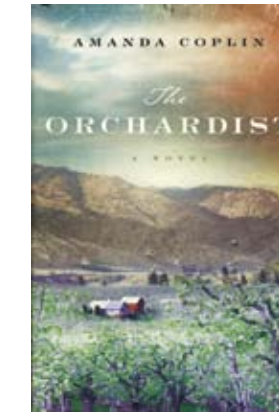
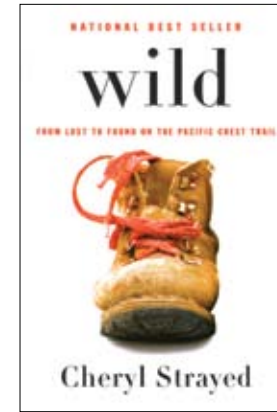
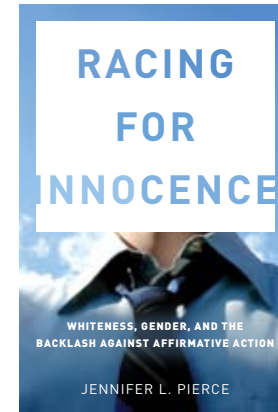
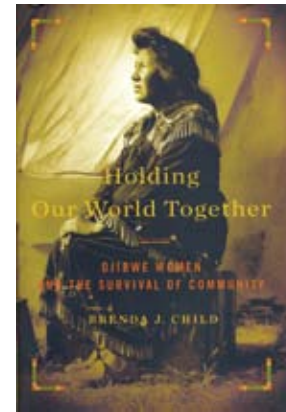
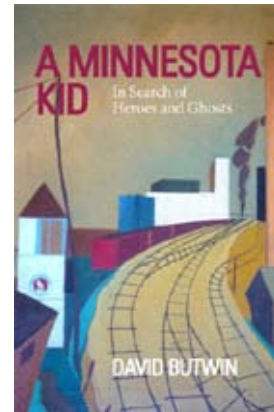
My brother didn't need it and I didn't have one so he gave it to me.



### What's in your backpack?

- 1 **HANNAH WIESOLEK**  
CEDARBURG, WI » FRESHMAN, BIOLOGY  
MOST CRITICAL My calculator. A lot of my classes involve math – chemistry, pre-calc.
- 2 **DAWN GRAHAM**  
MARINE-ON-ST. CROIX, MN » JUNIOR, ENGLISH LIT AND AMERICAN STUDIES, DAKOTA LANGUAGE TRACK  
MOST UNUSUAL If you'd asked me yesterday I'd have said meds for my daughter. She's a special-ed student.
- 3 **JOE PEREZ**  
ST. PAUL, MN » JUNIOR, COMMUNICATIONS/PUBLIC SPEAKING  
MOST CRITICAL I have one three-subject notebook. It's nice and easy to carry. I bus and have to walk around campus so it makes sense to travel light. It's small and practical.
- 4 **ANNA BARTON**  
APPLETON, WI » SOPHOMORE, PSYCHOLOGY  
MOST UNUSUAL I keep a one-way pocket face mask for CPR – I am an EMT.
- 5 **JEFF CARTER**  
BEDFORD, TX » SENIOR, PSYCHOLOGY  
MOST CRITICAL My pen. I don't carry my computer around. Someone tried to steal it once, and some professors don't allow them.  
MOST UNUSUAL Guitar strings. I picked them up in Dinkytown and haven't had time to change them. I have two guitars, a ukulele, banjo. Play mostly Southern Rock.
- 6 **SEAN BIGNESS**  
CHICAGO, IL » FRESHMAN, UNDECIDED, LEANING SPORTS MANAGEMENT  
MOST CRITICAL My Gopher Guide. I use it for all my assignments.
- 7 **AMINA MAAMERI**  
FRIDLEY, MN » SENIOR, COMMUNICATIONS & MEDIA  
MOST UNUSUAL I have a homemade pizza my mom made. It's pretty amazing. It's cheese.
- 8 **INDIA BURLEY**  
TROY, MI » SENIOR, BFA ACTING  
MOST CRITICAL My wallet and my scripts – *The Importance of Being Earnest* and *Measure for Measure*.  
MOST UNUSUAL Almonds. I just came from the gym and need a snack to get me through the next couple of hours.
- 9 **MICHAEL VANG**  
VISALIA, CA » FRESHMAN, UNDECIDED, LEANING PRE-MED  
MOST CRITICAL My laptop.  
MOST UNUSUAL An empty water bottle – so I'll have it when I need it.
- 10 **AUNYEJA FLIPPIN**  
CHICAGO, IL » FRESHMAN, PSYCHOLOGY  
MOST UNUSUAL Another bike lock. I got it when I went home and was going to double-lock my bike. But I've decided just one is enough.

# BOUND TO PLEASE



## BOOKS AND OTHER CREATIONS BY CLA FACULTY, STAFF, AND ALUMNI

### » NONFICTION

#### **A MINNESOTA KID: IN SEARCH OF HEROES AND GHOSTS** DAVID BUTWIN

SELF-PUBLISHED, 2012 / Former *Minnesota Daily* sports editor David Butwin creates a vivid word picture of growing up in St. Paul in the late 1940s and '50s. His memoir is a trip through a series of vignettes that will evoke memories for anyone who grew up during those years. Here's a sample: The St. Paul Saints and Lexington Park; Mel Hime of the Saints and hated Sal Yvars of the Minneapolis Millers; the polio scare that shut down the Minnesota State Fair; Geraldine Mingo's unsolved murder and Carol Thompson's solved murder; the death of Twin Cities streetcars; Dick Nesbitt; Marty O'Neill; Red Mottlow; Ray Christensen; Bob Blakeley; Judge Dickson; Bill Diehl, and Ed Gein. Not only does Butwin present a well-researched picture of what life was like, he uses the reporting skills he learned in Murphy Hall and honed as one of the top travel writers in the nation to track down the characters and tell us how everything turned out. These fascinating stories are sure to reignite additional memories of some of the characters that dominated dinner conversations some 50-60 years ago.

*Butwin, B.A. '61, journalism, has written widely on travel, sports, lifestyle and humor for Esquire, Gourmet, and Sports Illustrated. Reviewer Dave Mona, B.A. '65, journalism, is chairman of the Minneapolis-Saint Paul office of Weber Shandwick public relations agency.*

#### **HOLDING OUR WORLD TOGETHER: OJIBWE WOMEN AND THE SURVIVAL OF COMMUNITY** BRENDA J. CHILD

VIKING, 2012 / In this concise, readable history, Brenda Child tells the story of the Ojibwe in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan from the women's perspective. She details their physical and spiritual identification with the earth and its seasons—from giving birth to harvesting maple syrup and life-sustaining wild rice—and how it followed that the confiscation of Indian lands by whites shattered the women's lives, families, and communities. She describes how Ojibwe women adapted as circumstances changed: they engaged in the fur trade, they made and sold food and clothing to settlers. When they lost their men, they hunted and fished. In recent decades they have labored in the Phillips neighborhood of South Minneapolis to promote the well-being of one of the nation's largest urban

Indian communities. Most striking is Child's portrait of the traditional independence of Ojibwe women, who retained personal and legal rights upon marriage. And, giving rise to the book's title, she pointedly notes that the term for older Ojibwe women denotes status, strength, wisdom and authority: "*mindimooyebn*"—"one who holds things together."

*Child, chair of the Department of American Indian Studies, is a member of the Red Lake Ojibwe Nation. Reviewer Mary Pattock is the editor of Reach.*

#### **RACING FOR INNOCENCE: WHITENESS, GENDER, AND THE BACKLASH AGAINST AFFIRMATIVE ACTION** JENNIFER L. PIERCE

STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2012 / While working as a paralegal in a corporate in-house legal department in 1989, Jennifer Pierce witnessed the backlash against affirmative action firsthand. A policy intended to even the playing field in higher education and employment for women and minorities was turned on its head, as claims of reverse discrimination against white men (nearly all later proven specious) were given center stage in national newspapers. The issues are still relevant today, as seen in the October 2012 Supreme Court hearings on affirmative action related to Fisher v. University of Texas. *Racing for Innocence* revisits affirmative action battles of the 1980s and '90s through interviews with attorneys from her legal department, analysis of news coverage, and reviews of the most popular films of the time. You'll never look at *Mississippi Burning* or *Ghosts of Mississippi* the same way again.

*Pierce is a professor of American Studies in CLA. Reviewer Kelly O'Brien is staff for CLA's Office of Media and Public Relations.*

#### **WILD: FROM LOST TO FOUND ON THE PACIFIC CREST TRAIL** CHERYL STRAYED

ALFRED A. KNOPF, 2012 / What would you do if your left hiking boot fell off the side of a mountain 38 days into a solo 1,100-mile sojourn along the Pacific Crest Trail? If you're Cheryl Strayed, you'd throw the right boot off the mountain, too. After all, she writes, "What is one boot without the other?" So begins *Wild*—and her story is, indeed, wild: from the reasons that pushed her into the woods alone at 26, to events that transpired there. Her true achievement is that she never lets the reader forget how difficult the journey was. Her steady and quotidian narration of this most extreme physical and emotional adventure begs empathy. It's impossible not to put yourself into her boots. Would you, could you, have finished the journey under similar circumstances? Would you have been

as brave? Strayed hiked to repair brokenness, to make a safe place for her young woman-self in the world. There's a lesson in that for all of us.

*Strayed, B.A. '97, English and women's studies, lives in Portland, Oregon. Wild topped The New York Times Best Seller list, and was an Oprah's Book Club selection. Reviewer Clare Beer works for CLA's Office of Undergraduate Programs.*

### » FICTION

#### **ILLUMINATIONS: A NOVEL OF HILDEGARD VON BINGEN** MARY SHARRATT

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN HARCOURT, 2012 / You may not think you have much in common with Hildegard of Bingen. She was one of the 12th century's foremost European intellectuals, a mystic and politically savvy Benedictine abbess; she spent most of her youth bricked up with a masonic "holy woman" in a monastery annex in Germany. But in this deeply researched and lyrically written historical novel, only the trappings are exotic. Hildegard meets with love and abandonment, torn loyalties, dim-witted superiors and jealous coworkers, even the anorexia of a friend—situations not unfamiliar to us in the 21st-century. Eventually escaping her confinement, Hildegard founded a Benedictine community based on humane values, and wrote books on natural science and mysticism. She composed the West's first signed music—ecstatic, soaring chants (hear a sample at [z.umn.edu/bildegard](http://z.umn.edu/bildegard)) and its first musical drama. None of this was "normal" female behavior, so along the way she had to outwit numerous powerful men, including two popes and Frederick Barbarosa, the Holy Roman Emperor. Some things never change.

*Sharratt, B.A. '88, German, lived in Germany for 12 years and now lives in Lancashire, England. This is her fifth novel. Reviewer Mary Pattock is the editor of Reach.*

#### **THE ORCHARDIST** AMANDA COPLIN

HARPER/HARPER COLLINS, 2012 / In Coplin's debut novel, a turn-of-the-century orchardist, William Talmadge, lives alone, tending apricots and apples through the seasons with meditative zeal. Then two runaway pregnant teenagers stumble onto his land, and Eden goes to heck—in wondrously detailed slow motion. Talmadge's care of his ripening fruit is mirrored in the rare attention Coplin pays to the characters' shifting

moods, the pace of change in early 1900s Washington State, and the interplay between childhood pain and adult behavior. Violence unfolds matter-of-factly. But the evil in this garden is more particular: it stems from men's attempts—out of lust but also love—to control women's bodies and minds. The choices women make in response are tragic too, yet in the end the story feels less depressing than searching: how can we truly nurture the world and each other?

*Coplin is a 2006 MFA alumna in creative writing. Reviewer Terri Sutton is staff for the English department.*

### » POETRY

#### **WORLD TREE** DAVID WOJAHN

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH PRESS, 2011 / In *World Tree* David Wojahn seems able to inhabit any and every style. He writes his own versions of sonnets and villanelles, and a quicksilver free verse. He builds novelistic narratives and modernist montages. He employs a sophisticated, even baroque range of diction that accommodates the King James Bible as well as rock lyrics. And he can speak with the disarming directness of the plain style. To read a poem by David Wojahn is to feel how consciousness itself can hold and shape various and often contradictory experiences, perspectives, and feeling tones. I love, for example, the sonnet, "August, 1953," which describes the poet's own birth in Saint Paul, even as, in the manner of a film montage, the focus pans out to show various events occurring at that very moment, all around the world. This collection is filled with such wonders. Wojahn, who grew up in Mahtomedi, Minnesota, has won many honors; *World Tree* has garnered the \$25,000 Lenore Marshall Prize from the Academy of American Poets. He's a world-class poet, and this is his best book.

*Wojahn, B.A. '76, English, directs the creative writing program at Virginia Commonwealth University. Reviewer Peter Champion, assistant professor of English, has won a Guggenheim Fellowship, Pushcart Prize, and Joseph Brodsky Rome Prize for his poetry.*

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Join CLA's book conversations at [z.umn.edu/goodreads](http://z.umn.edu/goodreads).

# ON A PERSONAL NOTE

Who knows where a liberal arts degree will lead? A geography major becomes a UNESCO commissioner, a cultural studies major is a lawyer, an English major is a stand-up comedian. Where did your degree take you? Let us know at [clareach@umn.edu](mailto:clareach@umn.edu).

## 1960s–70s

**John W. Carey, B.A. '64, psychology**, was named a Twin Cities “superlawyer” by *Twin Cities Business*, *Minneapolis/St. Paul Magazine* and *Minnesota Super Lawyers*. He is a personal injury attorney with extensive experience in the field of medical malpractice.

**Robert J. Tennesen, B.A. '65, economics, J.D. '68**, was appointed chair of a committee of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws that is studying the feasibility of a uniform statute on criminal records accuracy and access. He also serves on the conference’s committee that is drafting a uniform statute on prevention and remedies for human trafficking.

**Diane Mitsch Bush, B.A. '75, Ph.D. '79**, sociology, won a seat in the Colorado House of Representatives. She is a professor at Colorado State University, and has served as a county commissioner. She ran as a Democrat, favoring the monitoring of groundwater quality around oilrigs.

**Nancy Altman, B.A. '76**, was named senior vice president, chief marketing officer, at Shopko, the national retailer. She previously held a similar position at Toronto-based

Premier Salons, and at Younkers, a former division of Saks Department Store Group.

**Sally Mays, B.A. '76**, journalism, received the National Information Technology Pathfinder Award, which honors a school library media specialist who demonstrates vision and leadership through the use of information technology to build lifelong learners, from the American Association of School Librarians. Mays is a media specialist at Robbinsdale (Minn.) Spanish Immersion School.

**Terry Faust, B.A. '77**, studio art, has published *Z is for Xenophobe*, a novel about Hypothermia, Minn., and the aliens who invade it. Otherwise, Faust is a freelance photographer and writer.

## 1980s

**Rochelle Calof, B.A. '86, speech communication**, heads up Calof Production Services, LLC, a full-service, direct marketing company she founded that specializes in creative, strategy, data, e-marketing, print, mail, and fulfillment services. She previously worked in direct marketing for Carlson Marketing Group, Northwest Airlines, and Hyatt Hotels.

**Earl Lewis, Ph.D. '84, MA. '81, history**, provost at Emory University, has been elected president of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. He is the co-general editor of the eleven-volume *Young Oxford History of African Americans*.



**Maria Bamford, B.A. '93, English**, is a stand-up comedian and voice-actress. She has appeared on *The Tonight Show*, *Late Night with Conan O'Brien*, *The Late Late Show with Craig Ferguson*, and *Jimmy Kimmel Live*. Amazon.com named her CD one of the best comedy albums of the year.

Watch her at [zumn.edu/bamford](http://zumn.edu/bamford).



NATALIE BRASINGTON



**Yun-han Chu, Ph.D. '87**, political science, was elected to Academia Sinica, the Republic of China’s highest academic institution. He is a professor of political science at National

Taiwan University, and president of Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange, and has served as director of programs at the Institute for National Policy Research, Taiwan’s leading independent think tank.

**Patrick Mendis, M.A. '87, public affairs, Ph.D. '90, geography**, was appointed by Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton a commissioner to the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO.

## 1990s

**John Troyer, B.A. '96, political science and theatre arts, Ph.D. '06, comparative studies in discourse and society**, is a research fellow and deputy director of the Centre for Death and Society at the University of Bath, England.

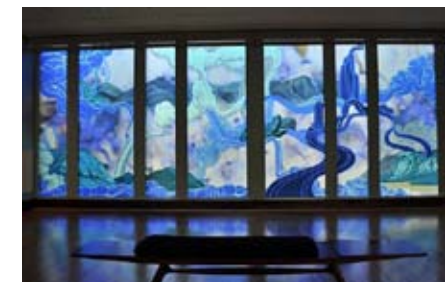
**Tomáš Klvaňa, Ph.D. '97, speech communication**, is executive director of the Zdeněk Bakala Global Non-Profit Programs, where he oversaw the establishment of the Aspen Institute in the Czech Republic. He previously worked as the press secretary and policy adviser for the president of the Czech Republic, and as a special government communications envoy for its missile defense program. He has been deputy editor-in-chief of *Hospodářské noviny*, a leading Czech daily newspaper, and last year published his first novel.

CHU PHOTO: COURTESY CHIANG CHING-KUO FOUNDATION

**Nicole Druckrey, B.A. '99, sociology**, has been elected to the board of directors of Adoption Resources Wisconsin. She is a partner in the Milwaukee office of the national law firm, Quarles & Brady LLP, focusing on unfair trade practices.

**Cristi Rinklin, M.F.A. '99, art**, is an associate professor of drawing and painting at College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass. Last summer her immersive installation, “Diluvial,” was on display at the Currier Museum of Art in Manchester, New Hampshire. Inspired by the biblical Great Flood, Rinklin says the work “evokes the beauty and terror of a world undergoing the forces of creation and destruction.”

Watch a time-lapse video showing the installation of this complex piece: [zumn.edu/rinklin](http://zumn.edu/rinklin)



## 2000s

**Ingrid Christensen, B.A. '02, inter-departmental major**, is founder and president of INGCO International Interpreting and Translating, Saint Paul. Her firm won the Deubener Award from the Saint Paul Area Chamber of Commerce in the Woman- or Minority-Owned category. The chamber also named her Emerging Volunteer of the Year.

**Dessa, B.A. '03, philosophy**, singer and rap artist, has had a shade of lipstick named after her by The Elixery, a Northeast Minneapolis cosmetics house. She will donate her share of the profits to CARE’s Power Within program, which educates girls in poor developing countries. Dessa says she became aware of the powerful effects of educating girls by writing her final philosophy thesis.

**Spencer Martin, Ph.D. '03**, music, is the violist on *Gems Rediscovered*, an album of sonatas for viola and piano by four lesser known, late-romantic-era composers, on the Delos label. Martin has been principal violist in the Tuscaloosa Symphony, and performed frequently with the Minnesota Orchestra, Alabama Symphony Orchestra, Wichita Symphony Orchestra and Indianapolis Chamber Orchestra.

Watch him at [zumn.edu/spencermartin](http://zumn.edu/spencermartin)



**Molly Hauge, B.A. '06, individualized studies**, was featured in a photography exhibition at the Brooks Institute in Santa Barbara, Calif. Her work focuses on dance and its relationship to spiritual practices.

**Allison Cimpl-Wiemer, B.A. '06, history**, was appointed to the board of directors of the Milwaukee Association for Women Lawyers. She is an associate in the Quarles & Brady law firm, working in commercial litigation. She has done pro bono work for the Wisconsin State Public Defender and the Legal Aid Society of Milwaukee.

**Peter J. Kaiser, B.A. '07, English, cultural studies and comparative literature**, has joined the Milwaukee office of the national law firm of Quarles & Brady, focusing on securities.



**Wanjiru Kamau-Rutenberg, M.A. '05, Ph.D. '08, philosophy**, was named a Champion of Democracy by the Ford Foundation for her work with Akili Dada, a leadership incubator she founded and leads that invests in the next generation of African women leaders.

**Svetha Janumpalli, B.A. '08, economics and global studies**, founded and is CEO of New Incentives, a non-profit based on an economic model she developed: invest directly in poor individuals—conditional upon improvement, to help them make better decisions and lift themselves out of poverty.

She is interviewed at [zumn.edu/janumpalli](http://zumn.edu/janumpalli)

**Anna Dikareva, B.F.A. '10, art**, has been awarded a Fulbright U.S. Student Program scholarship to the Slovak Republic. A painter and printmaker, she lives in San Francisco.



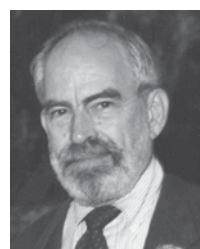
TELL US HOW YOU ARE ANIMATING THE LIBERAL ARTS: [CLAREACH@UMN.EDU](mailto:CLAREACH@UMN.EDU)

# THE LIVES THEY LED



**Robert Ulstrom, B.S., 1944, M.D. '46**, of Golden Valley, Minn., died November 6 at age 89, of Lewy Body dementia. He was associate dean of the U of M medical school from 1966 to 1970, and taught and conducted pioneering research in pediatric endocrinology there until retiring in 1990. He was a Markle Scholar in medical science, received the Wyeth award for medical research; he served as a fellow at the Rand Corp., on the board of the American Board of Pediatrics and as an examiner for the American Board of Pediatrics and the American Board of Emergency Medicine. He was track physician at Donnybrooke Racetrack in Brainerd from 1968 to 1973, an accomplished photographer, and a founding board member of the U of M's Osher Lifelong Learning Institute.

**Vera Schletzer**, CLA professor of psychology and alumna—Ph.D. '63, psychology—died September 12 in Edina, Minn. She was 92. In addition to teaching, for which she was recognized with CLA's Horace T. Morse Award, she served the University as director of counseling for Continuing Education and Extension. The Minnesota Career Development Association honored her lifetime work with its Jules Kerlan Outstanding Achievement Award. A proponent of women's rights in the early days of "second wave feminism," she served as a charter member of the National Organization for Women (NOW), and as a member of the Minnesota Governor's Commission on the Status of Women.

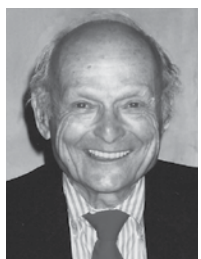


**Herbert Mohring**, professor of economics, died June 4 in Northfield, Minn., at age 83. He taught at the U of M from 1961 to 1994, and created the theory of "congestion pricing"—a market-based solution to highway gridlock, which came

to be known as "The Mohring Effect." It influenced policy-makers around the world, from the Twin Cities to Singapore, and materialized in the form of highway pay lanes and in the transit requirements included in the Americans with Disabilities Act. In 2009 the fourth International Transport Economics Conference honored him with a special tribute; the *Economics of Transportation*, an international journal, plans to devote an entire issue to him. He earned his Ph.D. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

**Edward Coen**, 93, of Golden Valley, died August 27 after a long illness. A CLA professor of economics for some four decades, he was beloved for his dedication to undergraduate students and his sense of humor. A student of his wrote, "I was a Ph.D. student in the 1980s, and we all needed to have a meeting each year with Ed to get our teaching assignments. At the end of mine I said, 'I just saw *Raising Arizona* and liked it a lot.' Ed said, 'Well, I'm glad it appeals to the intellectuals.' I knew then where the Coen Brothers [Edward's movie-making sons, Ethan and Joel] got their sense of humor."

**Norman Fruman**, professor emeritus of English, died of cancer April 19 in Laguna Beach, Calif. He was 88. He taught at the U of M from 1978 to his retirement in 1994, and previously at California State University-Los Angeles. His book, *Coleridge, the Damaged Archangel*, which exposed a pattern of plagiarism in the famous English poet's later works, was a shock to the literary world and beyond—it sold in the mainstream market and was a finalist for the National Book Award, prompting Fruman to joke that it made him both famous and infamous. He served in World War II as a second lieutenant, the youngest combat platoon leader in the famed Rainbow Division. He was captured by the Nazis during the Battle of the Bulge, escaped, was recaptured, and liberated in April 1945. He earned his Ph.D. in English from New York University, writing his dissertation on



Coleridge. In retirement he was a Fulbright professor at the University of Tel Aviv, and helped found the Association of Literary Scholars, Critics and Writers, an organization that opposes intellectual partisanship in favor of free and lively exchange.

**Margery Durham**, professor emerita of English, died September 23 in Polson, Mont., at 79, having suffered from a rare form of palsy related to Parkinson's disease.



She taught English literature at the U of M for 30 years, specializing in Dickens, Arnold, Tennyson, George Eliot and the Brontë sisters, and mentored

many students. Before earning her Ph.D. at Indiana University, she worked as a copy editor for *The National Geographic* and other publications. She moved with her husband Lonnie to Montana after retiring in 1996, took up the violin, drawing and painting, as well as hiking and camping in nearby Glacier Park.

**Kent Bales**, professor emeritus of English, died October 8 in Minneapolis, at 76. He taught American literature, specializing in Hawthorne, for 41 years before retiring in 2008. As department chair he supported controversial initiatives on creative writing and feminist studies. He directed graduate and undergraduate studies, and chaired important university senate committees—on faculty affairs and on faculty appointments. He twice won Fulbright Scholar awards, and later served on the National Fulbright Committee. Bales attended Yale University on an athletic scholarship, played football there, and graduated in American studies. He earned his Ph.D. from the University of California-Berkeley.



**John French, B.A. '55, interdepartmental major**, died August 18 at his home in Minneapolis, at age 79, following a long illness. At Harvard he was president of the law review, then clerked for U.S. Supreme



a member of the Democratic National Committee, and chair of the Mondale for Senate Volunteer Committee. French also served as president of the University of Minnesota Alumni Association.

Court Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter. In Minneapolis he joined the Faegre and Benson law firm, practicing for nearly 40 years. An appellate attorney, he argued cases up to the U.S. Supreme Court. He served as associate chair of the Minnesota Democratic party (DFL),

**Homer Eugene Mason**, philosophy professor emeritus, died June 13 in Saint Paul, at age 86. He had earned his M.A. at the U of M, and Ph.D. at Harvard, both in philosophy. He joined the philosophy department in 1957, where he taught, pursued interests in Søren Kierkegaard, Ludwig Wittgenstein, and theories of justice and ethics that dovetailed with his political activities in the Democratic party. He served several years as department chair, and retired in 2000.

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Thank you for all you do for CLA and the University. May 2013 be filed with great joy for you and yours.

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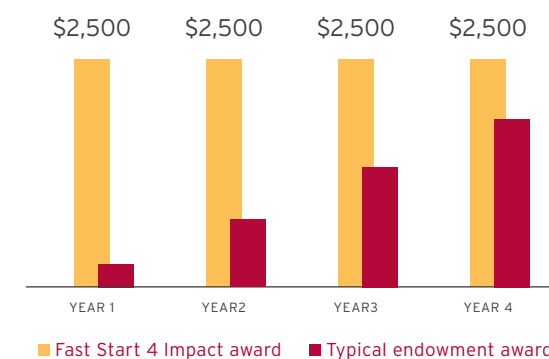


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