

ISSUE #21 / FALL 2013

LETTERS LOST AT SEA
IS THERE A FREETHINKING YOU?
STUDENT LIFE, REWRITTEN

NYU ALUMNI MAGAZINE / ISSUE #21 / FALL 2013

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—MANAGING EDITOR OF THEGRIO.COM AND MSNBC CONTRIBUTOR JOY-ANN REID
AT “TRIGGERING THE DEBATE: GUN CONTROL, RACE, AND MENTAL ILLNESS,”
A PANEL HOSTED BY NYU’S INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE



“Today, if you’re an academically talented student on the left, becoming a professor is something you might naturally consider as you search explicitly or implicitly for a career path that aligns with your political identity. By contrast, if you’re a talented student on the right, the chances are you would never seriously contemplate a career in higher education.”

—VISITING SCHOLAR NEIL GROSS AT AN INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE EVENT CELEBRATING THE LAUNCH OF HIS LATEST BOOK, *WHY ARE PROFESSORS LIBERAL AND WHY DO CONSERVATIVES CARE?* (HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS)

“We have rebuilt houses in disaster-struck parts of the United States, attended each other’s religious services, held film screenings and discussion panels, and shared meals together. In that process, we created much more than a club. We built a community of people that the world says should not be friends.”

—GRADUATING SENIOR CHELSEA GARBELL (STEINHARDT '13) TO HER CLASSMATES AT NYU'S 181ST COMMENCEMENT CEREMONY AT YANKEE STADIUM IN THE BRONX

“I went to the University of Georgia because I wanted to achieve my dream [of becoming a journalist]. Courage was never in my mind. This was something I wanted, and this was how I got it.”

—JOURNALIST CHARLAYNE HUNTER-GAULT ON HER EXPERIENCE AS ONE OF THE FIRST AFRICAN-AMERICANS TO ATTEND UG, AT A STEINHARDT SCHOOL OF CULTURE, EDUCATION, AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT EVENT ON THE 59TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE *BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION* DECISION

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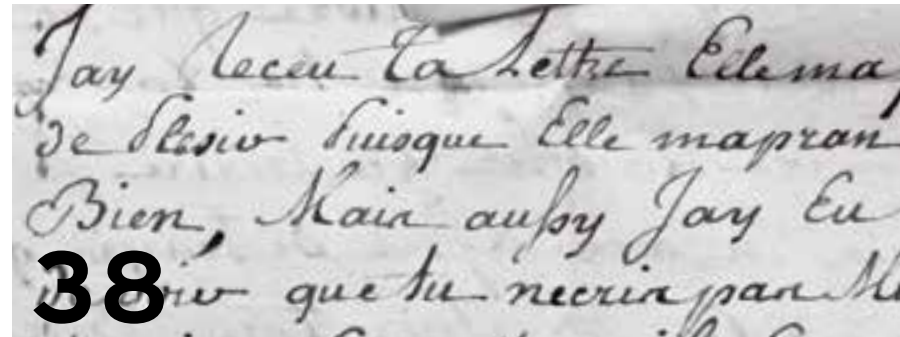
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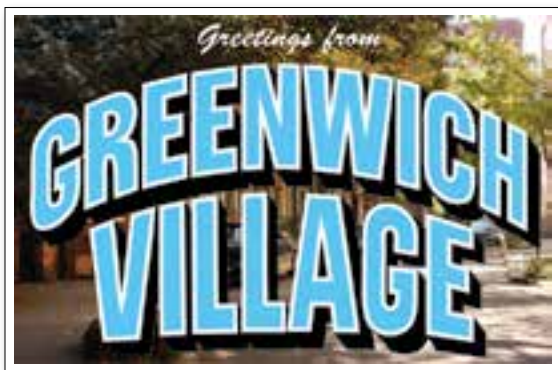
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We're often told to "live in the present"—that such an outlook leads most assuredly to a healthy, contented life. But living only in the moment has its drawbacks, too. We can forget how the past shaped us and how we hope to shape the future. Dreaming of other ages is one of the most creative impulses we have, and can inspire art, literature, scientific breakthroughs, or even just a pleasant moment of reflection.

The Fall 2013 issue looks both backward and forward in search of a deeper connection to the time

in which we're living. Among the features, "Signed, Sealed, Undelivered" (p. 38) explores the letters of a recently discovered mailbag from 1757 that contains musings remarkably familiar to



21st-century readers. "Forces to Reckon With" (p. 44) reveals the subtle influences everywhere that steer our thoughts, and sug-

gests how we might harness them for the greater good. And "Earth Goes Urban" (p. 30) declares that cities are our future, and imagines how we might make them more functional, equal, healthy places for those who will soon inherit them.

But there are many other stories to whisk you between the past and future, from a look at the (mostly forgotten) young women of the Manhattan Project (p. 26) to a truly groundbreaking new substance that instantly stanches blood loss (p. 14). We hope you share our wonderment for these and all moments in time. —The NYU Alumni Magazine team

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NYU

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We Hear From You



Thanks to all those who responded to the Spring 2013 issue—whether via Twitter, Facebook, email, or good ole pen and paper. Let's keep the conversation going...

KUDOS ALL AROUND
Just received my Spring issue of *NYU Alumni Magazine* and felt motivated to compliment you all on a job well done. Truly a classy issue.

I am continually amazed, too, at the accomplishments of so many of NYU's graduates over the years.
Howard K. Ottenstein (GSAS '58)
Pikesville, Maryland

May I say that although I didn't go to NYU, I do find your magazine full of interest, and well and colorfully

produced. Keep up the good work.
Kenneth M. Sanderson
Oakland, California

WONDER DRUG

Thank you for publishing an article on the medical and therapeutic benefits of psilocybin mushrooms. The issue is close to my heart, as an NYU graduate student who was diagnosed with cluster headaches, a severe and chronic condition that causes truly debilitating headaches [that] often occur at designated times for a certain period. In my case, the headaches would

come every evening and happen for a month or so (a "cluster") at the same time of year. Medications for cluster headaches are often drastic; they require ongoing maintenance and come with many serious side effects.

I strongly believe that psilocybin, and possibly many other substances that are currently illegal, can have tremendous benefits to people suffering from medical conditions, and I applaud the work that NYU is doing to research this potential further. I also appreciate *NYU Alumni Magazine* for bring-

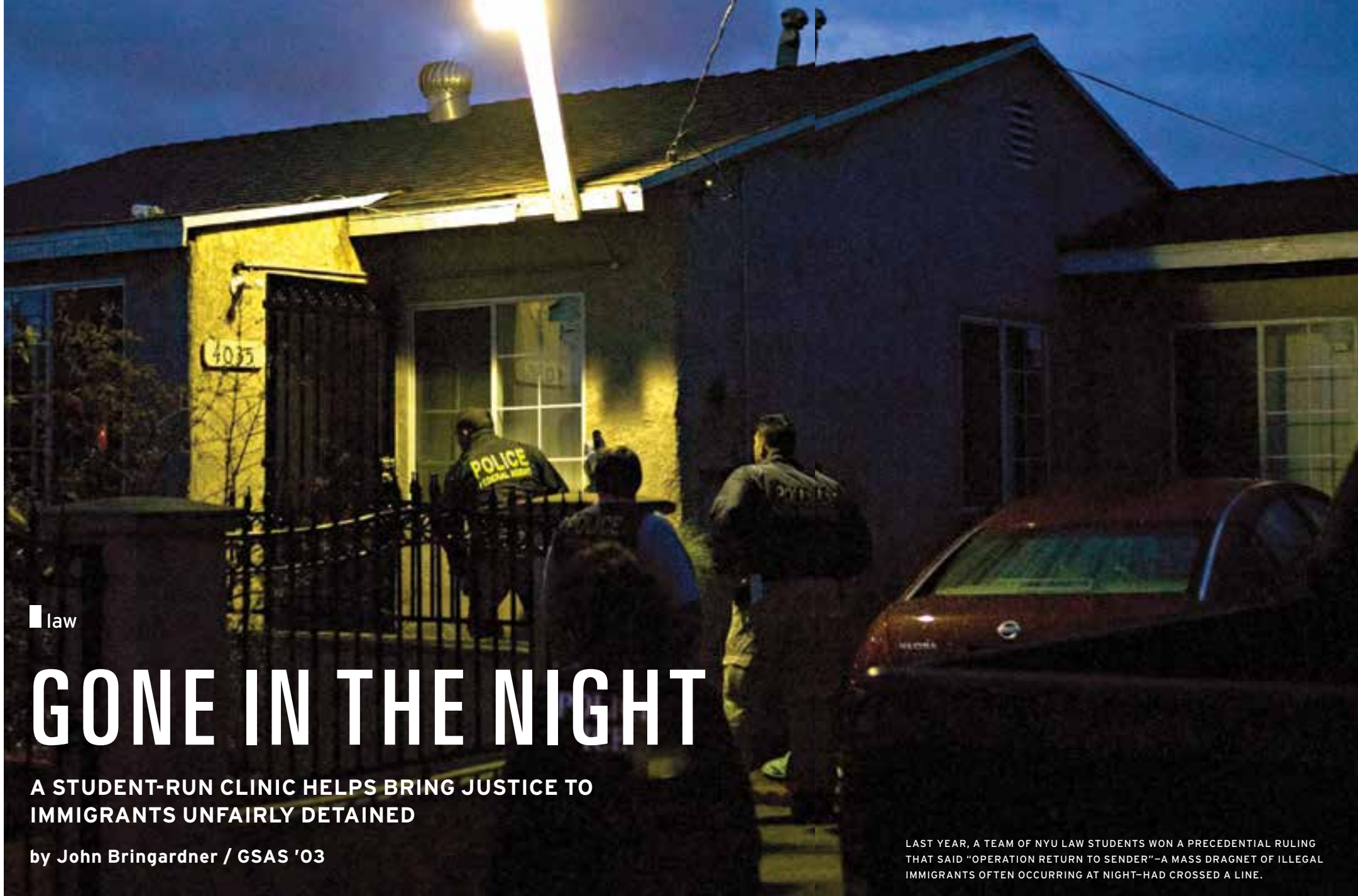
ing this to the public's attention.
Matthew Namer
(STEINHARDT '09)
New York, New York

Please send your comments to: Readers' Letters, *NYU Alumni Magazine*, 25 West Fourth Street, Room 619, New York, NY, 10012; or email us at alumni.magazine@nyu.edu. Include your mailing address, phone number, school, and year. Letters become the property of NYU and may be edited for length and clarity.

YOUR GUIDE TO THE SCHOOL CODES

THE FOLLOWING ARE ABBREVIATIONS FOR NYU SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, PAST AND PRESENT

- ARTS** - University College of Arts and Science ("The Heights"); used for alumni through 1974
- CAS** - College of Arts and Science ("The College"); refers to the undergraduate school in arts and science, from 1994 on
- CIMS** - Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences
- DEN** - College of Dentistry
- ENG** - School of Engineering and Science ("The Heights"); no longer exists but is used to refer to its alumni through 1974
- GAL** - Gallatin School of Individualized Study, formerly Gallatin Division
- GSAS** - Graduate School of Arts and Science
- HON** - Honorary Degree
- IFA** - Institute of Fine Arts
- ISAW** - Institute for the Study of the Ancient World
- LAW** - School of Law
- LS** - Liberal Studies Program
- MED** - School of Medicine, formerly College of Medicine
- NUR** - College of Nursing
- NYUAD** - NYU Abu Dhabi
- POLY** - Polytechnic Institute of NYU
- SCPS** - School of Continuing and Professional Studies
- SSSW** - Silver School of Social Work
- STEINHARDT** - The Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development, formerly School of Education
- STERN** - Leonard N. Stern School of Business, formerly the Graduate School of Business Administration; Leonard N. Stern School of Business Undergraduate College, formerly School of Commerce; and College of Business and Public Administration
- TSOA** - Tisch School of the Arts, formerly School of the Arts
- WAG** - Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service, formerly Graduate School of Public Administration
- WSC** - Washington Square College, now College of Arts and Science; refers to arts and science undergraduates who studied at Washington Square Campus through 1974
- WSUC** - Washington Square University College, now College of Arts and Science; refers to alumni of the undergraduate school in arts and science from 1974 to 1994



law

GONE IN THE NIGHT

A STUDENT-RUN CLINIC HELPS BRING JUSTICE TO IMMIGRANTS UNFAIRLY DETAINED

by John Bringardner / GSAS '03

LAST YEAR, A TEAM OF NYU LAW STUDENTS WON A PRECEDENTIAL RULING THAT SAID "OPERATION RETURN TO SENDER"—A MASS DRAGNET OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS OFTEN OCCURRING AT NIGHT—HAD CROSSED A LINE.

It was 4:30 AM, hours before the sun would rise, but the buzzer kept buzzing and the intercom was broken, so Clara hit the button that unlocked the apartment building's front door. It must be an emergency, she thought. Clara stepped onto the landing in her pajamas. A team of six armed Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officers marched up the stairs and flashed a warrant for her sister, Maria. Clara, a lawful permanent resident originally from Guatemala, didn't think

she could prevent the officers' entry, even though Maria wasn't there. Shining their flashlights around the darkened apartment, the officers found several members of Clara's extended family, including her brother, Erick. When they couldn't produce documents showing that they were legally in the United States, the officers handcuffed and herded them into a van. They drove Clara's family around Englewood, New Jersey, as the officers made another raid, and then another, before taking them to a detention center.

That March 2007 arrest triggered a Fourth Amendment legal battle over Erick's potential deportation. But the case saw a major turning point in September 2012, more than five years after the raid, when Nikki Reisch (LAW '12) and a team from the NYU School of Law Immigrant Rights Clinic won a precedential ruling from the Third Circuit Court of Appeals. The ICE officers—and "Operation Return to Sender," the wide-reaching sweep of illegal immigrants they were carrying out—had crossed a line. The deci-

PHOTO © ROBERT NICKELBERG/GETTY IMAGES

sion helped clarify for the first time when ICE officials' conduct may constitute the kind of "egregious violations" that would prevent them from detaining and deporting individuals they picked up in mass dragnets, a panel of Circuit Court judges said. Erick's is one of dozens of high-profile cases taken up in recent years by the immigration clinic, which has gained a reputation for digging in on particularly challenging legal questions. NYU professor Nancy Morawetz (LAW '81) and Michael Wishnie, now

co-director of Yale Law School's Worker and Immigrant Rights Advocacy Clinic, founded the clinic following a 1996 immigration reform bill that drastically altered the legal framework for immigrants in the United States, both legal and undocumented. The bill's most significant change was to lower the bar on fairness hearings, Morawetz says. Previously, almost all deportations had to be approved in a fairness hearing, at which an immigration judge would review the individual case and any potential mitigating fac-

tors. The reform, she says, turned it into a "one strike and you're out" system. The law clinic fights back on two fronts, assigning its two dozen students both individual legal cases and larger advocacy issues over the course of the year. Rather

offense, they are being treated as drug traffickers—and risk being kicked out of the country for something that would otherwise warrant little more than a slap on the wrist for a citizen. "The law in practice is totally different from what it sounds like as a sound

In just his first three years in office, President Obama deported more people than President Bush did during his entire tenure.

than simply partner with pro bono attorneys, or handle only discrete pieces of a case, the students are the main drivers, and their journeys through the system can lead from immigration courts all the way to the Supreme Court—where an amicus brief they drafted recently helped convince a majority of justices that lawful permanent residents with minor convictions in their past could leave and reenter the United States without risking their immigration status. "Just the sheer difficulty of the cases and having the students understand what it means to represent a client is important," says Alina Das (LAW '05), who co-directs the clinic with Morawetz.

bite," Morawetz says. "The simplest conviction can put a person's entire life in jeopardy." In 2012, the United States deported a record number of people and spent nearly \$18 billion on immigration enforcement, more than was spent on the FBI, DEA, and ATF combined. Following 9/11, enforcement became a major government funding priority, but in just his first three years in office, President Obama deported more people than President Bush did during his entire tenure. Das says that the Obama administration appears to be pushing current laws to an extreme as a way to show anti-immigration hard-liners that he's tough on enforcement, in order to create a political opening for reform. Several "generations" of students have represented Clara's brother, Erick, since his initial immigration hearings—all the way through ICE's decision not to pursue removal proceedings and to seek closure of his case, which occurred in August. It's a reminder of the patience required in these efforts. In fact, during Das's first week teaching at the clinic, in 2008, a case that she first worked on as a student was finally resolved, the end of an eight-year battle. "It was incredibly rewarding for the students and our client," she says, "but you have to plead out of a low-level possession



THOUSANDS OF SCIENTISTS ANALYZED DIFFERENT PIECES OF THE PUZZLE THAT LED TO THE HIGGS BOSON'S DISCOVERY.

PHOTO © 2012 CERN

physics

Higgs Hunting

THE COLOSSAL INTERNATIONAL QUEST FOR THE "GOD PARTICLE"

by Matthew Hutson

If you're going to claim discovery of a new particle—especially one nicknamed the “God particle”—you want to be sure of your results. Really sure. That's why, in the search for the Higgs boson, the threshold of statistical significance was set not at 95 percent confidence, as it is in some scientific fields, but at “5-sigma”: There had to be less than a one-in-3.5-million chance the findings were a fluke.

Late on the night of June 24, 2012, Sven Kreiss (GSAS '14), a physics graduate student at NYU, pooled two sets of fresh evidence from the ongoing research. He and 3,000 other scientists were collaborating on the A Toroidal LHC Apparatus, or ATLAS, one of the main detectors at the Large Hadron Collider in Europe. On that night, he was the first to see the collective data cross the 5-sigma finish line. The next day, he emailed his adviser, NYU Associate Professor of Physics Kyle Cranmer, to share the good news. His reply, by email: “Holy shit.”

The existence of the Higgs boson was proposed in 1964, along

with the Higgs field, which purportedly gives all fundamental particles their mass. (François Englert and Peter W. Higgs were jointly awarded the 2013 Nobel Prize in Physics for this “theoretical discovery.”) The boson fits into what's called the Standard Model of particle physics, a theory laying out the fundamental forces and particles thought to exist. By 2000, everything on the chart had been discovered except the Higgs boson, the lynchpin of the whole structure. If it did not exist, physicists would have to find some new explanation for decades of experimental results.

The problem is, it takes a huge jolt to get the Higgs field to cough up a Higgs boson, a particle that hasn't roamed freely since shortly after the Big Bang. So physicists had to build a machine capable of providing that jolt. The Tevatron particle accelerator at Fermilab in Illinois had enough power but could not produce enough particle collisions to make a reliable Higgs discovery before it shut down in 2011. It passed the baton to the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at

CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, in Switzerland.

The LHC works by sending two beams of protons in opposite directions around a 17-mile ring underground. The protons collide at nearly the speed of light inside giant detectors, including ATLAS and Compact Muon Solenoid, or CMS, where they create new particles. In a nuclear explosion, $E=mc^2$ dictates that a small amount of mass is converted into a large amount of energy, because c , the speed of light, is a big number. “Here we do the reverse process,” Cranmer explains. “We take an enormous amount of energy, and with these collisions, we hope to produce a very small amount of mass, enough for something like a Higgs boson.”

While producing the Higgs is hard, detecting it is harder. Approximately one in a billion collisions will create the particle, and the detectors must be programmed to record only the collisions that look promising. ATLAS keeps about 300 of the 20 million that occur each second. Then the collisions must be analyzed. If a Higgs is produced, it decays almost immediately into smaller particles, such as two photons or four electrons, which are what the machine detects. Cranmer says that there are 10 to 20 decay possibilities, with teams of 50 to 100 people around the world focusing on each.

Once the teams have analyzed their data, they must combine their results into one analysis. “It's a fairly intricate puzzle,” Cranmer says. This is where he made his most central contribution, by developing what he calls a collaborative statistical modeling framework. ATLAS and CMS each have 3,000 people, and everyone has a different piece of that data puzzle. Cranmer found ways to integrate their individual findings so that overall progress toward that 5-sigma goal could be clearly assessed. “It's statistical analysis at a level that I don't think has ever been done before,” he says.

The Higgs has been found, but there are more blanks to fill. Now physicists must nail down properties other than its mass and its spin, such as how often it decays or how strongly it interacts with other particles.

The character of this boson may signal how to extend the Standard Model, which cannot offer a complete picture of the world. Scientists hope the Higgs will offer clues to theories of supersymmetry or dark matter, answering big questions about the structure of the universe.

In college, Cranmer was torn between studying the physics of the very big or the very small. He went small, but he notes that in high-energy physics, “There's this funny way in which the two extremes tie back into each other.” ■

psychiatry

THAT OLD FEAR FACTOR

ARE SOME HARDWIRED, NATURAL ANXIETIES MISLABELED AS PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS?

by Courtney E. Martin / GAL '04

It is often cited that public speaking is the No. 1 fear of most adults. Not cancer, which kills 20,000 people a day worldwide. Not plane crashes, which—although statistically rare—make for an awfully grisly death. If one is a mediocre or even bad public speaker, it might result in embarrassment but not physical peril. So why do people experience such anxiety about something that, in reality, has such low comparative stakes?

University Professor Jerome C. Wakefield, who teaches in the Silver School of Social Work, has an explanation with implications far broader than the much-feared spotlight. In his recent book, *All We Have to Fear: Psychiatry's Transformation of Natural Anxieties Into Mental Disorders* (Oxford University Press), co-authored with sociologist Allan V. Horwitz of Rutgers University, he argues that public speaking and other common fears—such as heights, snakes, and darkness—“are living fossils within our own minds, vestiges of what we were more appropriately, biologically designed to feel in long-past eras.”

As the argument goes, human beings once feared public speaking because they risked alienating others within their small, deeply interdependent communities. Today, if you flub a client presentation, you might lose an account; in Mesopotamia, you could have lost respect, food, protection from predators, and, in time, your life.

Wakefield posits that many

seemingly “excessive” anxieties may actually be perfectly normal. We're a naturally vigilant species, he says, instilled with err-on-the-side-of-caution triggers that were necessary for the many dangers early human beings encountered. But inside our relatively safe modern existence, with its low toler-

ance for human foibles, our normal fears are mistakenly classified as psychiatric disorders and treated accordingly.

ance for human foibles, our normal fears are mistakenly classified as psychiatric disorders and treated accordingly.

Diagnosed anxiety disorders have increased by more than 1,200 percent since 1980, and an estimated one-in-five adults now takes at least one psychiatric drug.

ance for human foibles, our normal fears are mistakenly classified as psychiatric disorders and treated accordingly.

Not surprising to Wakefield, this notion failed to appear in the *DSM-5*—the fifth version of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, published by the American Psychiatric Association in May 2013, which provides a common language and standard criteria for those in the field. The *DSM-5* contained revisions with potentially far-reaching consequences for anyone seeking psychiatric treatment, from those on the autism spectrum to those struggling with depression. However, like the *DSM-IV*, published in 1994, it made no reference to so-called natural anxieties, an omission that Wakefield and Hor-

witz believe can lead to overtreatment. Reuters recently reported that diagnosed anxiety disorders have increased by more than 1,200 percent since 1980, and studies claim that more than half the population suffers from such disorders. In light of these numbers, it wouldn't be outlandish for the authors themselves to fear making such a controversial argument. “What we're saying could have rather dramatic implications for the current approach to anxiety disorders,” Wakefield admits. “We are prepared to be excoriated and rejected by some of our peers.” Most notably, Andrew Scull, head of the sociology department at the University of California, San Diego, critiqued Wakefield and Horwitz's work in the *Los Angeles Review of Books*, writing: “The alleged features of normal human nature and the supposed hold our genes have over our behavior are as speculative as most neuro-maniacal accounts of modern man.”

But Wakefield and Horwitz, in rebuttal, can point to an exhaustive list of studies, the most obvious and convincing of which focuses

on the fears of babies. For example, as soon as these ostensibly anxiety-free creatures start exploring the wild world of stairs, counters, and many other height hazards, they sense danger and do their best to avoid falling. Moreover, children commonly have intense fears of wild animals they have never seen except in pictures but were genuine sources of danger in ancient environments. To this point, Wakefield and Horwitz's work has been favorably reviewed in *The American Journal of Psychiatry* and *The Lancet*, among others.

It's important to note that Wakefield and Horwitz don't argue that *all* anxiety is hardwired. They well understand the need for some people to turn to anti-anxiety medication; indeed, an estimated one-in-five adults now takes at least one psychiatric drug, such as antidepressants, antipsychotics, and anti-anxiety medications. But one might also try cognitive behavioral therapy or increasingly popular mindfulness practices to counter those fears, which, in Wakefield's view, are natural, if sometimes (but not always) outdated. Studies show, for example, that those with more intense fear of heights from youth actually have fewer injurious falls during their lifetimes. By simply exploring the biological roots of our reactions, Wakefield says, “It opens up a larger space of possible responses and suggests why, in the face of our natural anxieties, courage has always been considered a central virtue of humankind.” ■

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME

HOW NYU REINVENTED ITS STUDENT EXPERIENCE

In the not-so-distant past (also known as the 1990s), an incoming freshman might show up at NYU to meet an overwhelmed RA, sample some greasy cafeteria food, and take in a random dorm party. Now freshmen are ushered into their new chapter of life by a cosmopolitan welcome wagon, including curbside greetings on Move-In Day, organic vegan menu options, and a full week of icebreakers that include a group hypnosis session and a social media scavenger hunt.

It's no wonder that the Division of Student Affairs, the department responsible for this transformation, has captured 21 Excellence Awards from the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators in the past eight years—more than any college in the history of the program. “We have worked to create a robust and vibrant campus life that supports the academic enterprise—in and out of the classroom,” says Marc Wais, vice president for global student affairs.

Getting there took more than a decade of self-examination. In the process, NYU discovered that it could indeed be both things to students—an urban adventure where undergrads gain unprecedented independence, and also a close-knit, nurturing community.

Here's a look at some of the perks and highlights of campus life today:



NYU was ranked fourth by the Princeton Review on its 2013 “Dream College” list.
4!

More than 450 student clubs were registered in 2012.
450

There are more than 1 million visits to NYU athletic facilities every year.
1m

SQUARE

Welcome Week

That's entertainment: An orientation extravaganza packed with more than **400 activities** now attracts **40,000 attendees** each August. Even the Presidential Welcome and the annual *Reality Show: NYU*—the highly comic, unblushing student-produced musical that introduces freshmen to college life and all its pimples—are staged at landmark venues, including Radio City Music Hall and the Beacon Theatre.

400+

Residence Halls

It all starts with a place to rest your head. Between 2002 and 2011, **NYU invested \$628 million** in student housing and student services to reimagine the residential experience. Many dorms now offer academic-themed floors to help students connect with those of similar interests under the tutelage of faculty. Within a given residence hall, students may live next door to an international professor, a writer-in-residence, or even an imam or rabbi—making NYU the most faculty-embedded residential-life program in the country.

\$628m



Meals

After pondering the expanding universe or a passage by Camus, young scholars may unwind with a quinoa salad and carrot juice using the CampusDish nutrition app. The **dining halls provide gluten-free and vegetarian options alongside college classics such as burgers and fries.** The halls have also partnered with sustainable seafood, filtered water, and composting programs to ensure their green cred. And dining hours range from 7 AM to midnight, so there's always something cooking.

17 hours

Wellness

When that first flu away from home hits, never fear. Some **24,300 students** were seen in **130,486 visits** at the Student Health Center in 2012. And when there are problems that may seem overwhelming, students can reach out to the nationally recognized Wellness Exchange. The trained health professionals who staff the 24/7 hotline received more than 12,000 phone calls in 2012—a 253 percent increase from 2005.

24/7

Off-Campus

As good as things are on campus, New York City always beckons. More than **91 percent of students** hold a **part-time job or internship**, with **24 percent holding both.** In the past decade, more than 85 percent of undergrads participated in community service—landing NYU on the President's Higher Education Community Service Honor Roll with Distinction for five of the past seven years.

91%

Jobs

It pays to have the right school on your résumé. For the Class of 2012, the Wasserman Center for Career Development reports that an average of **92.5 percent of graduating seniors** were employed full-time or attending graduate or professional school by late fall of the following year. Starting full-time salaries for NYU undergrads have increased to \$51,385, about \$800 higher than in 2011.

\$51K

PHOTO © NICK JOHNSON

IN BRIEF

GLIED APPOINTED NEW DEAN OF WAGNER

When Sherry Glied was training as an economist, she never would have predicted that she'd end up a health-care policy expert, or that she'd be sitting in the dean's chair at the Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service, a role she assumed in early August. Glied, who formerly served as chair of the department of health policy and management at Columbia University's Mailman School of Public Health, has published numerous works on health-care reform and mental-health policy, and has held multiple government advisory positions, including most recently the role of assistant secretary for planning and evaluation in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. She looks forward to mentoring Wagner students, especially during a period of such vast change in the realm

of health care. "The nice thing about health care is that it never stays still," Glied says. "It's always changing and if anything, the pace has only picked up."

—Morgan Ribera

MORRISON NAMED LAW SCHOOL DEAN

Last April, NYU School of Law received a new captain at the helm: renowned constitutional law scholar Trevor Morrison. He succeeds Richard Revesz, who stepped down from the position after 11 years. Morrison previously clerked for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, has taught at Cornell and Columbia universities, and spent 2009 serving as President Barack Obama's associate counsel.

As dean, Morrison plans to enhance the school's curriculum, launch new study-abroad programs, and establish a Washington,

D.C.-based government lawyering clinic, as well as expand loan repayment assistance. "These are challenging times for legal education, when some of the basic premises of our mission and approach are being reexamined," he says. "But part of what makes NYU so special is its capacity to equip students to succeed in today's marketplace while holding fast to the core values that have long made it a distinctive, and distinctively valuable, leader in legal education."

—Boryana Dzhambova

SREENIVASAN HEADS NYU-POLY

The Polytechnic Institute of NYU has a new chief. Katepalli R. Sreenivasan was appointed president of NYU-Poly and will lead the affiliated institution through the final stages of its merger with NYU and its transition, in Janu-

ary 2014, to the university's new School of Engineering. Sreenivasan, a distinguished experimental physicist whose research focuses on the behavior of fluids and turbulence, joined NYU as a professor of engineering and physics in 2009, after more than two decades at Yale University and an appointment as director of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, Italy.

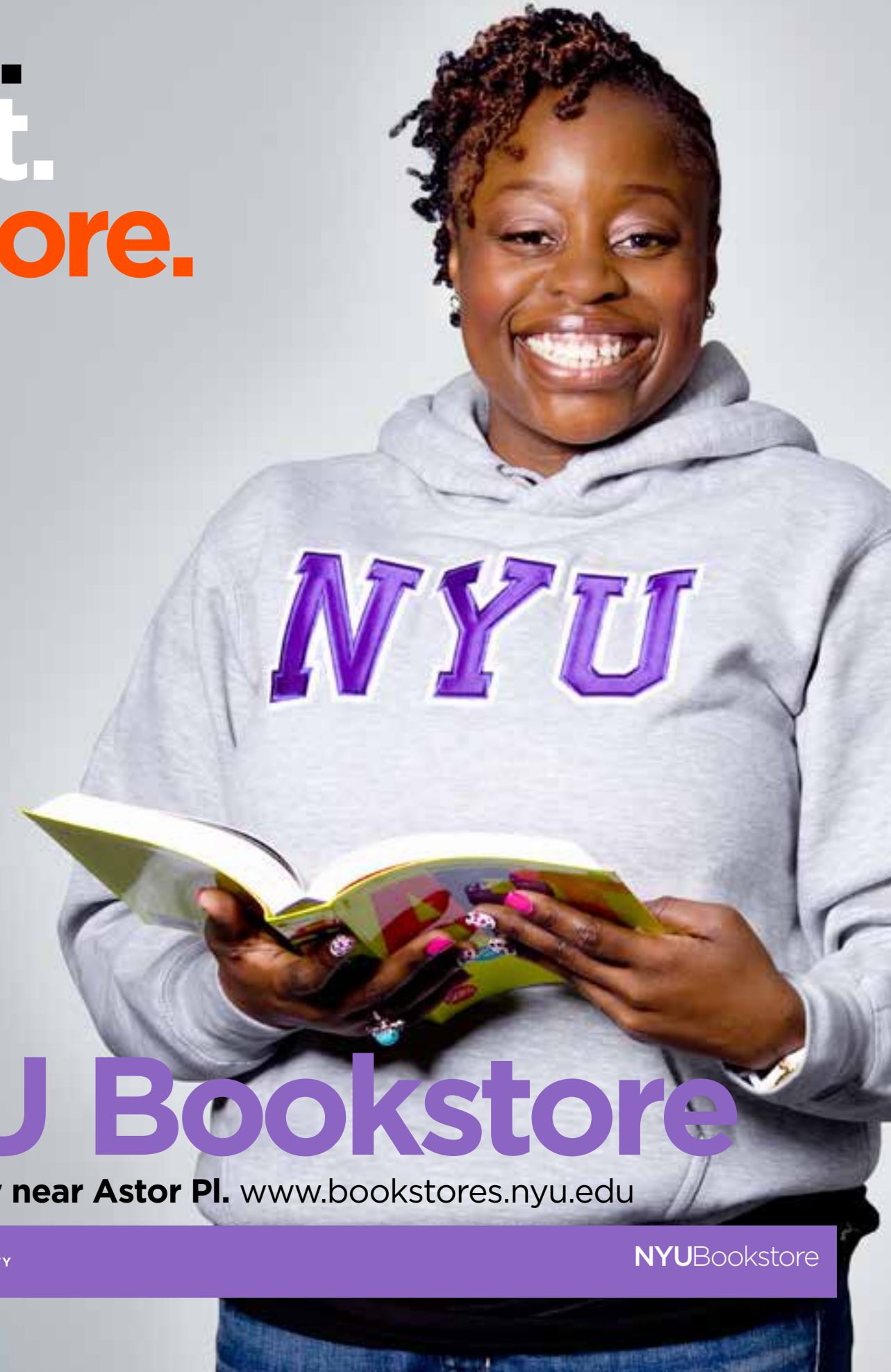
Sreenivasan views the merger as a chance to concentrate the university's efforts in urban engineering, bioengineering, and information technology for the good of all. "The resulting combination will enhance our collective opportunities in education, research, and economic development, benefiting Brooklyn, New York City, and the State of New York, along with our nation and the world," he says.

—B.D.



THE MUTINY ON THE AMISTAD WAS JUST ONE PIECE IN "RISING UP: HALE WOODRUFF'S MURALS AT TALLADEGA COLLEGE," WHICH WAS ON VIEW AT THE BOWSE GALLERY THIS FALL. SPONSORED BY NYU'S FACULTY RESOURCE NETWORK AND THE STEINHARDT SCHOOL OF CULTURE, EDUCATION, AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, THE EXHIBITION FEATURING THE WORKS OF WOODRUFF (AN NYU FACULTY MEMBER FOR TWO DECADES) WILL CONTINUE TO TOUR THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 2015.

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NYUBookstore



ILLUSTRATION © JESSE LEHONITZ

bioengineering

BLOODY BRILLIANT

UNDERGRAD JOE LANDOLINA MAY REVOLUTIONIZE HEALING

by Alyson Krueger / GSAS '12

As a kid, Joe Landolina loved to invent things. Growing up on his grandfather's vineyard in Pine Bush, New York, he experimented with new wine varieties in the two labs on the property. "It actually takes quite a bit of chemistry to make sure that everything is balanced in a good wine,"

Landolina (POLY '14) explains. "Under my grandfather's tutelage, [I] learned how to manipulate biochemistry." He even tried to create aspirin once but admits: "I don't know how well that went."

Those early trials, however, set the stage for one very big feat. Now working toward his bachelor's degree in chemical and biomolecular engineering and, simul-

taneously, a master's in biomedical engineering and biomaterials at NYU, Landolina recently went public with an astonishing invention. Called Vet-i-Gel, the substance stops uncontrollable bleeding cold—something that could benefit everyone from patients in surgery to soldiers on a battlefield. Publications such as *The Huffington Post*, *USA Today*, and the *New York Daily News* have written about Vet-i-Gel, singing its praises. Landolina and business partner Issac Miller (STERN '12) have brokered partnerships with

doctors and research organizations across the country. All it took to put this in motion was some good old-fashioned competition.

When Landolina arrived at NYU in 2010, he was dazzled by the \$175,000 prize he saw advertised for the winner of the Leonard N. Stern School of Business Entrepreneurs Challenge. So he decided to invent something. He called to discuss ideas with his father, a police lieutenant, who suggested he try to help EMS workers save more lives. Being that Landolina once had dreams of becoming

a surgeon, he took that a step further and conceived a product that could help medical professionals at all stages of crises.

To move forward, the freshman reconsidered some work from his past. In high school, Landolina had conducted informal experiments with polymers—the molecules that make up our DNA and proteins as well as other substances in the universe—learning how to turn them into solids. So he figured if he could invent a polymer that could act like skin, it just might close wounds and stop bleeding. He went to work reading as many books and papers on the subject as possible and traveling home on weekends to experiment with polymers in his grandfather's wine labs. Just two weeks later, he had derived a beige gel from a plant that could reassemble to mimic whatever surface it was applied to—including human skin. Vet-i-Gel was born.

At the time of the Stern competition, the judges viewed Vet-i-Gel as a glorified Band-Aid, something that could only cover a wound and facilitate healing (he took second place). But Landolina had a hunch that it could do much more. So he went to a local butcher shop in Brooklyn, bought a juicy, fresh pork loin, and sliced it down the middle, producing a great gush of blood. After applying the gel, the rampant bleeding stopped before Landolina's eyes, and the cut closed within seconds.

He *knew* he was on to something. After that experiment Landolina reached out to Herbert Dardik, former chief of surgery at Englewood Hospital in New Jersey, who agreed to test Vet-i-Gel on rats in his lab. Together they performed a 12-animal study over the course of two months. Every

time one of the researchers sliced into a liver or punctured an artery, the gel put the organ or pathway back together in seconds—and saved the animal's life.

Now, Landolina and Miller, whom he met during the Stern competition (they currently operate under the company name Suneris, Inc.), are working to formally produce the product, which they believe will especially benefit veterinarians, the military, and surgeons, but also the general public. Of course, this will require rigorous testing, so the first step is to attract backers who can finance more experiments and make plans for distribution. However, Vet-i-Gel is already being manufactured for veterinarians; more than 300 have expressed interest in it when it is ready for clinical evaluations later this fall.

Not only does Vet-i-Gel have a solid business plan, says Kurt Becker, a professor at NYU-Poly, but it also has some advantages that similar products don't: It's significantly faster in closing wounds, is much less expensive, and is easy to use (other products require applying pressure, something that isn't always easy to do in surgery or on a battlefield).

Landolina says that the substance may also be used for other medical tasks. Because it takes on the characteristics of skin and integrates seamlessly into the body, Vet-i-Gel may be able to deliver medicine to a particular spot or heal burns and other irritations. And the gel is designed to be absorbed into the body, so it never has to be removed (the full effects of the substance on the human body still need to be tested). "Ever since I made the material, it really does surprise me every single day," Landolina says. ■

chemistry

Coolness Factor

by Kyla Marshall

This could spell the end of freezer-burned waffles and more: Building on the known behavior of antifreeze proteins found in fish and amphibians living in subzero climates, NYU chemists Kent Kirshenbaum and Michael Ward—along with grad students Mia Huang (GSAS '09, '12), David Ehre, Qi Jiang (GSAS '13), and Chunhua Hu—have synthesized protein-like molecules called peptoids that allowed them to lower the temperature of water significantly *below* its freezing point of 32° Fahrenheit—while keeping it liquid.

We all know too well that crystals form on month-old ice cream, but they also provide the framework for everything from silicon—an essential component of our most beloved gadgets—to kidney stones and gout. "We want to find out how crystals form, how we can predict the arrangement of individual molecules," Kirshenbaum explains. "And then we can start to think about how we can alter those events to produce crystalline materials that will be useful to us." The possibilities range from disease prevention to a new kind of freezing process. Such an innovation would be invaluable for cryo-preservation (the storage of stem cells, biological materials, and other tissues), which currently employs antifreeze solvents that can damage the tissue.

Might this technology be used to freeze the dead in hopes that we could wake them in the future? "It's not typically what I contemplate as an application for what we're doing," Kirshenbaum says. But he adds: "If somebody popped off my head after I passed away, and they were thinking about reanimating it later, I would hope that they care a lot about how it's being stored." ■



IN
NYC

Lesson Plan

STUDENTS SKETCH A STRATEGY FOR REBUILDING CONEY ISLAND

by Alyson Krueger / GSAS '12

A SKETCH OF CONEY ISLAND'S INFRASTRUCTURE AND POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS FOLLOWING HURRICANE SANDY'S UPHEAVAL.



On a wintry Saturday mere months after Hurricane Sandy, when businesses were still shuttered and homes uninhabitable, representatives from the mayor's office

were out at Coney Island distributing hot dogs and hamburgers. The hurricane had washed out the neighborhood's homes, playgrounds, and shoreline, and soon after, the community had been inundated with well-intentioned

outsiders: government officials carrying FEMA forms and volunteers passing out blankets and bottles of water. But this dreary Saturday had also drawn another group of do-gooders—students from NYU's Schack Institute

of Real Estate at the School of Continuing and Professional Studies. They weren't there to hand out supplies, or even to listen to residents reminisce about easier days. Instead they'd gathered with more than three dozen Coney Island residents—from the owner of the local bodega to students from a high school social studies class—to lead a weeklong workshop on practical steps for rebuilding.

Residents lamented the lack of express trains to Manhattan and how their water supply was vulnerable to contamination. (In January, they were still drinking bottled water.) They also longed for the return of businesses on the boardwalk and more free recreational activities for their bored teenagers. The NYU students took these issues and designed a plan that not only galvanized an anxious community but offered concrete steps for how the neighborhood could be improved in the long run—something government officials didn't have the luxury to consider so soon after the disaster. "The city was still really focused on what they had to do right [then], which was to get the street cleared, get the cars out that were completely flooded," notes Richard Barga (SCPS '13), a student who participated in the workshop.

To its credit, the city listened. "This was one of the first documents of its kind out there in one of the impacted neighborhoods," says Nate Bliss (SCPS '09, '11), a representative from the city's Economic Development Corporation. "And it's been among the documents that are influencing the conversation that is ongoing about how to repair the [area]." Bliss was struck by students' ideas on what to do with Coney Island Creek, an underdeveloped inlet prone to massive flooding: "[This] led to a conversation about what Coney Island Creek is used for, its vulnerability, and how it might be



STUDENTS FROM THE SCHACK INSTITUTE OF REAL ESTATE LEAD A WORKSHOP WITH CONEY ISLAND LOCALS ON PRACTICAL STEPS FOR REBUILDING THEIR COASTAL NEIGHBORHOOD.

strengthened and become an asset to the community." Fresh out of classes on construction management, real estate development, and real estate finance, the students had the skills and knowledge to imagine how the neighborhood could be built better. And they had the right guidance in Corinne Packard, who had previously worked on large redevelopment projects for the city and, for the past three years, has taught a course at Schack on post-catastrophe reconstruction, where students worked on the ground in other distressed places, such as Haiti and Sri Lanka.

"[Students] take this class because they realize they are learning a set of skills that can be applied to real communities in

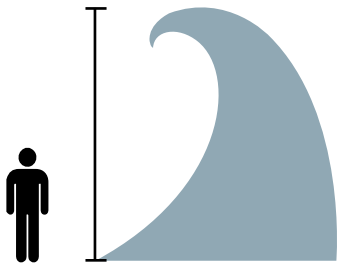
need, as opposed to just learning how to build, you know, office buildings in midtown Manhattan," Packard explains.

After the success of the winter workshop, Packard paired students with members of NYC's Special Initiative for Rebuilding and Resiliency, the task force that Mayor Michael Bloomberg appointed in December 2012 to prepare the city for natural disasters in the future. Some of the students' ideas—such as lowering the cost of insurance if buildings complied with resiliency measures in flood-prone areas—appeared in the final report released in mid-June.

Though the class is long over, student Barga says, only half-jokingly: "We're here if [the city] needs more ideas!" ■

SANDY STATS

Storm Surge at Battery Park City: 14 Feet



Cost to NJ: \$29 Billion

Cost to NY: \$32 Billion

40,000 NYC Residents Displaced

161,000 New Jerseyans Displaced



PHOTOS COURTESY NYU SCHACK INSTITUTE OF REAL ESTATE

THE PHOENIX ON FIRST

NOT EVEN A HISTORIC STORM COULD SHUTTER
NYU LANGONE MEDICAL CENTER FOR LONG

by Nicole Pezold / GSAS '04



On the October night that Hurricane Sandy rushed into New York City, Paul Schwabacher, the senior vice president of facilities management for NYU Langone Medical Center, was hunkered down with his team in a makeshift command center on First Avenue and 30th Street. In the preceding days, the facilities team had prepared for the storm much like they did for Hurricane Irene, bringing in water pumps and additional fuel oil, and sealing up low-lying areas with plywood, plastic, and sandbags. As a 14-foot surge pushed its way up the East River, Schwabacher was monitoring the campus's perimeter and basements via security cameras.

"First thing that happened, I saw the video go out," he remembers. Some of the lights and power systems began to shut off. Schwabacher ran down to the basement. Water was pouring in—eventually 15 million gallons would fill the buildings just on the superblock that runs along First Avenue in the low 30s.

"It felt like a movie set," he says.

All the world (or at least those with power) watched what happened next: An orderly, if surreal, evacuation of patients to 14 area hospitals on higher ground, including the delicate transfer of 20 infants from the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit by a team of heroic nurses. More than 300 patients were safely evacuated over the course of 13 hours.

In the light of the next days, NYU Langone surveyed the destruction. Its mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems had suffered extensive damage; some state-of-the-art equipment—such as MRIs, a gamma knife used for brain surgery, and a linear accelerator used for the treatment of cancer—was also destroyed. But more than just equipment was lost. Thousands of laboratory mice perished; refrigerated tissue samples and other temperature-sensitive materials spoiled. Class and research spaces were damaged. A premier academic medical center was bowed before Mother Nature.

It was, perhaps, its lowest point in nearly two centuries, which makes its breakneck rebound all the more astounding.

Immediately, the medical center got to work, with the aid of \$150 million from FEMA and around-the-clock crews, who for a time only stopped for meals and sleep. A week after the storm, the outpatient facilities were back in business. Another two weeks later, they opened one of the main buildings, Skirball Institute, and a month after that, Tisch Hospital itself. By mid-January, a mere two-and-a-half months after the storm, the campus was essentially fully operational. "That was the goal," Schwabacher says, "to reopen the doors, reopen for business again as fast as possible."

When Sandy hit, NYU Langone's complex was already in the midst of a major capital development program to construct new energy, hospital, and science buildings, as well as an overhaul of the Emergency Department. (The ED remains closed until the reno-

WITH AN EYE TOWARD CLIMATE CHANGE AND RISING SEAS, NYU LANGONE WILL PROTECT ITS EAST RIVER CAMPUS TO MORE THAN SEVEN FEET ABOVE SANDY'S RECORD SURGE.

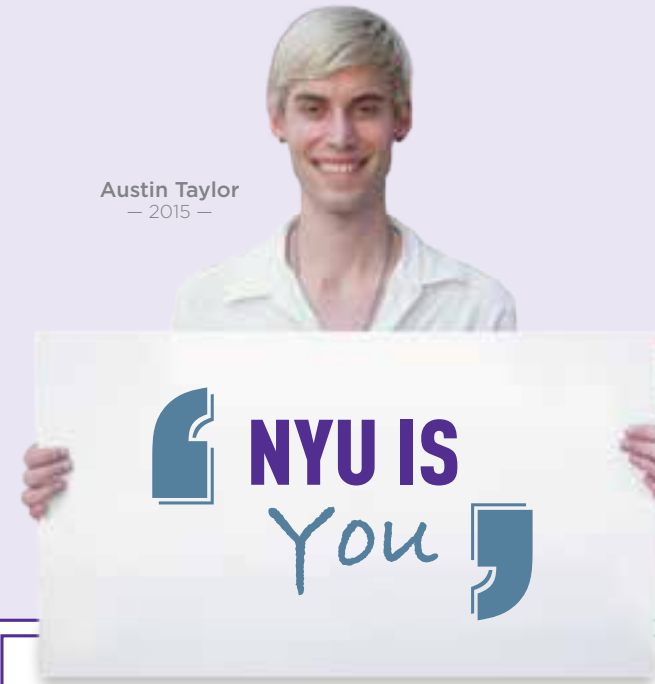
vation is complete in early 2014; in the meantime, the medical center has opened an urgent-care center to serve the public.) The buildings, which include a new co-generation power plant, were already designed with an eye toward rising sea levels and the more virulent storms predicted with climate change by locating all critical systems above the 500-year flood level. Here was an opportunity to go even further. The goal now is to protect the campus to two feet beyond that—and critical infrastructure to at least six feet higher—to a level seven to 11 feet higher than Sandy. Buildings surrounding the main campus will also be outfitted with barriers that can flip into place and act as bulwarks.

There's good news for Sandy's tiniest survivors, too. Some 54 cages of mice were rescued and have been outfitted with a new above-ground colony, which is only a recent innovation for these types of facilities. "Traditional wisdom dictates that you put colonies in the basement," explains neuroscientist, physiologist, and cell biologist Gordon Fishell, because of the heavy machinery and copious flow of water required to keep the space pathogen free, among other factors. So the mice, which are genetically altered to help doctors better understand everything from cancer to heart disease, are making their own rebound, alongside the students, post-docs, and colleagues who study them.

Fishell's lab focuses on seizures, and he says their work never truly slowed, and predicts the same for the university. "If you look at NYU Langone's output and performance in five years, by any measures, you'd be hard-pressed to know this hit us," Fishell explains. "And that really speaks to the strength of the comeback, the dedication of everyone here." ■

RENDERING © ENNEAD ARCHITECTS

Austin Taylor
— 2015 —



Kaylia Gilphilin
— 2016 —



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NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

the insider

BEST OF NEW YORK

NYU FACULTY, STAFF, AND ALUMNI OFFER UP THEIR FAVORITES

by Renée Alfuso / CAS '06



MEDIEVAL TIMES

Stay on the A train long enough and it will transport you back to the Middle Ages, which endures atop a hill in Fort Tryon Park, thanks to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. **The Cloisters** houses the art of medieval Europe in a building assembled from architectural elements

dating between the 12th and 15th centuries, so the setting itself is part of the collection. "When you visit the Cloisters, you get a vivid sense of medieval European culture in a way not possible anywhere else in this country," explains Kathryn A. Smith, an associate profes-

sor of medieval art and chair of the art history department.

Opened to the public in 1938, the Cloisters features around 2,000 works ranging from sculpture and stained glass to rare frescoes and manuscript illumina-

tion. Smith (IFA '89, '96) particularly loves the Treasury with its array of jewelry and precious objects in gold, silver, ivory, and silk, while the museum's most renowned pieces are *The Unicorn Tapestries*, which she says are "widely considered among the most beautiful of surviving sets of medieval tapestries." Outside, the "absolutely gorgeous" monastic cloister gardens showcase more than 250 species of plants and herbs that were cultivated in the Middle Ages. Overlooking the Hudson River, the Cloisters offers majestic views and a rare sense of serenity that make it hard to believe that you are, as Smith notes, "in the midst of one of the world's busiest and noisiest cities."

99 MARGARET CORBIN DRIVE, 212-923-3700; WWW.METMUSEUM.ORG/VISIT/VISIT-THE-CLOISTERS

PHOTOS CLOCKWISE FROM LEFT: © THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK; COURTESY POPBAR; COURTESY CITY BAKERY; COURTESY THE MCNTRICK HOTEL; COURTESY BREWSKEE-BALL



COLD REMEDY

Why settle for packets of powdered cocoa when there's hot chocolate on a stick? West Village gelateria **Popbar** serves all its frozen treats as popsicles, but when temperatures drop, their do-it-yourself hot chocolate offers a unique way to warm up. Stir a cube of dark, milk, or white

chocolate into a cup of frothy steamed milk for instant cocoa that's never grainy or watered down. Or for a mug of something even more indulgent, chocoholic Sarah Jin (TSOA '16) says that nothing beats **City Bakery** and its giant homemade marshmallows.

"It's the most decadent hot chocolate I've ever had," she attests. "It tastes like melted chocolate with a little bit of milk." City Bakery's annual hot chocolate festival also features a different flavor each day of the month—from chili pepper or banana peel to ginger or black rum and



cinnamon. And with specialties like the Moulins Rouge (made with espresso, pomegranate, and lemon) and Sunken Treasure (with chocolate truffles and caramel coins at the bottom), its February calendar of flavors offers weary Manhattanites something to celebrate during the long winter.

5 CARMINE STREET AT SIXTH AVENUE, 212-255-4874; WWW.POP-BAR.COM

3 WEST 18TH STREET, 212-366-1414; WWW.THECITYBAKERY.COM

Sip some one-of-a-kind cocoa or dare to visit a highbrow haunted house

GAME NIGHT

The best way to feel like a kid again in a 21-and-over crowd is with a trip to **Full Circle Bar**, where skee-ball and craft beer go hand in hand. The Williamsburg dive features refurbished arcade machines from Coney Island and 50 varieties of canned beer that make it easy to drink and play at the same time. "Skee-ball is faster and less involved than other bar games, so you're not stuck playing a game of pool for half an hour—the satisfaction is quicker," says NYU Account Coordinator Katie Pulles, who trounced this magazine's editor-in-chief during a recent match there.

On Tuesdays and Thursdays the skee-ball is free, along with jumbo pretzels and hot dogs topped with jalapeño ketchup. Full Circle is also home to the sport's first-ever competitive league, which the own-

ers dubbed Brewskee-Ball upon its inception in 2005. But Pulles (CAS '11) skips the tournament action for a more laid-back approach: "When we play we make up drinking games with rules, like you have to spin around first or stand on one foot when you throw. It makes it even more challenging to hit that 100 pocket."

318 GRAND STREET IN BROOKLYN, 347-725-4588; WWW.FULLCIRCLEBAR.COM



EDITORS' PICK: TRICK AND TREAT

NYU Alumni Magazine Research Chief David Cohen is a theater aficionado who's seen it all—more than 250 shows in just the past three years—but even he was amazed by the immersive world of **Sleep No More**. Not to be confined to a stage, this production is a spooky choose-your-own adventure game—an abstract, twisted incarnation of Shakespeare's *Macbeth* performed inside a haunted house disguised as a Jazz Age hotel. Visitors are given Venetian-style masks to wear as they explore six floors of dark drama and mayhem at their own pace, voyeuristically following their favorite characters from room to room. "The desire to see it all will keep you running up and down stairs," Cohen explains, resulting in "an experience that assaults and rewards the senses as it leaves you overwhelmed."

Actors Neil Patrick Harris, Alan Cumming, and Evan Rachel Wood have all turned up for guest performances, none of which are ever the same. And Cohen was especially taken with the painstaking detail throughout the fictional 1930s hotel, which boasts more than 100 rooms filled with cryptic clues, trunks to rifle through, and objects that spring to life without warning. "I usually like to be left alone in a comfortable seat when I go out to the theater, but *Sleep No More* was quite the exception to this rule," he says. "My adrenaline was flowing, and the three hours flew by."

530 WEST 27TH STREET, 866-811-4111; WWW.SLEEPNOMORENYC.COM



ENYCN

VIVA LA TRAVIATA

TWO HUNDRED YEARS LATER, COMPOSER GIUSEPPE VERDI IS STILL CONTEMPORARY

by Eileen Reynolds / GSAS '11

You might remember the movie in which Julia Roberts, dressed in elegant white gloves and a fetching red gown, is moved to tears as the swelling strains of an aria float up to the glittering opera box where she sits next to her date, the tuxedo-clad Richard Gere. That iconic scene is, of course, from *Pretty Woman*. But can you name the opera? The 1990 film makes no direct reference to Giuseppe Verdi, but the music is from his most commonly performed work, *La traviata*—and our protagonist’s weeping is no wonder: The “fallen woman” of the opera’s title, like Roberts’ character, Vivian, is a prostitute whose life changes drastically

when she meets a loving man of means.

This year, as opera houses across the world mounted Verdi classics such as *Rigoletto*, *Aida*, and, of course, *La traviata* in honor of the bicentennial of the Italian composer’s birth, Francesco Izzo (GSAS '98, '03), co-director

that delighted and scandalized 19th-century audiences have continued to enthrall operagoers long after his death. The centerpiece of the celebration was “Verdi’s Third Century: Italian Opera Today,” a four-day conference—presented in partnership with NYU’s Casa Italiana and Humanities Initiative

“People know Verdi without even knowing that they know him—there are certain tunes that one has heard.”

of NYU’s American Institute for Verdi Studies (AIVS), has geared up for a series of events that explore how the very same works

and timed to coincide with the composer’s 200th birthday on October 10—that brought together not only scholars and musicologists, but also dramaturges, directors, performers, and critics.

“What interests us today is how his music has infiltrated a number of contexts in really unexpected ways, from film to television commercials,” Izzo says. “And it is absolutely true that people know Verdi without even knowing that they know him—that there are certain tunes that one has heard. They’re just out there.” Chief among those is “La donna è mobile,” a bouncy, triple-meter aria to the fickleness of women originally sung by the playboy Duke of Mantua character in *Rigoletto*. With a couple of well-placed high notes, it remains a favorite show-

piece for the world’s great tenors, but the catchy tune has also been recorded by

study music with the local priests. By the age of 9, he’d landed the first of several posts as a church organist, and at 18 he moved to Milan to continue his studies. Verdi’s first opera premiered in 1839, with more than two dozen to come in the decades that followed. A month after Verdi died, in 1901,

had fueled the movement for the unification of Italy, which was achieved in 1861. “Va, pensiero” had become an unofficial national anthem.

It might come as a surprise to some that one of the world’s largest collections of Verdi paraphernalia is housed at NYU, in a small

honor of the NYU professor who founded the institute and began the painstaking work of acquiring materials for the archive. And in early 2014, Izzo will curate “Giuseppe Verdi: An American Tribute,” an exhibition of treasures from the archive to be displayed in the lobby of Bobst Library.

So why does Verdi’s music endure? Izzo has several theories. One has to do with the composer’s knack for emotional realism: For his 1847 *Macbeth*, for example, he read Shakespeare, studying the psychology of the characters and at times “really bullying” the

poet writing his libretto into shaping his vision. The result is a unity of words and music, Izzo says, that flies in the face of those who call opera “quintessentially implausible.”

And as Vivian discovered in *Pretty Woman*, Verdi operas also have a way of foreshadowing contemporary events. Izzo points to a scene in *I lombardi alla prima crociata* in which a Christian woman who has fallen in love with a Muslim accuses an invading band of crusaders of sacking a Muslim palace not out of religious piety, but out of a lust for gold. Izzo hears in her cry—“No, no!

It is not the just cause of God to soak the earth with human blood”—something of a precursor to the “no blood for oil” slogan adopted in the early 2000s by Americans who opposed the Iraq War.

“Of course Verdi had no idea that certain things were going to happen in today’s world,” Izzo says, “but we are able to draw connections, and that brings us closer to his operas.” ■



NINETEENTH-CENTURY VERDI LIBRETTOS FROM THE COLLECTION OF JOHN MAZZARELLA, RECENTLY BEQUEATHED TO NYU’S AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR VERDI STUDIES.

the likes of Alvin and the Chipmunks and put to use as a taunting chant in soccer stadiums. Stephen Colbert even sang it with opera legend Placido Domingo on his show in 2012.

Born in 1813 in a small village near Parma, Verdi was encouraged by his father, an innkeeper, to

thousands of mourners singing the soaring unison strains of “Va, pensiero,” the chorus of Hebrew slaves from his opera *Nabucco*, walked with his remains through the streets of Milan. Celebrated as national treasures, Verdi’s early operas had come to be viewed by some as revolutionary works that

been home to a growing archive of some 25,000 Verdi letters, contracts, and librettos, along with about 80 precious microfilm reels that were filmed by researchers at the composer’s home in Sant’Agata, a site not generally open to the public. At this year’s conference, the AIVS announced Gundula Kreuzer as the first-ever recipient of the Martin Chusid Award for Verdi Studies, a prize named in



THE METROPOLITAN OPERA’S 2013 PRODUCTION OF VERDI’S *RIGOLETTO* TRANSPORTS THE ORIGINAL STORY FROM 16TH-CENTURY MANTUA TO 1960S LAS VEGAS.

PHOTO © KEN HOWARD/METROPOLITAN OPERA

film

A Direct(ing) Descendant

by Jason Hollander / GAL '07



As an actress, Bryce Dallas Howard (TSOA '03) is used to being adorned in elaborate outfits and going through the ritual of hair

and makeup for each role. But recently, she's embarked on a different kind of transformation. As a co-director of the drama *Call Me*

Crazy: A Five Film, which premiered to acclaim on Lifetime last April, she adds another credit to her growing body of work behind the camera. It's a move that worked out fairly well for her father, director Ron Howard, and a creative process she enjoys because, she says, "You don't have to be the smartest person in the room; you just have to be a really good listener, and be discerning."

Howard—the Golden Globe-nominated star whose roles include the vicious Hilly Holbrook in *The Help* and the virtuous Ivy Walker in *The Village*—recently sat down with *NYU Alumni Magazine* inside the Cantor Film Center. She was here to screen a short film she created for Canon's Project Imaginat10n—a directorial contest she's judging along with her dad, and which includes submissions from celebrity filmmakers such as Eva Longoria and Jamie Foxx.

EVERYTHING KIND OF STARTED FOR YOU RIGHT HERE, DIDN'T IT?

Oh, big time. It really is all connected back to NYU. I met my husband [actor Seth Gabel] here. Dane Charbeneau, who wrote *When You Find Me* [a short that Howard directed in 2011], I met here. And Jason Lew (TSOA '03), who wrote the Gus Van Sant movie [*Restless*] that I produced, I met here. They were actually all roommates at one time.

AND YOUR ACTING CAREER JUST BLOSSOMED ONE NIGHT.

Yes. I did this show called *Hamletmachine* my sophomore year

and Meredith Wechter, who was an assistant at a boutique agency, saw it and then came up to me and said, "I would like to be your agent." I was 19 years old and was like, "Oh, that's cool!" So she became my agent, and she still is today.

WHAT WOULD YOU SAY TO THAT 19-YEAR-OLD NOW?

I would probably say: Chill! You're working hard enough [*laughs*].

WERE YOU NERVOUS ABOUT TRANSITIONING INTO DIRECTING?

I think that so much about being creative is being able to tolerate your own frustrations, and embarrassment, and sadness, and grief. I mean my dad says that every single movie will break your heart. Like, literally break your heart. So failure is not the thing that's scariest for me because I know you have to go through that. It's only going to inform everything else.

SO, WHAT DOES SCARE YOU IN THIS NEW ROLE?

I think the thing to be afraid of is not being realistic. Are you thinking that someone is capable of doing something that maybe they're not? Are you vetting everything properly? Are you creating an environment where you're empowering others to challenge you? Truly. Which is a scary thing to do. But if you don't do that, then the movie comes out and you think it's amazing and other people think it sucks. And it's because, well, you made everyone afraid to tell you the truth. ■

PHOTO © CANON U.S.A.

CREDITS



ALUMNI STEAL THE SHOW

At the 2013 Tony Awards, *Kinky Boots*, produced by **ADAM S. GORDON** (TSOA '89) and **KEN DAVENPORT** (TSOA '94), was named Best Musical, while producer **ROSE CAIOLA**'s (TSOA '91) *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* took home Best Revival of a Play... ABC's White House drama *Scandal*, starring **KATIE LOWES** (TSOA '04), returns to TV this fall, while **KEN MARINO** (TSOA '91) can be seen on the final season of the HBO comedy *Eastbound & Down*... Also returning to the alphabet network is suburban-family sitcom *The Middle*, created by showrunners **EILEEN HEISLER** (TSOA '88) and **DEANN HELINE** (TSOA '87)... **BETHENNY FRANKEL**'s (WSUC '92) self-titled daytime talk show recently premiered on Fox... Executive producer **BRIAN K. VAUGHAN**'s (TSOA '98) *Under the Dome*, based on the novel by Stephen King, just wrapped its debut season on CBS. The network's latest thriller is writer/producer **ALON ARANYA**'s (TSOA '06) *Hostages*, which stars Toni Collette and Dylan McDermott.

—Renée Alfuso

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■ nonfiction

COMING OF ATOMIC AGE

THE YOUNG WOMEN WHO (UNWITTINGLY) BUILT THE A-BOMB

by Nicole Pezold / GSAS '04

The only thing Celia Szapka knew as her train rattled along in the August heat of 1943 was that they were headed south. Szapka, a 24-year-old secretary working for the State Department in New York City, had been picked up by limo, taken to Newark Penn Station, and led aboard a berth with several other young women all hired for “The Project.” She had not been told where the job was, whom she’d be working for, what she’d be doing, or how long it would last—only that it paid well and was in service to ending the war.

What waited at the end of this journey was Oak Ridge, a top-secret town raised almost over-

night in the mountains of eastern Tennessee as part of the Manhattan Project. Its singular purpose was to enrich as much uranium as quickly as possible for use in the War Department’s quest to develop a nuclear bomb.

It was an arduous task, and as chronicled in journalist Denise Kiernan’s book, *The Girls of Atomic City: The Untold Story of the Women Who Helped Win World War II* (Touchstone), much of this labor fell to women like Szapka. Kiernan (WSUC ’91, STEINHARDT ’02) presents her story, as a secretary at the town’s administrative headquarters, along with the narratives of women at all levels of this undertaking—including Dorothy Jones, a calutron cubicle operator

in one of the processing plants, and Leona Woods, a physicist who helped to create the first sustained nuclear reaction. “The most ambitious war project in military history rested squarely on the shoulders of tens of thousands of ordinary people, many of them young women,” she writes.

Kiernan resurrects this moment in history through hundreds of interviews with former workers, many now in their nineties, and extensive archival research. Since its release last spring, the book has landed on *The New York Times* best-seller list and has won the attention of critics. *The Washington Post* called it “fascinating,” noting that “Rosie, it turns out, did much more than drive rivets.” The au-

thor was approached by Hollywood when the book was merely in proposal form, and continues to ride a wave of lectures, interviews, and book events, from Raleigh to Milwaukee—including a party in Nashville thrown by one of her subjects, Colleen Rowan, where all the ladies dressed in 1940s military garb and passed around atomic-themed cocktails.

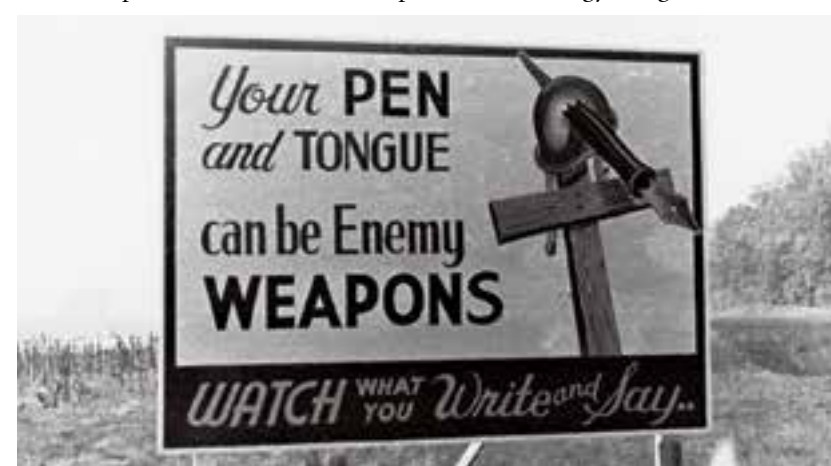
The Project sought out young women like Rowan and Jones, from rural Tennessee and fresh out of high school, because it was thought that they were easier to instruct and asked fewer questions. These were important traits because there was no end to the se-

crecy once recruits arrived in Oak Ridge. Each was given just the sliver of information necessary to do her job. The word *uranium* was never spoken or written. Instead, it was referred to as “tuballoy” and “product”—not that anyone but, say, the chemists even knew what uranium was or how its power might be harnessed for this newly discovered thing called fission.

Lest anyone start blabbing about work, residents were bombarded with warnings. There were billboards, editorials, missives, and the occasional, sudden disappearance of a loose-lipped colleague, and these reminders mostly worked. “Nobody wanted to be responsible for derailing the war effort,” Kiernan explains. “If they said, ‘Keep your mouth shut or you’re going to screw things up,’ then it was like, ‘Well, I’ll keep my mouth shut.’”

By 1945, Oak Ridge was home to 75,000 workers and their families. The days were long, and the work never stopped for holidays. Housing was scarce and shoddy. Single women were generally assigned to dormitories, while families scrunched into prefab houses and trailers. There were lines for everything—food, cigarettes, books. The mud was ubiquitous and calf-deep. Despite the discomforts, these years marked a formative period for many of the young workers. It was the first time they were on their own, pockets flush with cash, and a lively social scene sprouted instantly. There were dances, religious services, a movie theater, and all manner of clubs, from basketball to Girl Scouts.

You only had to be white to partake in the fun. African-Americans, who were primarily hired to build or clean the town and plants, faced all the indignities of segregation and more. When Kattie Strickland and her husband arrived from Alabama, they discovered that they were not allowed to live together (and unlike white work-



BILLBOARDS WERE A UBIQUITOUS REMINDER TO KEEP MUM ABOUT THE WORK HAPPENING AT OAK RIDGE.

ers, they were barred from bringing their children to Oak Ridge). There was one camp for black men and another for black women, separated by a high fence, barbed wire, and guards. They had a 10 PM curfew and little privacy, with four people squeezed into a one-room hut heated by a coal stove. Cooking in the huts was forbidden. Instead, there was a special blacks-only cafeteria, renowned for serving up mystery meat and “rocks, glass, or some dangerous piece of harmful trash.” After a particularly harrowing bout of food poisoning, Strickland started to surreptitiously bake corn bread, biscuits, and other comfort foods in the huts on rumpled pans fashioned from scrap metal.

Life turned truly horrific for some African-Americans, such as Ebb Cade, a healthy 53-year-old construction worker. When both of his legs were broken in a car accident, doctors at Oak Ridge were ordered not to set them immediately and to give him injections of plutonium to study its effect. Thereafter he was known as HP-12. Staff collected urine, feces, and tissue samples, and removed 15

Though Kiernan found many letters of complaint addressed to everyone from construction bosses to President Roosevelt, many black workers stayed on. The simple truth was that African-Americans’ experience in Oak Ridge was not so different from elsewhere in the South and beyond, but the wages could not be matched.

On the morning of August 6, 1945, the United States dropped a bomb armed with uranium processed at Oak Ridge on Hiroshima, and another three days later on Nagasaki. Just like that, the world ventured into a new age, the war ended, and a veil was lifted on the true purpose of The Project. It would take some time to understand the full scale of destruction in Japan.

In Oak Ridge, there was jubilation. Everyone could return to faraway homes and know that their brothers, husbands, and sons would soon join them. But a surprising number also settled in right there, taking new jobs in the burgeoning field of atomic energy. Today, the town has only 28,000 residents but is home to the Department of Energy’s largest na-

PHOTOS © JAMES EDWARD WESTCOTT, COURTESY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

nonfiction

Writing to the Beat

DEVON POWERS RECALLS THE DAWN OF ROCK CRITICISM

by Kevin Fallon / CAS '09

These days, a person can tweet a review of Justin Bieber's new song and have his or her 140-character opinion taken (somewhat) seriously. The reflex is so common that it's hard to remember it took a revolution to get there.

Devon Powers' book *Writing the Record: The Village Voice and the Birth of Rock Criticism* (University of Massachusetts Press) chronicles the critical side of that revolution, revisiting the work of a talented, tenacious group of *Village Voice* journalists in the 1960s and '70s. These early rock critics, including Richard Goldstein and Robert Christgau, had a simple idea: to write about a cultural movement, you actually have to be a part of it. *Newsweek* declared in 1966,

"Goldstein has created his own journalistic discipline—the 'pop' beat," which allowed him to roam the world of "miniskirts, underground filmmakers, LSD cultists, and rock 'n' roll musicians." Along the way, notes Powers (STEINHARDT '08), an assistant professor of culture and communication at Drexel University, these writers helped to legitimize the study of popular culture itself.

We spoke with Powers to discuss the birth of rock criticism, pop culture in the digital age, and whether the notion that "everyone is a critic" is actually true.

WHEN A PERSON THINKS ABOUT MUSIC CRITICS IN THE 1960S, THEY HAVE A ROMANTICIZED, ALMOST FAMOUS-INSPIRED IDEA THAT

THEY ALL PARTIED WITH ROCK STARS. WAS IT REALLY LIKE THAT?

I'd say yes and no. Yes, to the extent that rock musicians were a lot more accessible then. I mean, Richard Goldstein has told me stories about meeting Janis Joplin and Diana Ross and all these people. But music writers, they were making really crappy money. It wasn't wrapped in glamour and fashion. It was an amazing job, but you were still living in a crappy apartment and wondering what you were doing with your life.

VILLAGE VOICE FOUNDER DAN WOLF SAID THAT THE PAPER "WAS CONCEIVED TO DEMOLISH THE NOTION THAT ONE NEEDS TO BE A PROFESSIONAL TO

ACCOMPLISH SOMETHING IN A FIELD AS PURPORTEDLY TECHNICAL AS JOURNALISM." THAT SEEMS LIKE DÉJÀ VU WITH BLOGS AND MICRO MUSIC SITES DOING ROCK CRITICISM. IS THERE A DIFFERENCE?

The concerns of the mid-1950s are different. It is an era when people are obsessed with the word *conformity*. It's post-nuclear bomb. The oppressiveness that people of an alternative sensibility felt in the '50s is not the same as what people felt at the rise of blogs and social networking. You might be taking down an establishment, but it's not The Establishment, capital "T," capital "E."

THEN WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NONPROFESSIONALS HE WAS TALKING ABOUT AND THIS NOTION THAT "EVERYONE IS A CRITIC," WHICH SORT OF DISMISSES THE NONPROFESSIONAL?

Part of the reason that mainstream journalism was not paying attention to what was going on in the Village is that they didn't know. By getting people who were local and in the thick of things, [the *Voice*] could speak more knowledgeably about what was happening. The one sort of problem that I have when people say, "everyone is a critic" is that yeah, everyone's a critic, but not everyone pays attention. I'm going to value what my friend who knows a lot about film says more than Mom—not that my mom isn't great. ■



GERDE'S FOLK CITY WAS JUST ONE OF THE VILLAGE VENUES WHERE EARLY ROCK CRITICS RUBBED ELBOWS WITH THEIR SOON-TO-BE STAR SUBJECTS.

bibliofile

AMONG MURDERERS: LIFE AFTER PRISON (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS) SABINE HEINLEIN GSAS '07



Journalist Sabine Heinlein interviewed more than 50 prisoners before she found Angel, Bruce, and Adam—all convicted of murder—who are the protagonists in this sobering, sensitive debut about reentering society after serving hard time. The author spent more than two years documenting their return to a world they barely recognized, where everyday chores such as shopping, crossing the street, riding the subway, or ordering a meal could be daunting. Heinlein's in-depth reporting offers powerful insight into the reentry system, its shortcomings, and good practices, and the book also reveals these men's struggles toward freedom and redemption. As Jillian Steinhauer put it for the *Los Angeles Review of Books*, Heinlein's greatest "triumph" is "the ability to turn 'murderers' [...] into people."

—Boryana Dzhabazova

THE MAN WHO SEDUCED HOLLYWOOD: THE LIFE AND LOVES OF GREG BAUTZER, TINSELTOWN'S MOST POWERFUL LAWYER (CHICAGO REVIEW PRESS) B. JAMES GLADSTONE TSOA '85



Greg Bautzer, the most ambitious celebrity lawyer you've probably never heard of, waltzed his way into Hollywood and dominated its social scene, and the tabloids, for more than three decades. In 1936, the recent USC law school graduate invested \$5,000 in a posh wardrobe and, with his legal prowess and natural good looks, soon landed a leading role among the cast of Tinseltown power players. Between his celebrity clients and confidants—Howard Hughes and William Randolph Hearst among them—and his serial love affairs with the likes of Lana Turner and Ginger Rogers, Bautzer led a life as climactic as a blockbuster. Through meticulous archival research and interviews with long-lived members of Bautzer's inner circle, B. James Gladstone constructs a tantalizing portrait of Hollywood's golden era.

—Morgan Ribera

JUNGLELAND: A MYSTERIOUS LOST CITY, A WWII SPY, AND A TRUE STORY OF DEADLY ADVENTURE (HARPER) CHRISTOPHER S. STEWART GAL '96



One steamy day in July 2009, Christopher Stewart left the comfort of Brooklyn and embarked on a real-life Indiana Jones adventure to find the *Ciudad Blanca*, or White City. A journalist at *The Wall Street Journal*, he had become obsessed with the mystical city—believed to be hidden in the jungle of Honduras's Mosquito Coast—while reporting on the Honduran drug trade. Seventy years earlier, American explorer Theodore Morde claimed to have located it, and Stewart's narrative zigzags between this earlier account and his own journey—replete with venomous snakes and pirates—until the lines between past and present, legend and reality begin to blur. *The Daily Beast* gushed: "The premise is so fantastic that if *Jungleland* were a novel, you could be forgiven for worrying that it might be a bit pulpy or clichéd."

—B.D.

TURNAROUND: THIRD WORLD LESSONS FOR FIRST WORLD GROWTH (BASIC BOOKS) PETER BLAIR HENRY DEAN, LEONARD N. STERN SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, AND WILLIAM R. BERKLEY PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS & FINANCE



In his latest work, Peter Blair Henry follows the rocky economic trajectories of developing nations—Brazil, Mexico, Barbados, Chile, and China among them—and assesses how, with policy reform and fiscal discipline, they gradually sowed paths toward prosperity. Through historical research and data analysis, Henry examines the various policies, both damaging (import substitution and nationalization in Jamaica) and beneficial (trade liberalization in China), pursued by leaders of the former Third World. He argues that First World nations now facing rising poverty and economic dysfunction have much to learn from their less developed peers. *Washington Monthly* notes that the book is a "welcome addition to global development literature" in that it can be "understood by readers who haven't passed advanced classes in statistics and algebra."

—M.R.

Cities are the way of the future.
Can we make them
better for everyone?

EARTH GOES URBAN

HOW'S THIS FOR A SHIFTING LANDSCAPE: Only 13 percent of people were urban dwellers at the dawn of the 20th century, but by 2050, 70 percent of the global population will reside in cities. In 1970, the world had two “megacities”—New York and Tokyo—with populations over 10 million, while today there are 23; by 2025, there are expected to be 37. The world’s anticipated population growth in the next few decades, from 7 billion now to around 9 billion in 2050, will take place largely in cities throughout the developing world. Because the vast majority of humanity will soon be urban, the quality of life in our cities is becoming more critical than ever.



Some governments are rushing to harness the benefits of modernity and redefine themselves. In China, the modest fishing town of Shenzhen has transformed in just three decades to become an international industrial behemoth, and in Brazil, the positioning of Sao Paulo as a center of global trade, finance, and technology has spurred the country's middle class to grow by 50 percent since 2003. At the same time, many cities are buckling under the weight of more people than they can sustain, reflecting the natural course of fertility as well as an unprecedented level of rural migration. In Nigeria, the rough-and-tumble commercial and industrial hub of Lagos has by some estimates seen its population double over the past decade and a half to 21 million, and in Bangladesh, about 115,000 people are crammed into every square mile of Dhaka, making it the densest city in the world, with thousands of slums.

The massive strains upon these cities often trigger doomsday scenarios of scarce food, dwindling water, insufficient sanitation, substandard housing, rising poverty, and civil strife, which are all valid fears. But in every corner of the globe, the rise of the city is also being viewed as a moment of enormous promise, an opportunity to actually spread the blessings of modernity while ushering in an era of sustainable, smart growth. At this critical juncture, scholars across disciplines at NYU are at the forefront of determining what makes cities succeed and how they can be equipped to flourish far into the future.

And there's no better place to start than at home, in New York City.

“Although New York was the epicenter of the financial crash, even I've been surprised by how well it's rebounded,” says Richard Florida, a world-renowned voice on cities and urban affairs. “The diversity of its economy, its people, and its overall resilience made it come out in better shape than it went in.”

The author of *The Rise of the Creative Class* (Basic Books) and co-founder of the Atlantic Cities website, Florida was appointed Global Research Professor at the School of Continuing and Professional Studies last year, and he dove into his new role by helping initiate a major study of New York's economic resilience in the challenging early years of the 21st century. Launched in conjunction with Rosemary Scanlon and Hugh Kelly of NYU's Schack Institute of Real Estate and Mitchell Moss of the Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service, the study aims to comprehensively analyze the unique factors that have enabled the city to weather major challenges, including 9/11, the 2008 global financial crisis, and Hurricane Sandy.

Much of New York's durability has been credited to its shift from an economy deeply dependent on finance, insurance, and real estate to one increasingly rooted in creative-class and technology jobs, Florida notes. But in addition to appraising these thriving components of the New York economy, he and his collaborators are also scrutinizing the city's growing class divide and analyzing how to reverse it.

“This study is not just about expanding New York's fabulous creative economy,” Florida says. “It's about making sure the benefits of the knowledge-based creative and tech economies are extended to include a much broader segment, especially those who work in the low-wage service economy. We'll be looking at new mechanisms of job creation, upgrading services, transit accessibility. It's incredibly meaningful to me as a student of global cities, as I see New York as an example for other cities around the world as they try to make themselves more competitive, thriving, better places for all residents.”

Implementation is finally taking center stage alongside innovation. That notion spurred Bloomberg Philanthropies to grant \$24 million in 2011 for what it dubbed Innovation Delivery Teams in five U.S. cities: Atlanta, Chicago, Louisville, Memphis, and New Orleans. By hiring and funding dedicated professionals focused on urban innovation and weaving them into the fab-

The rise of the city is being viewed as a moment of enormous promise, an opportunity to usher in an era of sustainable, smart growth.

ric of each city's municipal leadership right under their mayors, the goal was to expeditiously target top policy issues. A partnership was forged with the Wagner Innovation Labs, headed by Neil Kleiman at the Wagner School, to provide technical assistance and real-time assessments for the initiative.

“I don't think there's any precedent for this amount of money directly funding mayors just to be innovative,” Kleiman says. “When you're elected mayor, it's like being in a shooting gallery. There are so many problems coming so fast, you don't have the bandwidth to be strategic and plan out major government reinventions and reforms. So the idea here was to actually build innovation into the infrastructure, and it's led to an incredible array of concrete changes in every city.”

In Memphis, it's meant a revival of three economically flagging neighborhoods, which the city's innovation delivery team tackled by convening conversations among stakeholders to envision changes and catalyze plans to make them happen. In Chicago, it's meant an effort to cut red tape for small businesses, which led to a prototype for a restaurant start-up program that simplified the bureaucratic requirements for opening a small eatery. And in New Orleans, it's meant a multipronged onslaught to reduce the city's murder rate, which is nearly 10 times the national average. The response has been “startling,” according to New Orleans Mayor Mitch Landrieu.

“The innovation delivery teams are designed to be like Navy Seal teams that move into all the areas of government and have the authority of the mayor to change everything and anything,” Landrieu said in an interview on his YouTube channel. “One question that's always asked of me is: Would I recommend this to other mayors? And I would absolutely recommend it, but they should not do it if they're not going to give the teams the authority to break a lot of glass.”

As Kleiman notes, the initiative is less about the brilliance of the particular ideas than the way they're implemented.

“Innovation is not some big eureka moment,” he says. “It's not like, ‘Wow, we never thought to help small businesses by cutting red tape.’ But the idea is: Can we cut red tape, do it in six months, do it in a way that all the agencies are working tighter and taking the best advantage of technology, and we're simultaneously tapping input from businesses, communities, and various levels of the bureaucracy? The infrastructure to do that doesn't mean 400 people. It means three or four people who work at the highest levels of municipal government being strategic, knowing the data, and building in ownership and commitment from all the relevant agencies. What we've learned is that having that innovation infrastructure is hugely beneficial.”

Paul Romer likes to speak of a city itself as a “unit of analysis,” an entity deserving of its own unique field of study. Romer, an economist at the Leonard N. Stern School of Business, directs the Urbanization Project, whose aim is to advance forward-thinking policies to guide the rapid growth of cities.

One of the project's initiatives, Urban Expansion, is an idea pioneered by Romer's colleague, Shlomo Angel, an adjunct professor at the Wagner School, who argues that what cities need is a kind of carefully calculated sprawl, not unlike the Manhattan Commissioners' Plan of 1811, which laid out the city's street grid when most of the island was still farmland. Whereas much urban planning is currently concerned with containing cities, Angel insists that growth is inevitable, and the smarter approach is to prepare for it instead of letting it happen haphazardly.

The other prong of the Urbanization Project is an idea cultivated by Romer to create what are essentially start-up cities on vacant land in de-

veloping countries. These so-called “charter cities” would be guided by principles of reform that allow a country to use a new city to experiment with approaches to improving economic and social life. The idea has not been without critics: Some question the ability of capacity-constrained governments to successfully launch new cities. Others feel that too much foreign involvement in the governance of charter cities would border on neocolonialism. Romer counters that the idea is not about advocating any particular style of governance but rather is a process that provides new strategies to frustrated governments in rapidly urbanizing countries.

Although these two ideas—of guiding sprawl and creating new cities wholesale—may seem divergent, they're linked by a common interest in thinking ahead about what our overwhelmingly urban world will look like in the decades and even centuries to come, and considering the consequences if we don't.

“What could happen is we miss the opportunity to speed up progress and make life so much better far into the future,” Romer says. “People in most government positions rarely have a chance to step back and say, ‘What can we do today that will make a difference in 20 or 50 years?’ But once you outline

what enormous benefits it will have in the future, officials are willing to take these steps.”

Romer is bringing this same emphasis on broad foresight to the new Marron Institute on Cities and the Urban Environment, of which he became the interim director earlier this year. The institute, which was launched last winter with a \$40 million gift from Donald Marron, chairman of Lightyear Capital, is gearing up to become a leading-edge interdisciplinary vehicle for exploring what makes cities livable and successful.

By helping to connect scholars at the university and beyond, the institute intends to push the discussion about cities forward, to initiate its own contributions, and to link researchers with public-policy makers to advance new ideas. With global urbanization rapidly under way, the timing for such an initiative could not be better, according to Romer.

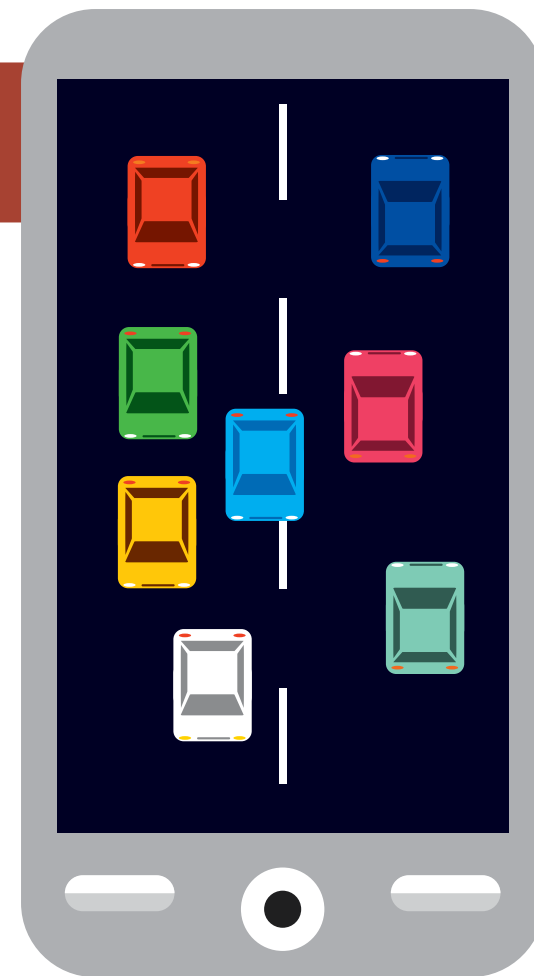
“Urbanization is something that has a beginning and an end,” he says. “What's important is to use the window we've got right now to influence how it takes place, because we're going to live forever with the cities we've built”

—Jennifer Bleyer

HOW WE'LL GET AROUND

One recent rainy weekday afternoon, John Falcocchio, a veteran professor of transportation planning and engineering at NYU-Poly, found himself among a snarl of cars inching down Lexington Avenue. Because the right lane was reserved for buses, and the left curb was packed with parked cars, commercial vehicles stopping to unload had brought traffic in the moving lane to a halt. While a jaded New Yorker might dismiss this as inevitable, and an idealist dream of a future in which cars and trucks would be banned from the avenue, Falcocchio, who has decades of experience managing city transportation systems, imagined a subtler solution: “Is it really a good policy to allow people to park at rush hour on the curb?” he asked.

Mundane municipal matters, like parking policy, might not always figure into ambitious plans for the transportation of the future, but Falcocchio insists that minute adjustments can enable more efficient use of our existing roads and rails—and this will be essential as we prepare an already stressed transit system for continued population growth. New technologies that collect data from particular bottlenecks and congestion areas will point the way to solutions: Falcocchio mentions the Spanish port city of Santander, which has been outfitted with 12,000 sensors on everything from its buses to its parking spaces. Digital street signs indicate to drivers the number of available parking spots on each block, preventing the speculative circling that would otherwise clog side streets.



The success of even an apparently low-tech strategy like congestion pricing in New York, Falcocchio says, would depend on advanced statistical modeling to predict the behavior of commuters who'd be priced out of their cars. “What happens to them? Are they going to the transit system?” he asks. “Is there room to handle that?”

One researcher poised to help address these kinds of questions is Claudio Silva, who's been working with the New York City Taxi and Limousine Commission's records of the 540 million taxi trips taken during 2009, 2011, and 2012. Silva, a computer scientist at the new Center for Urban Science and Progress, a public-private research center launched jointly by New York City, NYU, and a consortium of universities and enterprises, envisions a not-too-

distant future in which such a trove of information could be put to work not just for cab drivers and city planners, but individual urban dwellers as well.

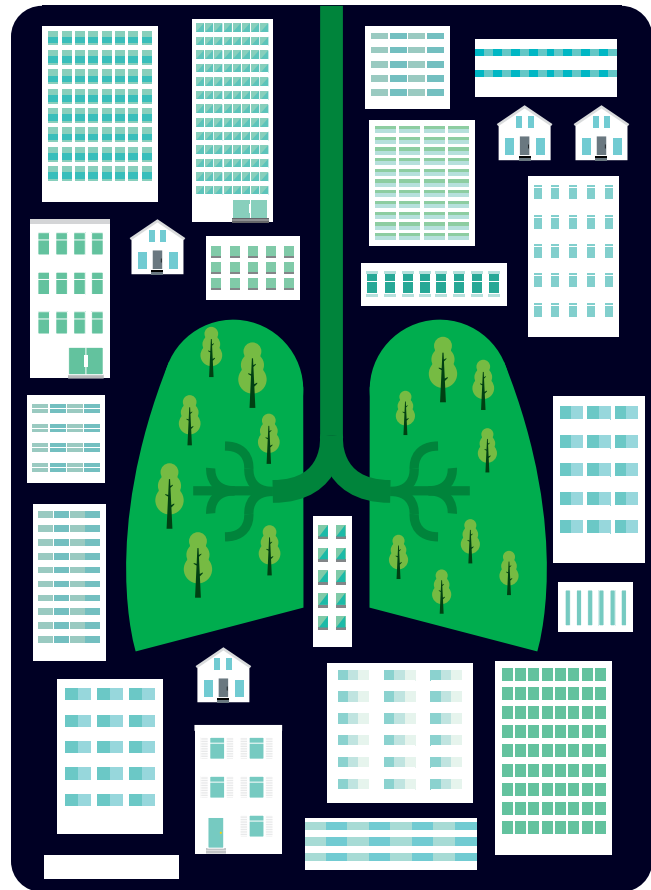
"In cities, one of the big challenges is finding the optimal way to use multiple modes of transportation," Silva says. He imagines a smartphone app that, like a much more advanced Google Maps, could judge how fast you walked, use real-time MTA logs to get you to a subway station just as a train arrived, and have a cab waiting for you when you got out. Much of the data needed to create such an app, Silva says, already exists—housed in city records and in the GPS-enabled mobile phones and digital pedometers we carry. Bikes outfitted with accelerometers could tell city officials about road conditions. Your GPS device, if allowed to communicate with those around it, could direct you to avoid crowded sidewalks—or, Silva suggests, lead you away from danger in an emergency.

Collecting this data from the various companies and agencies that own it and putting it to work in user-friendly programs will be an "immense amount of work" for computer scientists and transportation officials alike, Silva says. Another obstacle is a very real concern about privacy. When it comes to data about people's whereabouts, it will take time to reach consensus about what "should be available and what should not be available." In the meantime, as computer scientists work to develop reliable methods for "anonymizing" data, they might rely upon volunteers who "donate" their personal information for research.

"Nobody actually wants to own data about particular people moving around," Silva says. Ideally, the transportation planners of the future would know "where you are" without needing to know "who you are."

—Eileen Reynolds

HOW WE'LL BREATHE EASY



When Tae Hong Park takes his 4-year-old twins on an outing in New York City, he checks a living, shifting sonic diagram to see where the quietest spots are. As a pioneer in mapping sound—he is associate professor of music technology and composition at NYU's Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development—Park sees the city of the future as one in which we can seek out, or avoid, aural landscapes. "In extreme cases, high levels of noise can lead to hearing loss," Park says, "and studies have also shown noise affecting hypertension and stress levels."

Measuring noise and archiving it for patterns are at the heart of Park's new venture, Citygram, a partnership between the Steinhardt School and the California Institute of the Arts (CalArts) that allows the public to see the acoustic energy of cities on digital maps. The project's first iteration, "Citygram One: Visualizing Urban Acoustic Ecology," received a \$59,000 Google Research Award. NYU and CalArts campuses are the test models.

In Park's vision, city dwellers will carry personal sensors to take stock of noise concerns and meet them head-on, at the community level, too. Noise is just a start. "I am quite confident that if we can measure it, visualize, store its data, we will be able to better address not just noise levels but all types of pollution, including electromagnetic, smell, humidity, and light pollution," Park says.

In the future, that knowledge will come in a highly individual way, through personal monitoring—the ability to use smartphones or inexpensive monitors to detect environmental hazards, says George Thurston, director of the Program in Exposure Assessment and Human Health Effects at the Department of Environmental Medicine at the NYU School of Medicine. These devices are central to what Thurston calls "crowd-sourcing" of environmental awareness. "As people start learning how bad pollution is, using the Internet to spread the knowledge, it precipitates action," he explains. "People can make more efficient and better decisions."

A case in point, he says, is London's famous "pea soup fog." Once people learned that it was particles of coal surrounded by condensation, they moved toward cleaner fuels, from coal burning to heating oil to natural gas. There's no more London fog. Auto fuels have seen a similar evolution, moving from leaded to unleaded gasoline, and now to hybrids and even electric cars. (Thanks in part to research conducted at NYU about the dangers of leaded gasoline on children's health.)

"The developing world cities," Thurston says, "are now facing what New York City faced just 50 to 100 years ago with respect to air and water pollution." And with its waterways and air cleaner than they have been in ages, New York may serve as an example that "these can be achieved at the same time that economic growth occurs. We are a species good at adapting things," Thurston says. "But knowledge, in this case, is power."

Awareness is crucial to keeping our cities clean, too, says Robin Nagle, clinical associate professor and director of NYU's John W. Draper Program. With each American generating, on average, between 4.5 and 8 pounds of garbage a day, personal responsibility represents the start of great strides in areas such as recycling. But that's hardly enough. "Even if I lived a zero-waste life and didn't generate discards of any kind," she says, "it'd be like trying to turn the ocean pink by using an eyedropper."

With that in mind, Nagle implores the public to acknowledge the valuable work of the people who help keep our cities clean, which she explores in her book, *Picking Up: On the Streets and Behind the Trucks With the San-*

itation Workers of New York City (Farrar, Straus and Giroux). "As we think about how to change the system, we have to think about the labor and the people who will do it," she says.

The goal is to make those loads lighter, for everyone's sake. Recyclable plastics, electronics, and automobile parts are just some of the products that cities need to pressure manufacturers to consider. It's cities that can bring market pressure to bear, argues Nagle, who also speaks of "reuse" or "repurposing" centers for items that, formerly, would have been "discards."

City-wide composting is also part of her vision of an environmental "utopia"—a onetime fantasy that's turning real since Mayor Michael Bloomberg announced an ambitious plan in June to start collecting food scraps across the five boroughs. Even better, the early pilot programs have shown an unexpectedly high level of participation. "If we have the political will," she says, "we could recalibrate the whole system."
—Roy Hoffman

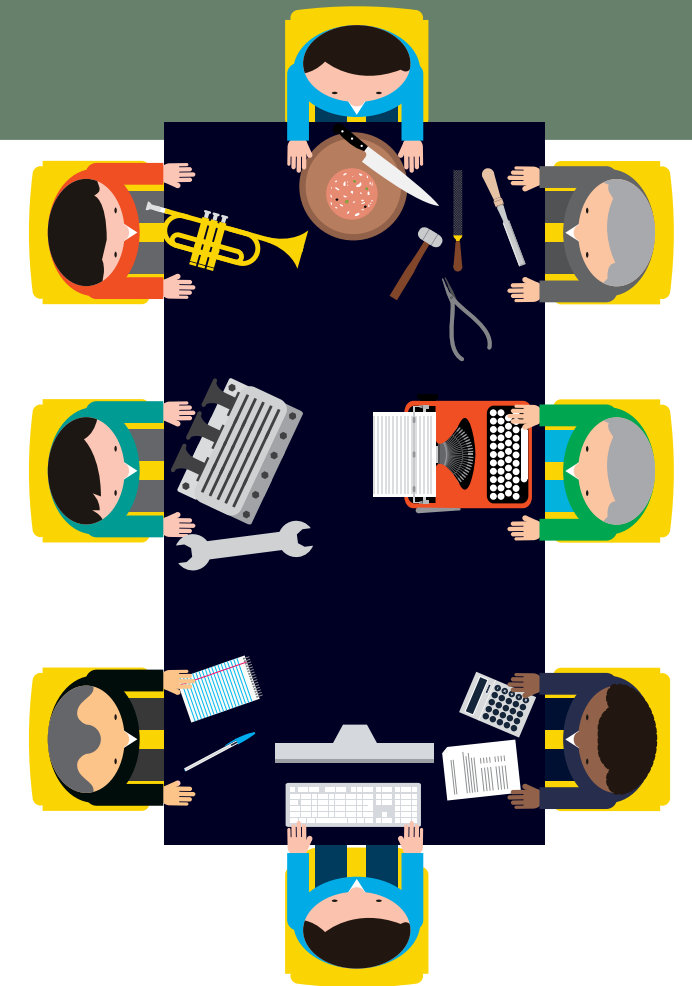
HOW WE'LL MAKE ENDS MEET

"If you're creative, young, and energetic, you come to New York," says Mitchell Moss, director of NYU Wagner's Rudin Center for Transportation Policy and Management. "You don't go to Schenectady." It's an axiom almost as old as the Big Apple itself, which has long lured strivers seeking lucrative career opportunities. And yet research by Moss and master of urban planning candidate Carson Qing (WAG '13) suggests that you may no longer need to live in New York City—or even in its storied suburbs—to work here.

The Rudin team has discovered the rise of "supercommuting"—living in one county and traveling more than 60 miles to work in another. Studying census data, they observed the trend in 10 of the nation's largest metropolitan areas. If the phenomenon continues, our future coworkers will be more likely to live in Dallas and work in Houston, or to make money in New York and spend it on a house in the affordable suburbs of Philadelphia.

At the same time, Moss has observed the opposite: people making an effort to live very close to where they work—a migration that has fueled the revitalization of once-abandoned neighborhoods in Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City. But he sees both trends as evidence of the same broad cultural shift: "The traditional organization of work, in which you commute from the suburbs to a central city, is no longer the only way in which people function," he says.

That reorganization includes not just where we're working, but what we're doing to make money, according to Arun Sundararajan, a professor of



information, operations, and management sciences at the Leonard N. Stern School of Business, whose research interests include peer economies and the digital technologies that shape them.

"The fraction of people who are going to call themselves freelancers, or who will be doing what we traditionally would have called freelancing, has been expanding rapidly," he says, thanks in part to online marketplaces, such as the arts-and-crafts hub Etsy and TaskRabbit, a virtual staffing agency of 11,000 carefully vetted would-be personal assistants for hire for individual errands, including dog walking and furniture assembly.

Income needn't stop at odd jobs, either. With Airbnb, you can turn your

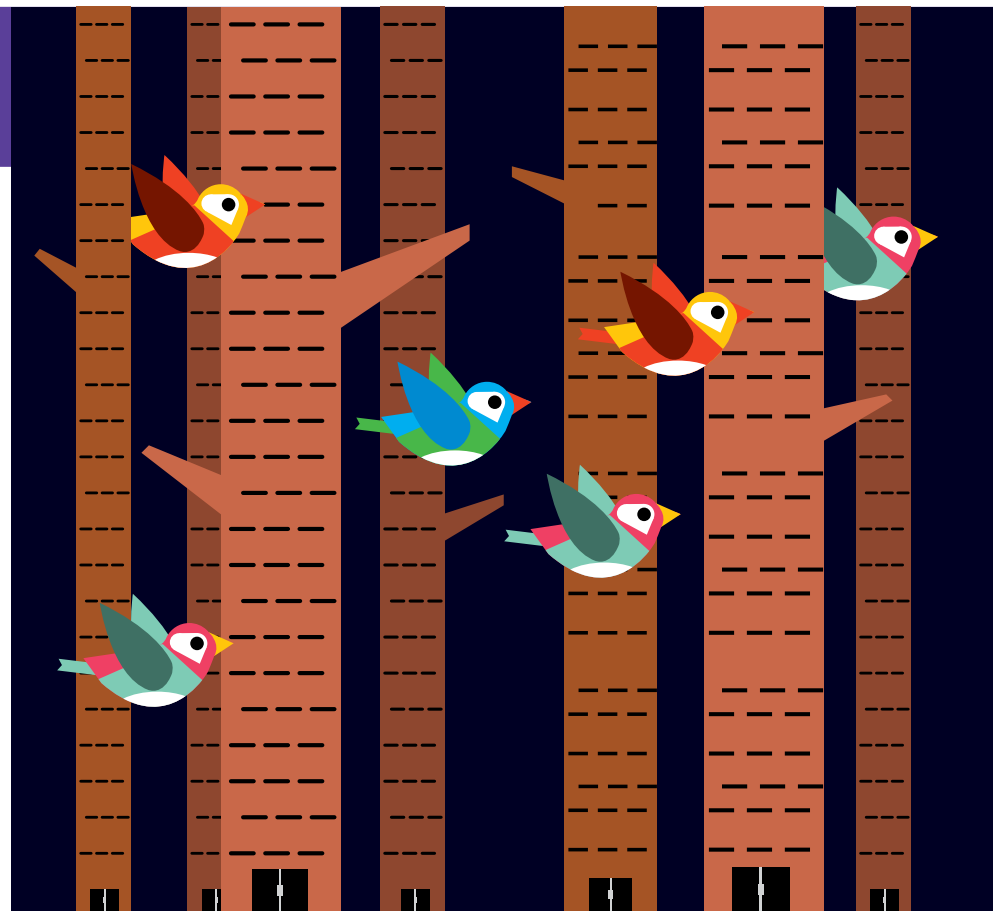
home into a property that generates revenue while you're on vacation. Peer-to-peer car-sharing sites like Sidecar can earn pocket change for drivers who give rides to their car-less peers. A site called SnapGoods allows you to rent out useful possessions—a chainsaw, say, or a tennis racquet—to neighbors who don't own them. Because of the logistics of sharing, densely populated areas are perfect markets for such services, so expect them to take off as cities grow. "In a city, you don't have 10,000 square feet to fill with everything you could ever possibly need, so the idea of getting something only when you need it is appealing," Sundararajan explains.

But peer marketplaces face some legal hurdles: Sidecar recently came under fire by New York City's Taxi and Limousine Commission, and a panel recently ruled Airbnb does not violate NYC's hotel law. "It will be a painful process," Sundararajan says, but he predicts that as increasing numbers of city dwellers express their desire to make use of such services, regulatory policy

will have to catch up.

That's not to say that in the future we'll all get rich renting out vacuum cleaners and spare bedrooms. Sundararajan notes that peer marketplaces are likely to remain most valuable to part-time workers looking to supplement more traditional sources of income. But the new ability to piece together a living may be changing fundamental assumptions about work life. The old idea about retirement, for example—"I'm going to work for 10 hours a day until I'm a certain age, and then I'm going to stop"—stands to become obsolete.

But will virtual marketplaces, ever-growing commutes, and technologies that allow us to work remotely spell the death of the office building? Moss says not to count on it, pointing to the fleet of buses that shuttle workers to Google's Mountain View, California, campus each day. "People want to be near people," he says—and that's not likely to change. —E.R.



HOW WE'LL COHABIT

number of single-parent homes.

This transition has, in turn, undermined the justification for the traditional urban/suburban split, sociology professor Kathleen Gerson says. Proximity to work was less important when it was just dad shuttling back and forth, but with both parents—or the only parent—working, some now find it more important to live close to the office in a family-friendly urban setting. "It makes no sense to separate home and work the way suburbs were once designed to do," Gerson says. "That's why even the suburbs will start to look more like cities."

Families, of course, are not the only ones settling in cities. Many retirees are also choosing to forgo shuffleboard in the Sunbelt for the cultural attractions and conveniences of city life. Add to them the regular injection of young people in search of work and a mate (or two), as well as immigrants from pretty much everywhere, and the stresses on housing, schools, and infrastructure mount quickly.

But most American cities are not equipped to handle this change, Ger-

Fifty years ago, *The Jetsons* introduced Americans to a model version of family life in 2063, a future in which dad's workday was only an hour long and mom's chores were handled by a robotic maid. While this technoutopia—with meals prepared at the press of a button and quick trips to distant planets—hasn't quite materialized (yet), many of its gadgets are within technological reach. It's the show's social structure that now looks quaint.

The nuclear family exemplified by George, Jane, Judy, and Elroy is eroding. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development recently completed a study examining how this unit has transformed since the 1960s, and how it might continue to evolve over the next generation. An aging population, lower birth rates, and rising divorce rates have dramatically shrunk the size of the average household and increased the

son notes. Even prosperous cities—such as Seattle and San Francisco—are actively losing families despite continuing to top lists of the most desirable places to live. "The city has to evolve to retain families who don't want to move to the suburbs," says Arthur L. Carter Journalism Institute professor Suketu Mehta. A native of Bombay but raised in Jackson Heights (his current subject of study), Mehta (WSUC '84) says that humans can stand to have a little less space than the mid-20th-century American ideal. "I know immigrants to the city will continue to have large families—they're not afraid of density," Mehta explains.

As a result, many "magnet" cities find themselves becoming economically bifurcated between those who can afford even modest urban real estate and all the city's benefits, and those who cannot. San Francisco recently began offering universal preschool and after-school programs, as well as a working-family tax credit to help stanch the outflow of its middle-class families. But it's an effort that more cities will have to make in the coming decades. As Mehta says: "A city without children is like a forest without songbirds."

—John Bringardner

HOW WE'LL GET EQUAL

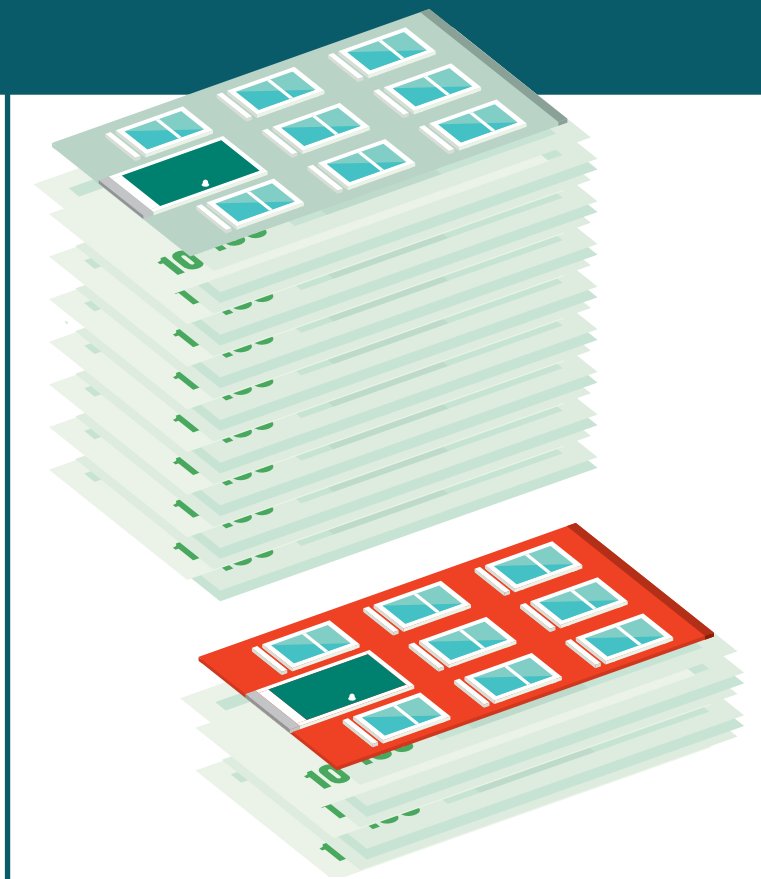
It's no secret that cities generate wealth and opportunity. As Patrick Lamson-Hall, a research scholar at NYU Stern's Urbanization Project, puts it, "Nobody really gets poorer when a society is urbanized." Building a new city is a tremendous economic project, with jobs and whole industries created to support the construction of essentials such as roads and housing. And compared to their rural counterparts, city dwellers enjoy greater access to health care and education, significantly higher incomes, and even longer life expectancies. But what can happen, when governments and city officials fail to invest that newfound wealth in the future, Lamson-Hall (WAG '13) cautions, is that the poor get poorer relative to the rich. "Urbanization is a great force for improving lives," he says. "But it doesn't do that equally across the board."

The poorest workers in China's most rapidly urbanizing areas are currently seeing their incomes double every two to three years. That's an impressive windfall, until you consider that incomes for the highest earners in those societies are doubling every two to three months. And in cities with breakneck population growth such as Mumbai and Lagos, residents packed into informal settlements with no access to water, sewer, or ambulance services contend with pollution caused by the unceasing snarl of traffic.

Because the cost of providing basic infrastructure to an area that wasn't planned is nine times higher than the cost of providing it to an area that was, a city that fails to spend at the start risks creating isolated urban pockets doomed to long-term cycles of poverty.

But you don't have to look to the developing world to find such pockets, NYU sociologist Patrick Sharkey argues. The author of *Stuck in Place: Urban Neighborhoods and the End of Progress Toward Racial Equality* (University of Chicago Press), he has studied the informal strategies and institutional mechanisms that have kept African-Americans isolated in the most disadvantaged sections of America's cities, decades after the passage of the Fair Housing Act in 1968, at the height of the civil rights era.

His findings are startling: "The families we see in very disadvantaged neighborhoods are the same ones we've seen over multiple generations,"



Sharkey explains. He calculates that 72 percent of African-American adults living in the poorest, most segregated urban neighborhoods were raised by parents who grew up in similar neighborhoods a generation earlier. If the patterns do not change, the same families who lived in the ghetto in 1970 will still be there in 2070.

"It's the cumulative exposure to neighborhoods with low-quality institutions, high stressors, fewer public spaces, and more pollution that seems to have substantial consequences on kids' developmental trajectories," Sharkey says. Breaking the cycle will require what he calls a "durable policy of investment" in neighborhoods that have suffered decades of governmental neglect—an effort that would involve federal efforts to end exclusionary zoning, expand affordable public housing, and strengthen connections between police and community groups.

It's an investment worth making, as true integration—with people of all races and income levels living together in close quarters—is the essential democratic promise of urban life. "When we're in close contact with each other," Lamson-Hall says, "there's more turmoil, more churn, and people are more aware of inequality and of the possibilities of what life can look like."

—E.R. and R.H.

Signed, Sealed,

Undelivered



A LOST MAILBAG FROM THE 18TH CENTURY

BINDS THE PAST TO OUR PRESENT

BY RENÉE ALFUSO / CAS '06

“DEAR SISTER, I cannot but apprehend your silence these 20 months past. It’s true that you can’t find an opportunity so often, but [...] I am in great confusion about your health and welfare, not knowing whether you are dead or alive.”

WHEN HE WROTE this letter from France in 1757, William Cunningham was one of the many Irish expatriates cut off from his homeland by the Seven Years’ War. He couldn’t check his sister’s Facebook status or send her a quick text—he couldn’t even reach her by rotary telephone or telegraph. The only way to bridge the 600-mile gap separating his family was to find a ship captain willing to transport his urgent message and pray for its safe delivery.

But the letter never reached its destination. Instead, the Irish trading vessel was captured off the coast of France in the Bay of Biscay by an overzealous British privateer who ignored the ship’s passports, which should have allowed it to cross enemy lines during the war. Everything on board was seized as evidence for the court and brought to London, under the wrongful suspicion that the ship was trading with the enemy. The mailbag filled with birth announcements, news of deaths, and anxious pleas to relatives sat untouched for centuries.

That is until an equally overzealous history professor discovered the letters in 2011. Amidst the millions of documents in the British National Archives, Thomas Truxes was busy researching a book he was writing on the overseas trade of colonial America. He always relishes exploring its collection of uncataloged boxes, so he set aside some time and randomly requested a few to sift through for fun. “But when I found the Irish letters—everything stopped,” he recalls. “I really had to sit and just catch my breath because I knew instantly that I found a very rare thing.”

The bundle of 125 letters, most with their wax seals still unbroken, were written largely by members of the Irish community living in France’s Bordeaux region to family, friends, and business associates back in Dublin. As a time capsule from 1757, their discovery offers a uniquely candid glimpse into the lives of ordinary people who never imagined that anyone else would ever read them. “What makes

the collection is that they’re not writing for effect,” Truxes explains. “It isn’t the social elite carefully studying their words and putting on airs. This all has an absolutely authentic, intimate voice.”

Historical letters usually come in highly structured collections because the families who keep them edit out anything that’s too personal or embarrassing. But because this mailbag was never delivered, its contents weren’t arranged or prettied up for posterity. Rather, the random sampling of voices echoes the sounds of 18th-century streets. “It’s very rare to find a collection that has this cross section of humanity,” says Truxes, clinical associate professor of Irish studies and history. “Archivists can find all the letters of Abigail Adams to her husband—but we don’t get the servant, we don’t get the guy who drives the carriage, or the man working in the field.”

Earlier this month the letters were put on display at Bobst Library for an exhibition celebrating the 20th anniversary of NYU’s Glucksman Ireland House, and Oxford University Press published *The Bordeaux-Dublin Letters, 1757: Correspondence of an Irish Community Abroad*, which Truxes co-edited with Trinity College Dublin professor emeritus Louis Cullen and NYU’s John Shovlin, an associate professor of early modern European history. The letters were reproduced without imposing a 21st-century syntax so that they reflect the period in which the definitive rules of spelling and punctuation were only just beginning. Truxes says that what’s striking is how familiar they sound despite the antique writing style and varying levels of literacy: We find students writing home to ask their parents for money and new clothes, as well as fathers chastising their children for being disobedient or lazy. “They reinforce a common humanity across time [because] the people we see in these letters are no different from today,” Truxes says. “Their conversations are very similar, so once you get beyond the handwriting, 250 years just melts away.”

The 1757 Bordeaux-Dublin Letters exhibit is currently running at Bobst Library through March, but here's a sneak peek, along with some expert insight from Thomas Truxes:



EXCERPT FROM "MARY DENNIS, DUBLIN, TO MR JON DENNIS, COMANDER OF THE TOO SISTERS, TO BE LEFT AT MR CHRISTOPHER GERMONS, MERCHANT IN BORDEAUX, FRANCE"

My dear life,

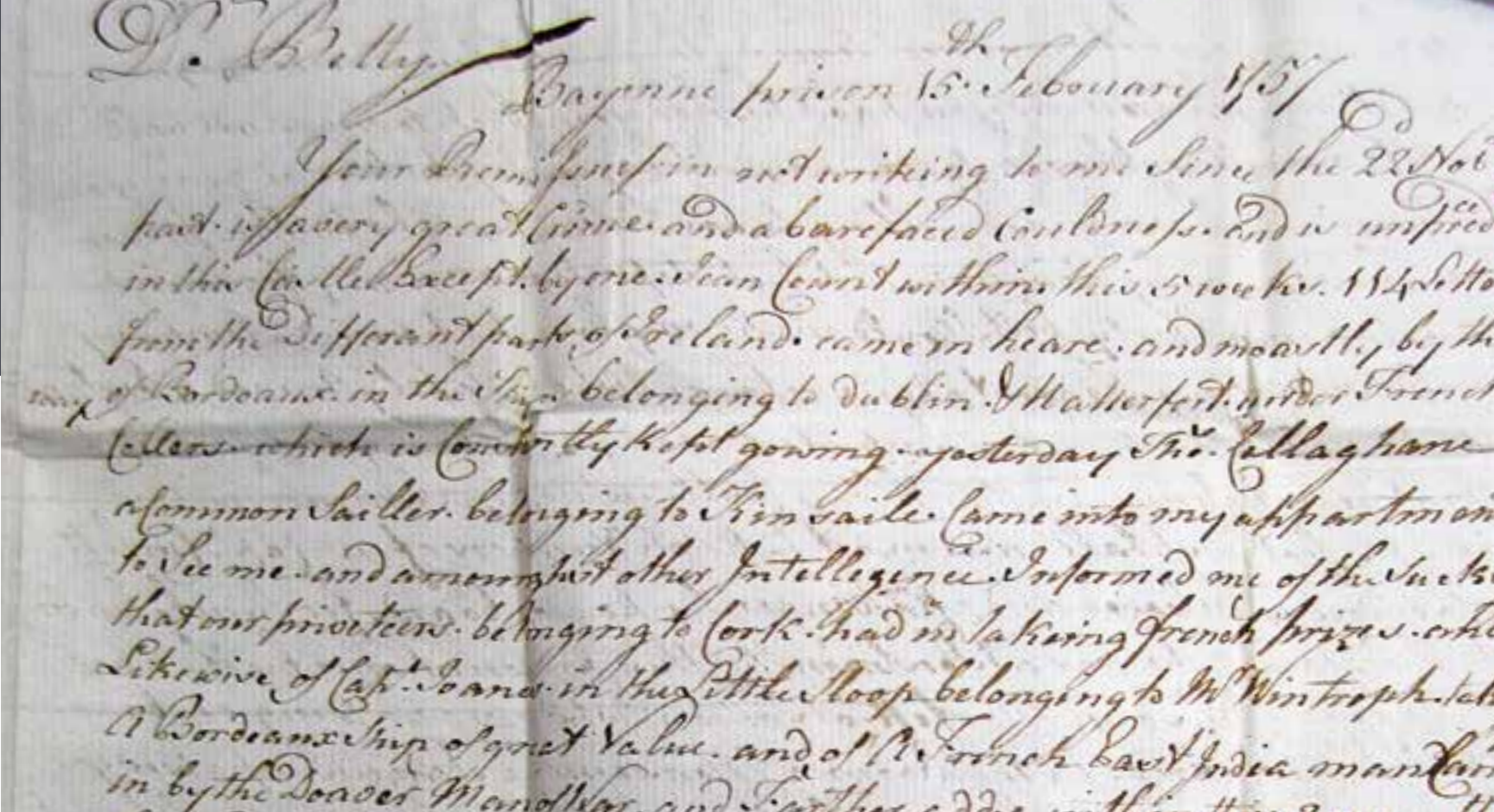
I take this oportunyty to let you know I am in good health & I hope this may find you in y^e same it is y^e greatest blessing I Desire if I cold hear you were safe & well I have bean very uneasyy this past bad Wether but I trust in god for a happy Sight of you as there is an imbargo I think it Wold be proper to bring What you can to sell in ye shop as to reasons & paper fine & Corse & nuts & evry thing as befor ollivfs & peper if cheap for it is 2s per [ream] hear it is better have a Stock & you may Remit C munny for them at y^r Return [...]

My D^r I beg you will not omit Riting as it is y^e onely Pleasure I Can have in yr ab- stance I beg you may take care of your self & I beg of the Allmyty God to Preserve you from all Eavill & grant me a hapy sight Wich is y^e Fervent prayers of

YOUR LOVING AFFECTUNATE WIFE WHILLST
MARY DENNIS

P.S. My D^r I have had a bad Custom of y^r sweet Company wich makes it worse to beare but I hope y^e allmyty will grant me y^r blesing onst more if I had but one line from you I shold think my self happy

TRUXES: "We think of women of the era as being absolutely voiceless, but that's not true. They just have a very muted voice because we don't have a lot of them speaking. One of the very best letters was written by the ship captain's wife. It's a touching love letter in the most gorgeous English, but in the midst of it she is also reminding him that when he's in Bordeaux, don't forget to buy olives because [they] can get a good price for them, and also to bring back prunes. It's just so real; it's the wife saying, be sure you bring home the loaf of bread and the quart of milk."



EXCERPT FROM "RICHARD EXHAM, BAYONNE PRISON, TO MRS RICHARD EXHAM, GEORGES STREET, CORK"

Dear Betty,

Your Remissness in not writeing to me Since the 22^d Nov^r past is a very great Crime and a barefaced Couldness, and is unpreced^d in this Castle Except by one. [...] Thus you see what a Just Reason I have to Condem you Whom I was never willing to bleame and in this my great Affliction being shut up from all Communication Except our fellow Sufferers whose Number are upwards of 500. I am now thank god on the mending hand from A Violent Sickness which brought me very Low and am at present very weake and wholly liveing by Grule. [...] I should not be in this prison now had you duly advised me of Such steps taken in my favour to procure my Liberty but [...] now all Opertunities is shut up and without any hopes for relife must heare Continue in this filthy Castle [...] on this Occason You thought a Credit for 300 livers was of the greatest Searvice but in that Maddame Give me liberty to undeceive you. I could have gout 1000 livers in this pleace without your Assistance.

YOUR INDURED & AFLICTED HUSBAND
RICH^p EXHAM

P.S. You have your easy bead by night and your warm house and Searvants at Command, Whils I am Confined within this dark Castle where is nothing by beare Walls and a Could flowr to Ly on Excep^t boards under us for which we pay Extravigently. You night and day have Ease and pleasure Whilst I have nothing but Bitterness and Affliction.

TRUXES: "This guy is an Irishman in prison in the notorious Bay- onne Castle, and he writes this bitter letter to his wife that is so mean-spirited. He comes across as a colossal jerk because he's angry with her, saying, 'You get to sleep in your nice warm bed in Dublin and I get to suffer here.' And in the same prison is a young man who's writing a love letter to a woman in Ireland he's courting, saying to her, 'Every day I think about you and we will be together soon, I am so hopeful.' So the first one is saying, 'I'm nev- er gonna get out of here and it's your fault because you didn't find a way to get me out, you're letting me rot in this hellhole.' And the other one is, 'Don't worry about me; I'll be there soon,' and they're in the same place at exactly the same time—it's so cool!"

EXCERPT FROM "MARY FLYNN, BORDEAUX, TO MRS CATRIN NORRIS, LIVEING FEACEING THE BLACKELYING IN [FACING THE BLACK LYON INN], TEMPLE BARE, DUBLIN"

My dear sister,

I receivrd you Leter and mr Broks by Captin deny whin he was heare before I sint your Leter to my uncel by gantelman who Lodgis att my uncel he nevr sint me anw wan word bout it I did not knoo what to say to you be Case thy never spook to me my ant and geny has being heare very afon and Stephen but thy never seen me nor did I go to see thim but mrs Beab gose very afon to my uncel shee never met with anny budy since shee com to france shee Likes more than my uncel frank shee brings him to the house very afon shee keepes him to sup An to dine [...] the next nite there was muskc and hear he was danssing till midnit Mr Beab mead him sleep hear what he never don before thy kepth wontin them heare to dine with them hear this next munday [...]

My Dr Sister I hafe meas in to pray for you for I am as hapy as anny gireal that ever leafit irland but that I am confind because I haf the ceare af the house for whin thy ear with thin I am bleaght to be within an whin Thy ear out I am bliaght to be within so I am confind and whin thy dyne brad I head thyr teable an whin thys with in I sit long with thim in [...] mr beab gave me 12 lyons of preasint for my vooyeaug giufte he tould my uncle frank that night he suped heur wee had pankceaks that hed did not leave to hafe his super will don wans I had hand in it I say mr beab I bleave my uncel frank is glad I am come because mr beab is so fund of me fou he was very bad sick since I com heare and I toke great cear of him that mealke him to be so fund of me I conclud

YOUR EVER LOVING SISTER
MARY FLYNN

TRUXES: "This one is just about impossible to read because she is barely literate and probably a teenager. It's entirely phonetic, but it makes perfect sense if you just sound it out with an Irish accent. It's a letter from a servant girl to her sister in Dublin, and she's just gossiping about the house and the guys who come in and flirt with her, like little backstairs stories, but you can just picture this very young girl chitchatting away to her sister. So you get a sense of people coming and going, but she's always stuck in the house. She's literate in the sense that she can get her ideas across, but she's not polished. It has the voice of the Irish countryside, but it's all stream of consciousness."

EXCERPT FROM "BOURBON, AT CHARTRONS, TO MONSIEUR JACQUES BOURBON RESTAN CHEZ MR JOHN PEARL, DUBLIN" [TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH]

My son,

I received your letter. It gave me much pleasure since I learned from it that you are doing well. But also I had the displeasure to see that you write no better than last year. Doubtless it is the same with your figures. Besides I learned that you are a great libertine and that you pay no attention to what Mr. Pearl tells you. Watch out what you do. I am writing to him that if you do not return to your duty to give you some good strokes of the rod. So, change your way of doing things & apply yourself well. You have very little time remaining where you are, and so that on your arrival here I might not be heartsick to see you an ignomamus, and then besides you will not be well received. [...]

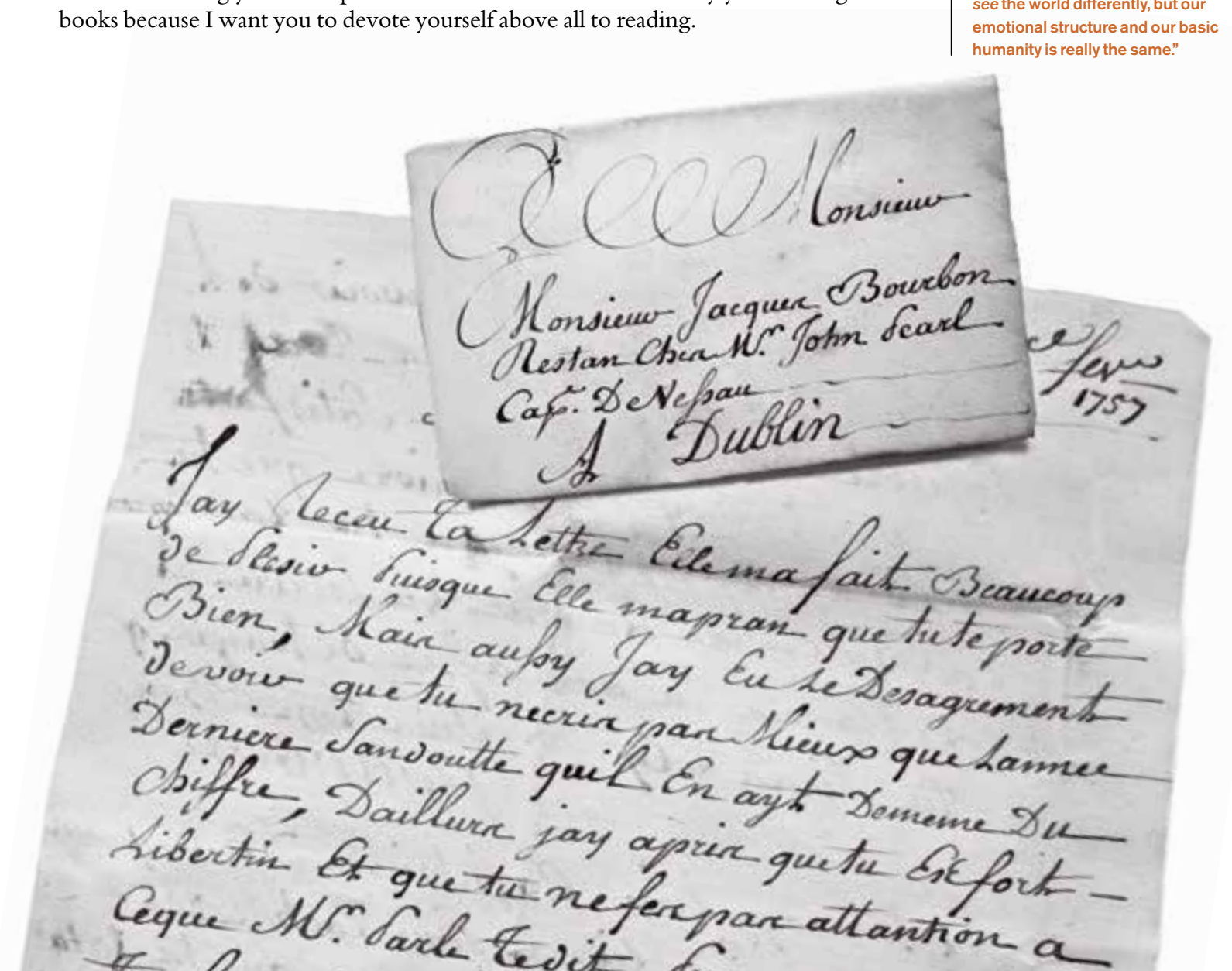
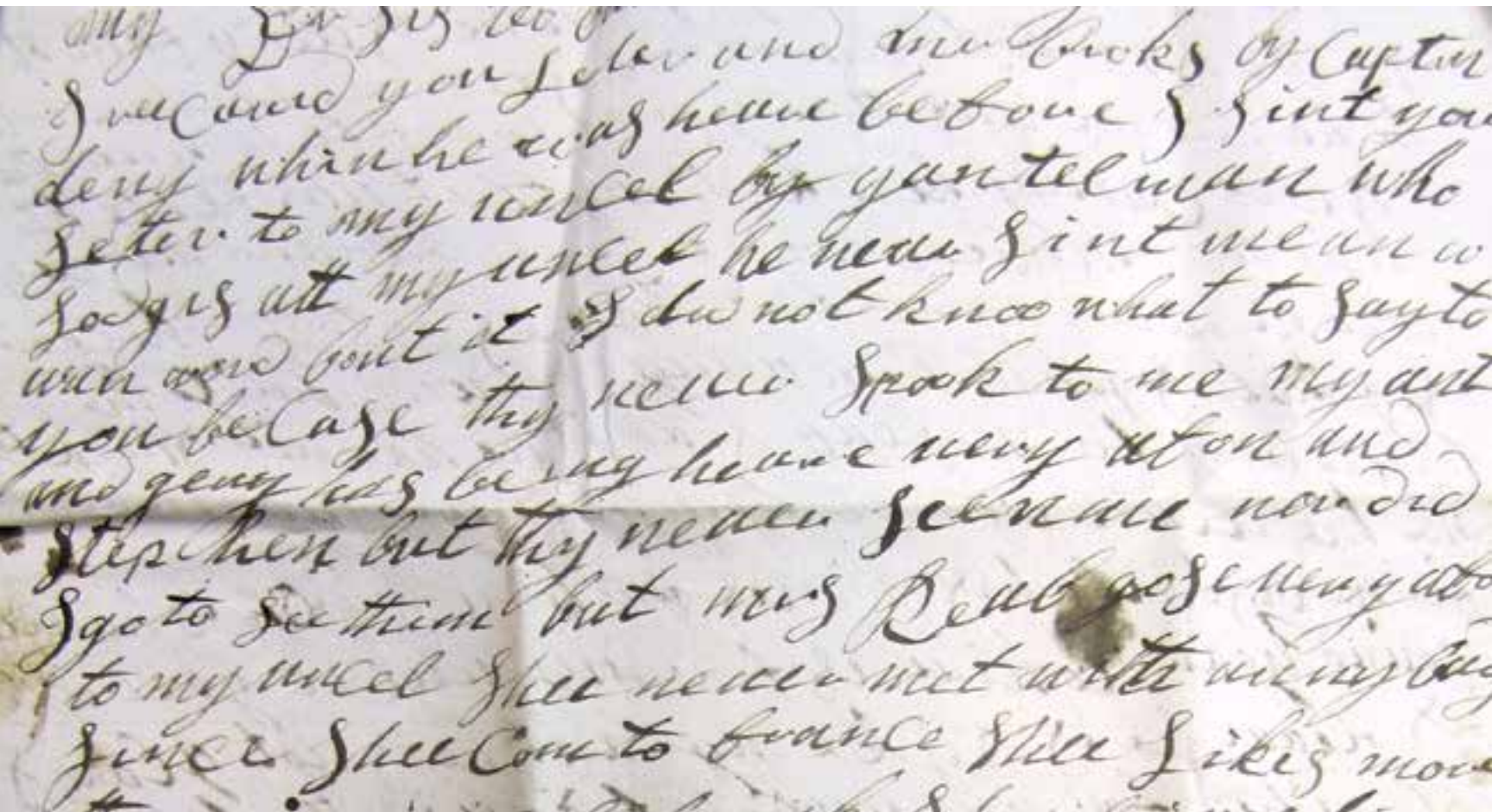
I am not sending you the book you ask me for. I want you to apply yourself to reading English well and to writing it. As for French, you will have time enough when you are here.

BOURBON

P.S. I am sending you via Captain Dennis an écu of six livres to buy yourself English books because I want you to devote yourself above all to reading.

TRUXES: "This is a Frenchman whose son is an apprentice in Dublin, and he's basically telling the kid to shape up and not waste his time. He's refusing to send any French reading material and tells him to concentrate on developing his English-language skills instead.

There's also a letter in which a father's writing to his daughter because she wants something, and he's telling her that he can't quite afford it now but he'll get it for her later. [She] wants some silk to make a gown, and the father is basically saying, 'You know this French silk is only fashion, it's only for show—you should have something more substantial than that.' What dad doesn't say that to his daughter, right? The message that comes through is that we're all part of one thing. We have different knowledge and so we see the world differently, but our emotional structure and our basic humanity is really the same."



FORCES TO RECKON WITH



Our surroundings shape the way we behave—for better or worse

by Jennifer Bleyer

Photograph by Peter Gregoire

Imagine walking through the neat grid of apartment buildings and national retail chains on Manhattan's Upper East Side when a researcher approaches to ask if you'll complete a short questionnaire. You're asked to predict how the stock market will perform in the next six months, as well as what you think the weather will be like after a string of sunny or rainy days. Your answers reveal that you expect stocks that have performed well in the past to continue blazing upward, and that the weather will hold steady.

Now imagine walking through the warren of winding streets in Chinatown, lined with dim sum shops where Buddha statues sit by the entrances and stores peddle souvenirs emblazoned with yin-yang, the Taoist symbol of perfect balance. You're asked the same set of questions about the stock market and the weather, but your answers show that you expect appreciating stocks to take a dive, and consistently sunny or rainy weather to pivot to their opposites.

Why the difference? As Adam Alter explains in his *New York Times* best-seller, *Drunk Tank Pink: And Other Unexpected Forces That Shape How We Think, Feel, and Behave* (Penguin Press), people perceive the world differently based on subconscious exposure to various cultural values, or primes. Alter helped devise this study as part of a broad research project to examine the influence of these primes on perception, while controlling for extraneous factors like race, gender, age, and socioeconomic status. His conclusion: Simply being in a Chinese neighborhood, surrounded by its iconography and symbols, the control group adopted a more Chinese outlook. In other words, whereas Americans are typically surprised by change, most Chinese believe that it's inevitable, as expressed in the philosophies of Taoism and Buddhism.

"The study was designed to show that we're all multicultural," Alter says. "We've been exposed to so many different cultures across time that we can be primed to adopt those foreign worldviews, even if we haven't lived within those cultures."

It's not just a neighborhood that can have such a profound effect. In *Drunk Tank Pink*, Alter, an assistant professor of marketing at the Leonard N. Stern School of Business with an affiliated appointment in NYU's psychology department, explains how colors, symbols, sounds, weather, environment, and the perceived presence of other people all influence us, challenging the very notion that there's

really a freethinking "you" operating underneath all the input and stimulus the mind absorbs.

A lively compendium of Alter's own work as well as psychological studies that date back to the turn of the 20th century, the book has often surprising revelations of the many forces that buffet our behavior. One study, for instance, suggests that the ease of pronouncing a person's name impacts his or her success in the real world: In an examination of mid-career lawyers, 12 percent of those with easy-to-pronounce names made partner, compared to only 4 percent of those with harder-to-pronounce names at a similar point in their careers.

But the book is not just a collection of gee-whiz head-scratchers. Many of its anecdotes point to deeply disturbing patterns that burble below conscious awareness. Consider a study of murder trials in which the defendant was black and the victim white: Black defendants were found to be more likely to receive the death penalty the more "stereotypically black" they looked. Besides simply revealing the troubling depth of racism, Alter says, research like this is critical because it suggests how we might tweak our institutions to be more just and fair. "By exposing how pervasive biases are and how they shape institutional outcomes, you give people tools for dealing with them," Alter says. "The material can be negative, but by showing the effects, you're giving people the information they need to bring about change."

A broad-grinning Australian with a knack for explaining behav-

Colors, symbols, sounds, weather, environment, and the perceived presence of other people all influence us—challenging the very notion that there's really a freethinking "you."

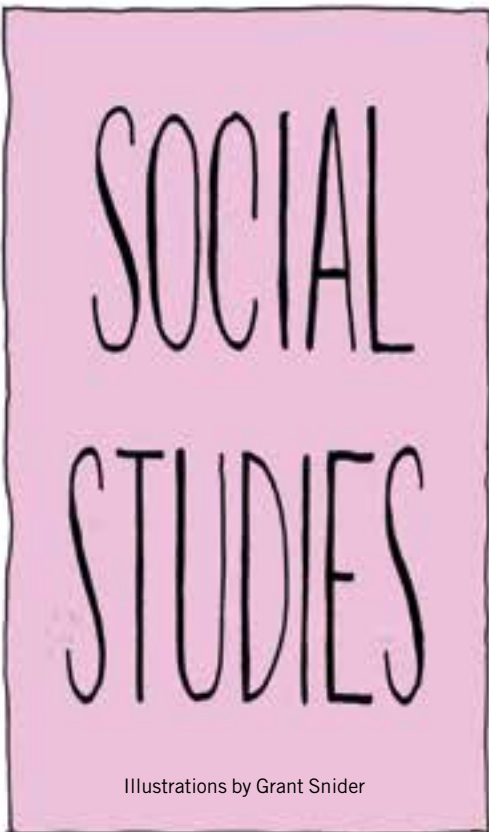
ioral science in simple, entertaining terms, Alter says that his interest in the hidden forces was sparked during his undergraduate years at the University of New South Wales. A few influential professors there inspired him to pursue social psychology, and he was particularly intrigued by the classic studies that followed World War II, such as Stanley Milgram's work on conformity and obedience. "Those experiments suggested that we certainly are prone to obeying authority," Alter says. "But culture plays a big role, which suggests that the effects are not biological or ingrained. The silver lining there is that if culture has the ability to shape how likely it is you are to conform, then there's room for movement."

Alter came to the United States in 2004 to pursue graduate studies at Princeton University, after which he was hired by NYU

In one of his current areas of research, on charitable giving, Alter has compiled evidence that people donate more money for hurricane relief if the hurricane shares their name's first initial. Seeking some real-world impact with that information, he's had conversations with the National Weather Service about naming hurricanes to tether more often with the most popular American first initials, like J and M.

With such practical intents, Alter demands that his work hew to the highest standard of proof and rigorous scientific method precisely because the notions can be so hard to believe. "We have to be very careful that results are real," he says. "The public is right to be skeptical because a lot of this stuff isn't consistent with our intuitions about how the world works. It's interesting for that reason." ■

in 2009. In addition to teaching at Stern and toying with the idea of a possible follow-up to *Drunk Tank Pink*, he's now active in a broad slate of interdisciplinary research that extends far beyond traditional marketing to everything from education policy to medical decision-making, with a constant eye on how to harness the lessons of social psychology so that people can improve themselves and the world.



Illustrations by Grant Snider

COLOR

The title of Adam Alter's book, *Drunk Tank Pink*, refers to a study in the late 1970s that proved exposure to bright pink decreased male aggression and physical strength. Soon, all kinds of places were painted pink, from visiting team's locker rooms at football stadiums to jail cells, aka "drunk tanks."

WEATHER

Researchers paid an assistant to sit in her car in a single-lane intersection in Phoenix on a series of Saturday afternoons, timing how long it took the drivers piling up behind her to honk their horns. The temperatures on those days ranged from 84 to 108 degrees; the researchers found that the hotter the day, the more urgent, frequent, and persistent the honks grew.

LABELS

Students who were identified early on as "academic bloomers" outscored their peers by at least 10 IQ points after one year, despite having no actual IQ advantage at the beginning of the experiment. The outcome suggests that teachers devoted extra time and effort to those students, unconsciously seeking to justify their labels.

CULTURE

Researchers asked American and Japanese students to gauge the emotions of a cartoon figure standing in front of four other figures. Seventy-two percent of Japanese students were unable to ignore the emotions of the people in the background, while only 28 percent of American students were affected by them. The study revealed the impact of American culture, which emphasizes individualism, compared to Asian culture, which emphasizes collectivism.

THY NEIGHBOR

When Opower, the Virginia-based energy information company, started sending a report to customers that rated their relative conservation of energy to their neighbors' with smiley faces, consumption fell an average of 2.5 percent per customer. This saved nearly a billion kilowatt-hours across 22 states. It also showed that seemingly inconsequential symbols (smiley faces) and our awareness of others both shape how we act.



1920s

LILLIAN S. MARKS / WSC '28 / taught at Richmond Hill High School in Queens, NY, in 1929; Evelina de Rothschild School in Jerusalem, Palestine, in 1931; Andrew Jackson High School in Queens, NY, from 1931-72; and the New School from 1972-79. She is the author of *Touch Typing Made Simple* (Doubleday), originally published in 1985, which has sold millions of copies. In March 2013, Marks turned 106, making her the oldest living NYU graduate.

1940s

HANS J. BEHM / WSC '40, GSAS '53 / was instrumental in the founding, and later served as president, of the American Astronautical Society. His résumé includes work at the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, Grumman Aerospace, Grumman Ecosystems Corp., Inc., and the American Museum of Natural History. Behm has taught at Wagner College, the College of Staten Island, and Trinity School.

LEONARD R. SUSSMAN / WSC '40 / has published *Reconciliation: Victor to Victim, Victim to Victor: One Person's Guide to History* (Viewpoint). It is his fourth book in three years.

STANLEY TURKEL / STERN '47 / published his fourth book, *Built to Last: 100+ Year-Old Hotels East of the Mississippi* (AuthorHouse). He is one of the most widely published hotel consultants in the United States. Turkel serves as a friend of the NYU Tisch Center for Hospitality, Tourism, and Sports Management, where he also lectures.

SAM PHIFER / WSC '48, GSAS '49 / left NYU in 1943 to serve in WWII but returned in 1946 to complete his degree under the GI Bill. He went on to serve as vice president of the WSC Alumni Association and as chairman of several "Alumni Saturday" events

during the mid-1950s. Professionally, Phifer traveled extensively in his work with the International Executive Service Corps. At age 89, he still loves NYU and hopes to reconnect with his classmates.

GERALD A. TURER / ARTS '48 / and his brother, **ROBERT TURER / STERN '47** /, both attended NYU, as did their uncle, **HERMAN TURER / STERN '26**.

SOPHIE HEYMANN / STERN '49 / is in her second four-year term as mayor of Closter, located in New Jersey's Bergen County.

1950s

SHELDON WINKLER / WSC '53, DEN '56 / has published his seventh book, *The Music of World War II: War Songs and Their Stories* (Merriam). He previously served as professor and chairperson of the department of prosthodontics and dean of research, advanced education, and continuing education at Temple University School

of Dentistry. Winkler is currently senior editor of the *Journal of Oral Implantology* and executive director of the American Academy of Implant Prosthodontics. He was on the faculty of the NYU School of Dentistry from 1958-61 and 1966-68.

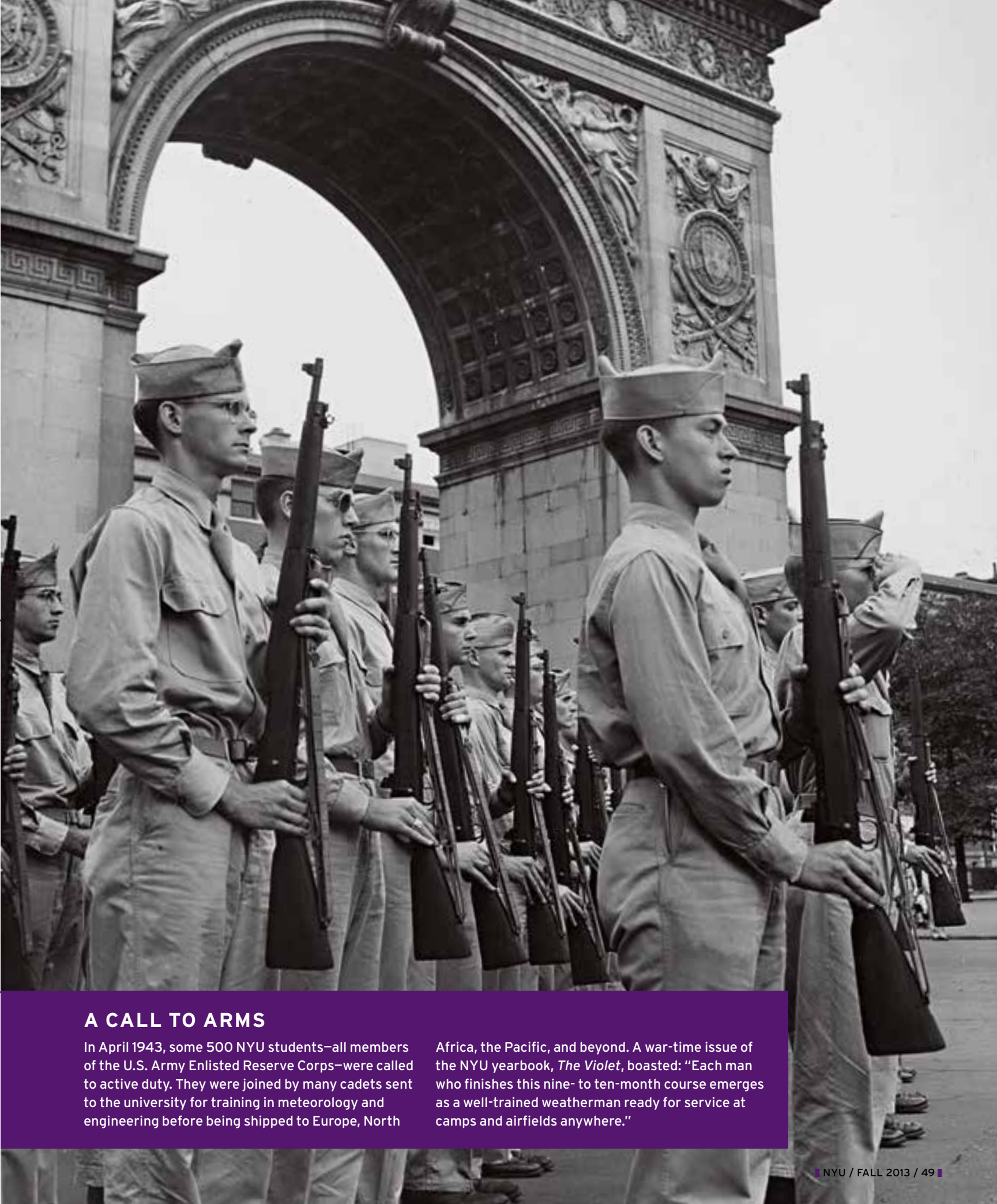
ROSEMARY O'CONNOR TOSCANO DOSCH / STEINHARDT '59 / retired

in 2006 as a secondary teacher of English and ESL in St. Paul, MN. She now sings with and is on the board of directors of Eagan Women of Note, a community choir. The choir has performed at the Mall of America, the St. Paul Winter Carnival, and the Minneapolis Holidazzle Parade, as well as at Minnesota Twins games.

EUGENE MILLER / STERN '59 / was honored with the Society of American Business Editors and Writers' (SABEW) President's Award at the group's 50th-annual spring conference. A founding member of SABEW, Miller helped to organize the group's first conference in New York City 50 years ago.

We want to hear from you! Let us know what is happening in your career and life. Submit your news items, personal milestones, or an obituary of a loved one to: NYU Class Notes, 25 West Fourth Street, Fourth Floor, New York, New York, 10012 or via email to alumni.magazine@nyu.edu. You can also share Class Notes online by logging on to alumni.nyu.edu/classnotes.

PHOTO COURTESY NYU ARCHIVES/IA.F. SOZIO



A CALL TO ARMS

In April 1943, some 500 NYU students—all members of the U.S. Army Enlisted Reserve Corps—were called to active duty. They were joined by many cadets sent to the university for training in meteorology and engineering before being shipped to Europe, North

Africa, the Pacific, and beyond. A war-time issue of the NYU yearbook, *The Violet*, boasted: "Each man who finishes this nine- to ten-month course emerges as a well-trained weatherman ready for service at camps and airfields anywhere."

THOMAS "SATCH" SANDERS / STERN '60

PASSING THE BALL

by Brian Dalek / GSAS '10

IN THE 1950S, THE BASKETBALL COURT AT MOUNT MORRIS PARK IN HARLEM WAS A SECOND CLASSROOM FOR TOM SANDERS.

Harlem Renaissance ball-players such as William "Pop" Gates and John Isaacs eagerly dispensed critiques to the teenager: *You think you can play? Can't cross your feet on defense. Lay some body on him, son. I can come in there at my age and steal the ball from you!* Instead of scoffing at them like some other kids, Sanders took the advice seriously. "Always the message was hard," he says, "but it was to make you better." The discipline he learned there carved a path toward 13 seasons with the Boston Celtics, a pioneering career in mentoring athletes, and eventually, the Hall of Fame in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Sanders, now 74, was nicknamed for his favorite pitcher—Satchel Paige—but this "Satch" was always built for basketball. His game continued to mature, and when colleges started courting him, he found a perfect fit in a program just down the street (Broadway, that is). Because players were red-shirted as freshman back then, Sanders initially focused on school and developing

relationships with mentors such as Roscoe Brown Jr.—the WWII fighter pilot who taught at NYU and was founding director of the school's Institute for Afro-American Affairs. When Sanders finally took the court for NYU, his 6-foot-6 frame and long arms shut down opponents and helped him master a deft low-post hook shot. Over his college career, he scored 1,191 career points and led NYU's 1960 team to the NCAA Final Four.

Celtics coach Red Auerbach liked what he saw, and drafted Sanders as the eighth overall NBA pick in 1960. His new job description was simple, yet certainly not easy: shut down the likes of Elgin Baylor and Bob Pettit. But he soon flourished as a defensive specialist alongside legends such as Bill Russell, Bob Cousy, and John Havlicek. Sanders says his style matched that of current Los Angeles Laker Metta World Peace (formerly Ron Artest) as an in-your-face forward who could also rebound and knock down an open shot. "To me, [Satch] was

the best defensive player of his generation," says Cal Ramsey, former college teammate and now an assistant coach for NYU. Sanders' professional career is almost unmatched: eight titles in 13 seasons with Boston—the third-most championships of any player in NBA history.

That may seem hard to top, but when Sanders retired in 1973, some of his greatest accomplishments were still ahead of him. Times were changing, and Sanders noticed that young players needed guidance because, often, "their learning experience was ending in high school." After becoming the first black Ivy League coach at Harvard University and later, briefly, the head coach of the Celtics, he received a call from Richard Lapchick—son of Original Celtics great Joe Lapchick—who was renowned for his work studying race and gender inequalities in athletics. Lapchick had started a new Center for the Study of Sport in Society at Northeastern University and asked Sanders to come

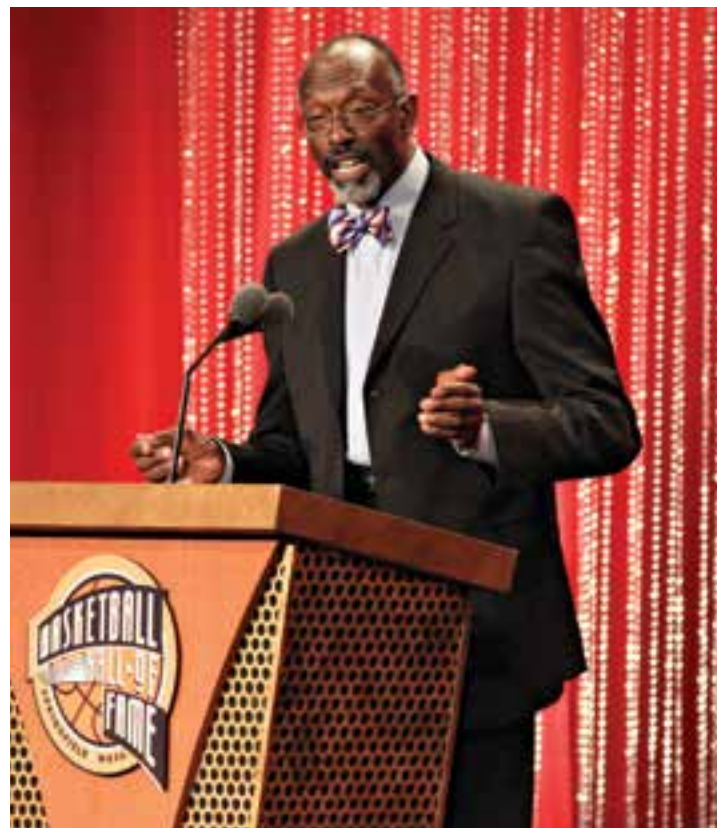
on as associate director in 1985.

Lapchick believed that Sanders could help him focus on developing the amateur athlete and convincing the NCAA to better balance sports with education. "He appreciated those who came before him and often talked about how they helped him in his own development," Lapchick says. "It was natural for Satch to do the same for

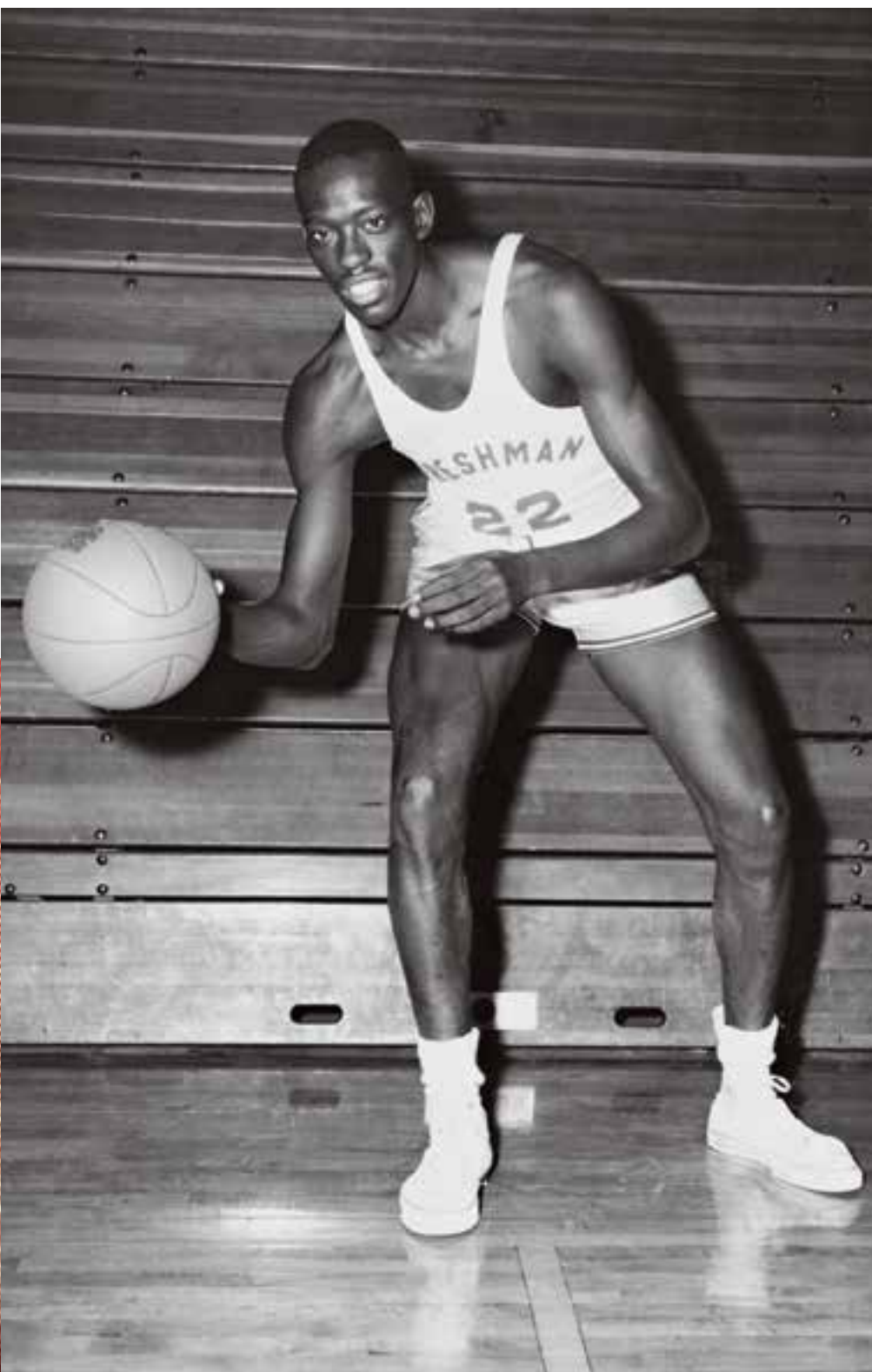
the younger generation."

A few years later, NBA commissioner David Stern took notice of Sanders' work at Northeastern and spoke with him about creating a Rookie Transition Program. "I looked at the program on paper, and it had a lot of shrinks involved," Sanders says, but not enough lessons in day-to-day activity. So he started a symposium for newly drafted NBA players with

DECADES AFTER HIS STAR TURN AT NYU AND EIGHT NATIONAL TITLES WITH THE BOSTON CELTICS, SANDERS WAS INDUCTED INTO THE BASKETBALL HALL OF FAME FOR HIS WORK HELPING YOUNG NBA PLAYERS MANAGE THE PRESSURES OF CELEBRITY.



PHOTOS: LEFT © NATHANIEL S. BUTLER/NBAE VIA GETTY IMAGES; RIGHT COURTESY NYU ARCHIVES



lectures on handling stardom—including media, money, drugs, fans, and life after basketball. For 18 years, Sanders led the NBA Player Programs. In that time, every other major sports league replicated his workshops.

While Sanders still ranks among the all-time winners in NBA history, it's his work off the court that finally got him inducted into the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame as a contributor in 2011. It confirmed that his

most enduring influence on the sport may be the thousands of athletes he's helped to lead more productive lives. Ever humble, Sanders says that his goal was simple: "I wanted to give them an opportunity to grow." ■

1960s

KEVIN SHEEHAN / ENG '60 / has authored his first novel, *The Abberation* (North Country), which comes at the end of an enjoyable engineering career testing and reporting on automobiles for Consumers Union.

ROBERT PHILIP LISAK / ARTS '61 / has been chosen by Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons Alumni Association to receive the gold medal for outstanding achievements in medical research.

STUART KESSLER / LAW '62 / was named as one of 125 people who has made a significant impact on the accounting profession since 1887 as part of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' 125th-anniversary celebration.

HOWARD W. SILBERSHER / DEN '63 / practiced dentistry in New York City and Bucks County, PA, for more than 45 years. In 2009, he sold his Bucks County practice and retired. Silbersher continues to teach dental residents at Newark Beth Israel Medical Center, which he finds inspiring. In February 2013, Silbersher and two of his residents volunteered to treat patients with Remote Area Medical in Knoxville, TN. He and 40 other volunteer dentists treated more than 800 patients.

MARILYN GOTTLIEB / STEINHARDT '64, '68 / published

Life With an Accent (Crescendo Group), available on Amazon.com. As the synopsis says, "Finding freedom after WWII is just the beginning of Frank Levy's journey from Berlin to the Middle East to America. By the time he is 13, Frank is a pro at starting over, shifting languages and cultures, even changing his name in a life molded by events beyond his control."

ROBERT S. ROBERSON / STERN '64 / of Williamsburg, VA, is a founding trustee of the newly established Muscarelle Museum of Art Foundation. He continues to serve as a member of the board of directors of the museum, where there will be an exhibition of 25 works of Michelangelo. The collection will be on loan from Casa Buonarroti, Michelangelo's home, in Florence, Italy. Until recently, Roberson served as a commissioner and vice-chairman of the Williamsburg Area Arts Commission. As an undergrad, Roberson was elected to the NYU Honorary Society.

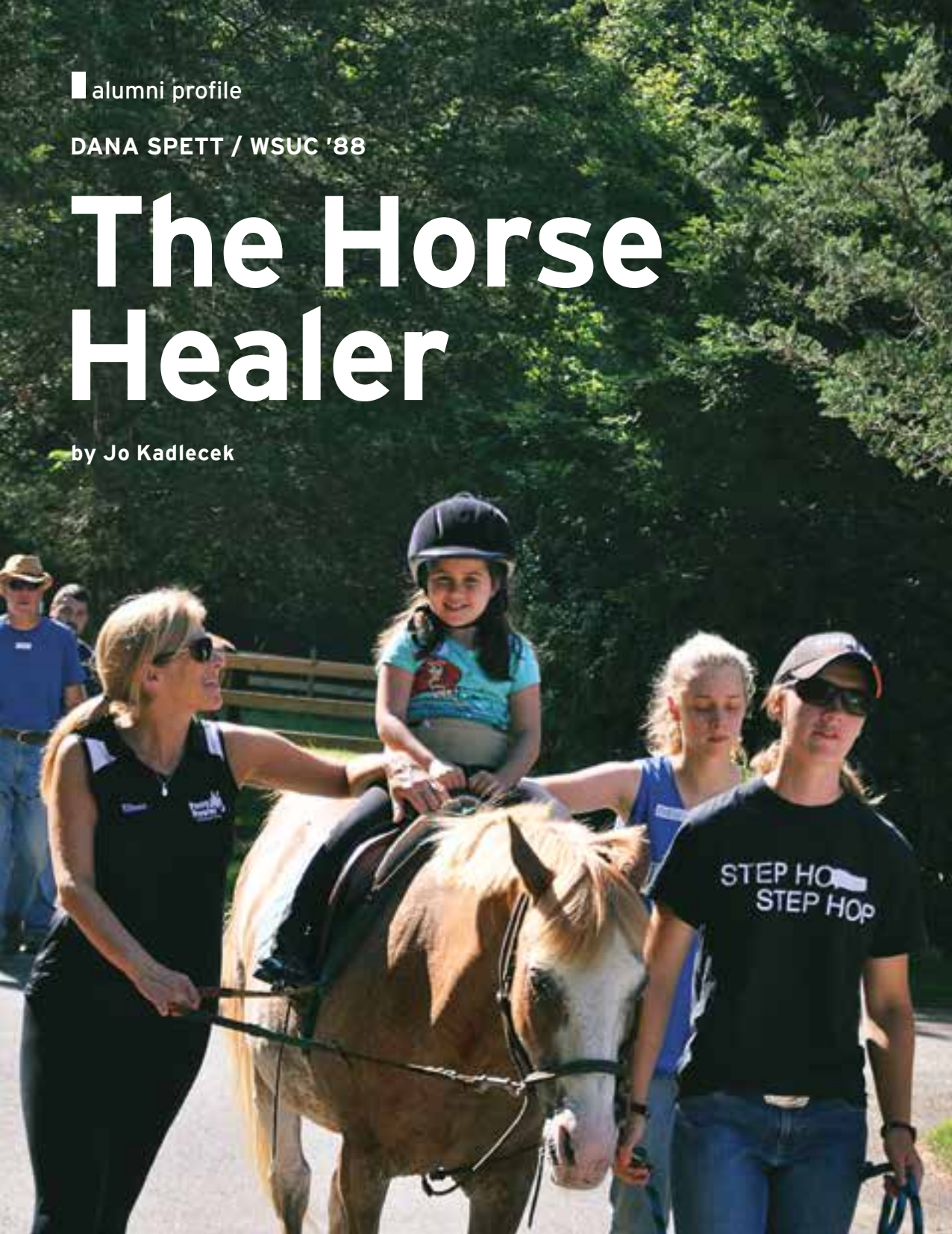
PAUL WERNER / WSC '65 / is now professor emeritus after 32 years on the faculty of the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 53)

DANA SPETT / WSUC '88

The Horse Healer

by Jo Kadlecsek



PHOTOS COURTESY PONY POWER THERAPIES

determine whether the venture was a success. “The benefit was immediate,” Spett says. “Riding Mat did great things for [the children’s] bodies and their emotions. It grounded Sydney so that she was able to process better.” Indeed, research shows that participants gain physical and mental alertness by riding. When an individual sits on the animal correctly, the movement of the horse replicates a human’s gait, resulting in core muscle development, as well as improved motor and balance control. Drawing on this and further research, Spett founded Pony Power Therapies in 2000.

The next step was to find a facility that offered guests an experience that went beyond just riding. So when Spett and her husband found a working three-and-a-half-acre farm in the Ramapo Mountains of Mahwah, New Jersey, the couple sold everything to buy it. They moved in 2003, and by 2005, Pony Power Therapies became a fully operating nonprofit. Today, it’s grown to 22 horses and ponies (all of which are donated and screened for quality of movement and temperament), 13 employees, and 120 volunteers—including students from NYU and area high schools. The facility became a Professional Association of Therapeutic Horsemanship International Premier Accredited Center in 2012, and currently works with corporate event partners such as Goldman Sachs, KPMG, and many local businesses.

se, and a lifelong equestrian, Dana Spett wondered whether riding Mat might offer an alternative sort of therapy to her patients. Her curiosity was personal as well: Sydney is Spett’s middle child.

IT BEGAN WITH A HORSE NAMED MAT, FOUR KIDS, AND A RENTED BARN STALL IN PARAMUS, NEW JERSEY. MAT HAD BEEN A SHOW HORSE WHEN

an injury sidelined him. The kids included a teenage girl with autism, a younger boy with a seizure disorder, another boy with autism, and a 4-year-old girl named Sydney who’d shown signs of sensory integration dysfunction. As a social worker for special-needs children in Bergen County, New Jersey,



SOCIAL WORKER DANA SPETT (PICTURED ABOVE WITH A YOUNG PATIENT) SET UP SHOP ON A FARM (LEFT) IN MAHWAH, NEW JERSEY, AFTER SHE REALIZED RIDING HORSES COULD HAVE A POWERFUL THERAPEUTIC EFFECT FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES.

ages 2 to 79, from the tri-state region now ride there regularly. The programs are tailored according to the participant’s needs, whether teens with addictions, foster children, seniors with Alzheimer’s, injured veterans, or students with special disabilities. “Not long ago we had a group where each child was in a wheelchair,” Spett says. “To see their joy when they got on a horse, well, it’s a privilege to do this work.”

This work, however, wasn’t exactly what Spett had in mind while an undergraduate studying Russian and political science at NYU in the mid-1980s. In between classes, she founded NYU’s first equestrian team and went on to compete internationally. After graduation, Spett worked for the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, helping refugees and political asylees. She felt drawn to social work and

completed an MSW at Yeshiva University prior to getting Pony Power off the ground.

The enterprise has always been a family affair for the Spetts, who named the facility Three Sisters Farms, after their three daughters who grew up on the property. The oldest, Emma, is now a second-year student studying global human rights in NYU’s Gallatin School of Individualized Study. The youngest, Zoe, is a high school sophomore who volunteers at Pony Power. And Sydney? She graduated from high school as a junior to study premed and still rides every day, even working as a riding instructor in the program.

“Her strengths were realized here,” Spett explains. “Her therapy was being in the barn.”

For more information on Pony Power Therapies, visit ponypowernj.org.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 51)

PhD program in clinical psychology of California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant International University, in San Francisco.

HELEN DUNN FRAME / GSAS '67 / has published *Retiring in Costa Rica: Or Doctors, Dogs and Pura Vida* (CreateSpace).

JOSEPH CAHALAN / GSAS '68 / has been appointed the first-ever full-time CEO of Concern Worldwide U.S., an international humanitarian organization working in 25 of the world’s poorest countries. Previously, he was president of the Xerox Foundation.

MAX LEIFER / STERN '68 / is an attorney and part owner of Brandy Library in New York City, as well

as other restaurants. **GAIL LEVINE / WSC '68, STEINHARDT '70, '93** / was awarded the Doris Berryman Lifetime Achievement Award by the Metropolitan New York Recreation & Park Society on May 22, 2013, in recognition of her contributions to the profession of therapeutic recreation over her 45-year career. She was an associate professor of therapeutic recreation at Kingsborough Community College (CUNY) from 1994-2012. Doris Berryman was Levine’s mentor and professor at NYU.

ROBERT LIMA / GSAS '68 / has authored his eighth book, *SELF* (Orlando). Lima’s articles “The Roots of Christmas Grow Deep” and “Gift Bearers of the Epiphany” were published in the

Centre County Gazette, and his article “Loss of Words, a Visit to William Carlos Williams” was published in *Poetrybay*.

HENRY SILBERBERG / LAW '68 / left law-firm life in 2008 and became a full-time arbitrator and mediator in resolving complex business, partnership, real estate, entertainment, insurance, and intellectual property disputes. Recently, he was invited to become a Fellow of the College of Commercial Arbitrators.

BARBARA KENT LAWRENCE / GSAS '69 / published her sixth book and first novel, *Islands of Time* (Just Write).

1970s

HOWARD S. FRIEDMAN / WSC '70, GSAS '72, '76 / was elected vice president and joined the board of directors of the Chemical Users Coalition, a group of companies that uses chemicals in the production of a wide array of industrial, commercial, and consumer products that are critical to the United States economy. He is the TSCA compliance manager for the Hewlett-Packard Co. and lives in Corvallis, OR.

ELAINE WOLF / WSC

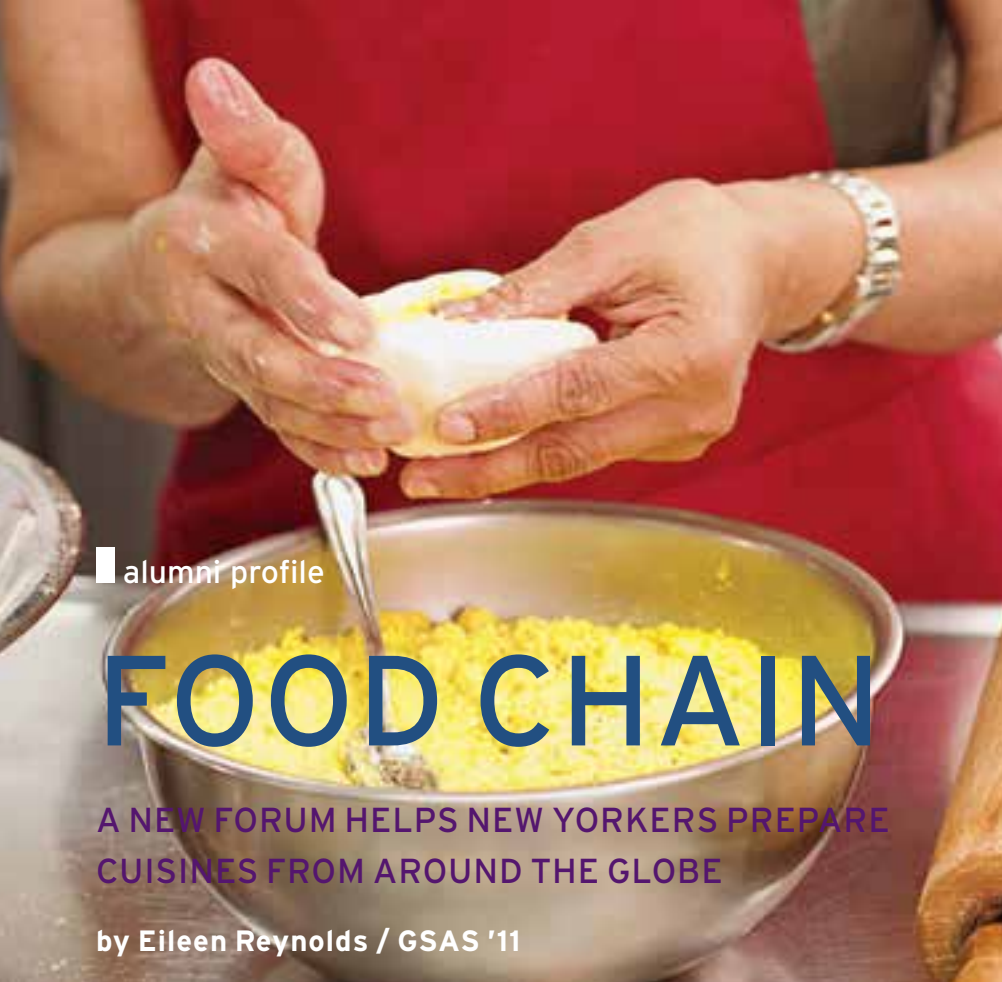
'70, STEINHARDT '71 / has authored her second novel, *Danny’s Mom* (Arcade). She received the 2013 Community Upstander Award presented by the Holocaust Memorial and Tolerance Center of Nassau County for her mission to create kinder, gentler camp and school environments in which bullying is not the norm.

GABRIEL LEVIN / WSC '71 / has authored a new book, *The Dune’s Twisted Edge: Journeys in the*

Levant (University of Chicago). He is the author of four books of poetry, most recently *To These Dark Steps* (Anvil Press Poetry), and has published several collections in translation.

ANITA MOSKOWITZ / IFA '71, '78 / recently retired after teaching art history for 30 years at Stony Brook University. She just published her sixth book, *Forging Authenticity: Giovanni Bastianini and the Neo-Renaissance*

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 55)



alumni profile

FOOD CHAIN

A NEW FORUM HELPS NEW YORKERS PREPARE CUISINES FROM AROUND THE GLOBE

by Eileen Reynolds / GSAS '11

As any kitchen novice who has attempted a favorite paella or paneer knows, it can be difficult to recreate the culinary delights

served up in the restaurants of New York City's ethnically diverse neighborhoods. But a trio of food- and travel-loving friends recently set out to change that by founding a forum for immigrant chefs to

pass on their expertise to adventurous home cooks hankering for cuisine from Guyana to Egypt and far beyond. Global Kitchen, which began as a project for a spring 2012 Foundations of Social Entrepreneurship course while Pete Freeman (WAG '13) and Ryan

Brown (WAG '12) were students in the Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service, offers cooking classes led by food industry professionals who share authentic recipes and memories of their native countries. Each three-hour class begins with a demonstration and ends with the

instructor and 12 to 15 students gathered around a common table to chat and enjoy the meal they've prepared together. "Our social impact is derived from giving our instructors a platform to share their cuisine," Brown says of the business, which was a finalist in the Leon-

ard N. Stern School of Business's Social Venture Competition. The two-man team later added Leah Selim (STEINHARDT '13), who holds a master's in food systems from the Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development, as well as sommelier and author Alexis Herschkowitsch. Since the launch of Global Kitchen, following a crowd-funding campaign that raised nearly \$8,000 in the fall of 2012, each of the cooking courses has sold out—suggesting that New Yorkers are eager to learn the secrets to, say, Senegalese fish *fatayas* or Japanese daikon *sumomono* from cooks with decades of experience preparing these dishes. Recent participants included couples who had just adopted children from

Ethiopia and hoped to connect to their children's homeland. "That was never something that we envisioned," Brown says. "But we're finding that people are coming to the classes for a lot of different reasons." There are unique benefits for the instructors, too, many of whom are referred to Global Kitchen by organizations—such as Harlem's Hot Bread Kitchen—that offer support to immigrants starting food businesses. "They face certain barriers," Freeman explains, "and one of our goals is to help them break [those] down." This happens, in part, by using social media to market chef-instructors' businesses and help them reach new customers. And by publishing on Global Kitchen's website, cooks have an opportunity to preserve recipes that have been passed down orally for generations. The next step, the owners say, will be to create a smartphone app that presents cooking lessons in miniature—each featuring, perhaps, a single recipe accompanied by a demonstration video and a story from the chef. Until then, here's some food for thought (at left). ■

For additional recipes, visit globalkitchenny.com.

PHOTOS CLOCKWISE FROM LEFT: © MARISSA BROWN; © LISA ANDERSON; © LEAH SELIM

CHICKEN YASSA (SENEGAL) FROM CHEF NAFISSA CAMARA

INGREDIENTS

- 3 cups freshly squeezed lime juice
- 1/4 cup peanut oil or olive oil
- 8 large yellow onions, thinly sliced
- 1 tablespoon garlic powder
- 1 tablespoon freshly ground black peppercorns
- 1/4 cup Dijon-style mustard, or American brown mustard
- 1 teaspoon minced fresh habanero chile, or to taste
- 3 dried bay leaves
- 3 tablespoons soy sauce, or 3 Maggi bouillon cubes
- 1 habanero chile, whole
- 1 whole chicken (3 to 4 pounds), cut into 8-10 pieces
- 1/2 cup pimento-stuffed or plain pitted olives (optional)
- Salt, to taste
- White rice, for serving

INSTRUCTIONS

Prepare marinade by mixing lime juice, onions, pepper, minced chile, and soy sauce. Place the chicken in the marinade. Cover with plastic wrap and allow chicken to marinate for at least four hours in the refrigerator. Preheat the broiler or oven to 450°F. Remove the chicken pieces and place in a shallow pan or on a baking sheet. Broil the chicken until browned on both sides (about five minutes per side). In a large sauté pan over high heat, combine oil, garlic powder, and mustard. Add chicken pieces and stir thoroughly. Add the marinade and bay leaves; lower the heat and cover the pan tightly. Cook slowly without stirring, until the onions are just tender and translucent. Add habanero chile and olives. Remove the chile after five minutes (or not, according to the level of heat you desire). Stir, then bring the mixture slowly to a boil, lower the heat, and simmer, covered, without stirring for 30 minutes, or until the chicken is cooked through. Season with salt. Serve over plain white rice.

AN ETHIOPIAN FEAST ATOP FRESH INJERA BREAD (LOWER RIGHT) IS JUST ONE EXAMPLE OF THE COMMUNAL MEALS PREPARED AT GLOBAL KITCHEN'S IMMIGRANT-LED COOKING CLASSES, WHICH TEND TO ATTRACT TWENTY- TO FORTYSOMETHINGS WITH ADVENTUROUS TASTES IN FOOD AND TRAVEL.

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in *Nineteenth-Century Florence* (Olschki), and continues to research 19th-century art and the art market. Moskowitz and her husband have been married for 54 years, and have two children and four grandchildren.

ARTHUR KERNS / STERN '72 / has published his debut novel, *The Riviera Contract* (Diversion). He is now working on the sequel, *The African Contract*.

BARRY STEWART LEVY / TSOA '72 / self-published his book, *European Son: A Novella* (CreateSpace). The book has received a favorable *Kirkus Indie* review.

RISA M. MANDELL / WSC '72 / has submitted her proposal, *WeBePlay*, for integrating infant and early-childhood mental health care into obstetric and early-childhood pediatric care to the Thomas Scattergood Behavioral Health Foundation.

WILLIAM A. STOEVER / STERN '72, '78 / is the author of *Hitchhike the World: Book 1: America, Europe, Africa* (CreateSpace), in which he recounts the triumphs, discomforts, and adventures he experienced while hitchhiking 50,000 miles in 86 countries.

ALAN E. WEINER / LAW '72 / has been appointed to a fifth term as a judge on the New York State Society of Certified Public

Accountants' Excellence in Financial Journalism Awards Committee. He is the founding tax partner, and now partner emeritus, at Holtz Rubenstein Reminick, LLP.

GARY APFEL / ARTS '73 / has been named to the Southern California Super Lawyers list as a top attorney in the state for 2013. Each year, no more than 5 percent of the lawyers in California receive this honor. He is partner-in-charge of the Los Angeles office of Pepper Hamilton, LLP and co-chair of the firm's Consumer Financial Services Practice Group.

ALAN GROSS / ARTS '73 / is a professor of psychology and director of clinical training at the University of Mississippi, where he recently received the inaugural Excellence in Graduate Teaching and Mentoring Award.

ANDY ROSE / STEINHARDT '73, '82 / recently published his debut novel, *Lily's Payback* (CreateSpace), a romantic thriller honoring educators as heroes.

SANDRA LANGER / STEINHARDT '74 / has written *All or Nothing: The Many Masks of Romaine Brooks (1874-1970)* (University of Wisconsin Press)—her seventh book on Cassandra Langer, the expatriate lesbian painter and longtime lover of Natalie Barney Beatrice Romaine Goddard Brooks.

ROBERT BIMONTE /

STEINHARDT '75 / has been named president of the National Catholic Educational Association, the largest private professional education association in the world.

RICHARD GORDON / LAW '75 / recently returned from the People's Republic of China, where he once again lectured on U.S. environmental law at both Peking University Law School and the relatively new Law School at Beijing Normal University. On this trip, Gordon gave a series of lectures titled "U.S. Environmental Law Meets U.S. Insurance Law: Who Pays? A Practical Analysis."

BENOIT COUET / GSAS '76 / has been elected a Fellow of the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics.

ROGER BULTOT / STEINHARDT '77 / has been chosen for induction into the Mount Saint Charles Academy Fine Arts Hall of Fame. The academy is located in Woonsocket, RI.

THOMAS W. MEAGHER / WSUC '77 / is a partner and practice leader of Aon Hewitt's Legal Consulting and Compliance Practice, and recently co-authored an article titled "De-Risking Pension Plans—Legal and Financial Strategies for Employers" for

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A LEGACY OF LEARNING



A Bequest That Makes a Difference

As thousands of students do each year, Essie Barry came to New York in 1959 to pursue her dream of a college education.

Born on a former slave plantation in Mississippi, Essie was 46 years old and a widowed mother of three when she came to New York City without friends, family, money, or a ticket home. She left her youngest daughter Carlita, then 10 years old, with her older married daughter.

“NYU made it possible for my daughter and me to receive a great professional education. It is only wise to give back to the school that gave us so much when we had so little.”

And she persevered. Over a period of 17 years, Essie worked during the day, first as a live-in domestic and later as a teacher, and studied at night — earning six separate degrees. She completed her last degree, an MS in Educational Administration, at the Steinhardt School of Education in 1975 at age 62. Essie’s daughter Carlita eventually joined her in New York City, earned an undergraduate scholarship to NYU, and then attended the NYU School of Medicine.

In recognition of the opportunities that NYU gave her and her daughter, Essie Barry provided in her will for a generous legacy for student scholarships.

Your Bequest Makes A Difference.



Learn how you can provide through your will or living trust to support scholarships, professorships, and the exceptional programs that make a difference at NYU. We would be delighted to send you information about estate planning and the benefits of naming the University in your will.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

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the Bureau of National Affairs' *Pension and Benefits Daily*.

PATRICIA A. FARRELL / GSAS '78, STEINHARDT '90 / has published her fourth book. The Kindle e-book, titled *A Social Security Disability Psychological Claims Handbook*, is in keeping with Farrell's intention to provide consumer-friendly information in health care.

ELEANOR JACOBS / GAL '79 / enjoys writing humorous articles and is

frequently published in *The Litchfield County Times*. She and her husband, Raymond, co-founded the Earth Shoe Co. in 1970. Jacobs later worked at Sotheby's and the Hirschl & Adler Galleries before retiring in 1993. Her daughters, **SUSAN JACOBS / GAL '84** / and **LAURA JACOBS PAVLICK / GAL '84** /, are both NYU alumnae.

JONATHAN RIKOON / LAW '79 / joined the New York office of law firm Loeb & Loeb, LLP as a partner in the trusts and estates department.

1980s

MICHAEL GREENE / WSUC '80 / is the founder of Labor Resolutions, LLC. He is a former investigator for the New York State Department of Labor, with years of experience in both the unemployment insurance and wage and hour fields.

TERRI HALBREICH DAVID / STEINHARDT '81, '86 / published *Mail Call: The Wartime Correspondence of an American*

Couple, 1943-1945 (Full Court), a book about the letters that her parents wrote to each other while separated during WW II. Her parents, **LESTER HALBREICH / DEN '42** / and Shirley Scheller Halbreich, both attended NYU, as did her brother, Jeffrey Halbreich.

MAE LOUIS / NUR '81 / has authored new spiritually-themed book on titled *The Meaning of Life*

(Balboa).

PAUL LUNDEEN / WSUC '81 / was unanimously elected chair of the Colorado State Board of Education. He is a Republican who represents the 5th District.

MICHAEL NEWMAN / TSOA '82 / is a U.S.

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NYU Summer Sessions NEW YORK CITY Expand your interests, pursue an internship, or work toward a second major or minor. Choose from over 1,000 undergraduate and graduate courses. **STUDY AWAY** Study in one of 20+ cities around the globe. Learn a new language, or take courses in English. www.nyu.edu/summer

NYU Precollege Experience academic and student life at NYU and get a taste of college. Earn college credits for your intended major or choose a new area of interest. Prepare for college and improve your essay-writing skills. Applicants should be entering their junior or senior year in the fall of 2013. www.nyu.edu/precollege

NYU January Term Earn college credits through an intensive three-week semester. Satisfy degree requirements or explore a new interest. Undergraduate and graduate courses are offered in New York and around the world. Housing is available. www.nyu.edu/january

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

For questions regarding application deadlines, requirements, or course offerings, please contact the NYU Office of University Programs. ■ 212.998.2292 ■ university.programs@nyu.edu

New York University is an affirmative action/equal opportunity institution.

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elly@nyu.edu

COLLEGE OF NURSING
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nursing.alumni@nyu.edu

COURANT INSTITUTE
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GALLATIN SCHOOL OF INDIVIDUALIZED STUDY
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INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS
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ifa.alumni@nyu.edu

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212-998-4040
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magistrate judge serving on the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio. He is a member of the Federal Bar Association's National Board of Directors and recently completed a three-year term as statewide chair of the Ohio State Bar Association's Federal Courts and Practice Committee. Newman and his wife, Rachel, just celebrated the sixth birthday of their triplet daughters, Anna, Brigid, and Clare.

PETER GERARDO / WSUC '83 / is the author of *Life Between the Tigers: Zen Wisdom in Everyday English* (Zen Books Worldwide), a collection of Buddhist parables and Zen koans, edited for the modern Western reader.

DAVID BRUCE SMITH / GSAS '83 / received the honorary fellowship award from the Hebrew University in June 2013. He is extremely active in the Washington, D.C., Jewish community and recently received the 2013 Hymen Goldman Humanitarian Award from Hebrew Home of Greater Washington and the 2012 Joseph Ottenstein Award from the Jewish Social Service Agency.

BARBARA ROSENBAUM / WSUC '84 / co-authored the November 2012 article in *New Jersey Municipalities* magazine titled "Introducing the 'Shop Marlboro' Property Tax Reward Program."

SHARON ABREU / STEINHARDT '85 / was

the soprano soloist for performances of Mozart's "Requiem" on Orcas Island and at Saint Mark's Cathedral in Seattle, Washington. She has also released a new CD titled *Miracle Jingles: This Holy Instant*. Abreu recently became certified to teach the BePeace Foundations Course, a 36-hour training that provides skills in feeling, speaking, and teaching peace.

STEVEN M. COHEN / WSUC '85 / is part of a multigeneration NYU legacy family. His mother, **ELLEN EISENSTADT COHEN / WSC '60** /, and father, **HERBERT A. COHEN / WSC '57, LAW '60** /, both attended NYU, and his daughter, **MADLINE COHEN / GAL '16** /, is a current student. Cohen's wife, **LISA MELMED / TSOA '84, STERN '92** /, is also an alumna.

WILLIAM W. KING / STERN '85 / was listed on *Barron's* ranking of America's Top 1,000 Advisors: State by State.

WENDY SHREVE / STEINHARDT '85 / published her novel, *Shadowwater* (Green Wave), through Amazon.com. She is a freelance publicist and copywriter who has written pieces for theater, including the Cape Playhouse in Dennis, MA, and Payomet Performing Arts Center in Truro, MA.

LESTER EFEBO WILKINSON / STEINHARDT '85 / is a former ambassador for Trinidad and Tobago to Cuba. He graduated

from the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus with his PhD in cultural studies. Wilkinson's dissertation was titled "Public Policy and Management for Culture and the Arts in Post-Independence Trinidad and Tobago: A Crisis of Concept, Value, and Incremental Indifference."

MICHAEL BARR / MED '86 / has been elected president of the board of directors of Baltimore Medical System, the largest primary-health-care provider to medically underserved communities throughout Maryland.

MARGOT MIFFLIN / GSAS '86 / is the author of *Bodies of Subversion: A Secret History of Women and Tattoo, 3rd Edition* (PowerHouse), which sold out its first print run in two months. The book has been covered in *The New Yorker*, *The Atlantic*, *New York* magazine's fashion blog *The Cut*, and many other publications.

ROSEMARY ROTONDI / TSOA '86 / is an archival film, photo, and network news researcher for documentary filmmakers and writers. She contributed research to three documentaries that appeared in the 2013 Tribeca Film Festival.

ANTHONY SLONIM / WSUC '86 / was elected to the board of directors of the American College of Physician Executives. He is executive vice president and chief medical officer of Barnabas Health, as well as president of the Barnabas

Health Medical Group.

JOHN BABCOCK / LAW '87 / has been named legal elite by *Business North Carolina* magazine, a distinction that went to approximately 3 percent of more than 20,000 North Carolina attorneys. He is a partner at the law firm of Wall Esleek Babcock, LLP.

GREGG CHADWICK / STEINHARDT '87 / was featured in a solo exhibition, *The Time Between*, at the Sandra Lee Gallery, in San Francisco.

JAMES HANKINS / TSOA '87 / recently published three thrillers as e-books, *Jack of Spades*, *Drawn*, and *Brothers and Bones*.

PETER LOWITT / LAW '87 / and his wife, **DEON SPELLEN-LOWITT / SSSW '11** /, are both alumni of NYU.

RICHARD E. MARRANCA / GSAS '87, STEINHARDT '96 / has authored a novel, *Dragon Sutra* (Oak Tree).

ELIZABETH LOEB / LAW '88 / is senior counsel for the U.S. Department of Justice Environmental Enforcement Section.

PEDRO REINA-PEREZ / WSUC '88 / was appointed 2013-14 Wilbur Marvin Visiting Scholar in the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies at Harvard University. While there, he will complete his third book on the late cellist Pablo Casals.

entrepreneurship

SILICON SQUARE

For many, Washington Square conjures images of beatniks strumming guitars or poets reading aloud. But recently, a different kind of creative revolution has been on the rise in the neighborhood: Faculty inventions have more than doubled each year for nearly

a decade and licensing agreements have tripled. All together, NYU students, faculty, and alumni have launched more than 100 start-ups. Here's some you might know:



For a complete list, visit MadeByNYU.org. For more information or to support entrepreneurship at NYU, go to nyu.edu/entrepreneur.

1990s

DIANA K. LLOYD / GSAS '89, LAW '89 / was named to the Top Massachusetts Super Lawyers list for 2012. She was also listed among the Top 50 Women in Massachusetts. Lloyd co-chairs the Government Enforcement & Compliance Practice Group at Choate, Hall & Stewart, LLP.

STEVEN LOWY / STERN '89 / was featured in *Jetset Magazine* in an article titled "A Patron's Saint." He is the owner and president of Portico New York, Inc., and the former curator of the Rudolf Bauer Estate.

JAMES KETTERER / GSAS '90 / is Egypt Country Director for Amideast, a U.S. organization focused on international education and cultural affairs. He is based in Cairo.

PAUL J. MCCARREN / STEINHARDT '90 / has published a series of books titled *Simple Guides to the Gospels* (Rowman & Littlefield).

MONICA ORBE / WSUC '90 / has been promoted to director, corporate affairs, at Alcoa.

JAMES HERETH / TSOA '91 / is currently writing on Marathon Media's animated series *LoliRock*, set to debut on the Disney Channel in France. He also recently produced and edited the Web series pilot *Shining City*, which has garnered more than 18,000 views.

KARINEH KHACHATOURIAN / WSUC '91 / has joined Duane Morris, LLP as managing partner of the firm's new Palo Alto, CA, office.

HOLLY MOHLER RICCIO / WSUC '92 / has recently been elected vice president/president-elect of the American Association of Law Libraries, the nation's oldest professional organization for law librarians. She com-

menced her term in July 2013 and will take over as president of the 5,000+ member organization in July 2014.

MIRNA MARTINEZ SANTIAGO / WSUC '92 / is co-host of *The Opinion*, a talk show that tackles relevant social issues in a debate format.

SUNA SENMAN / SSSW '92 / is launching a

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NYU GIFT BOX

AN INSIDE LOOK AT RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY

• The Marron Institute on Cities and the Urban Environment is an ambitious new initiative made possible by a generous gift of \$40 million by Donald B. Marron, an entrepreneur, businessman, and philanthropist who was previously chairman of Paine Webber and is the founder and current chairman of Lightyear Capital. The Marron Institute will be the hub for work on cities and the urban environment at NYU. It will sponsor significant interdisciplinary

research, develop curricular initiatives, provide a vibrant academic community for scholars and students, and help cities around the world become more livable, sustainable, and equitable. Paul Romer, professor of economics at the Leonard N. Stern School of Business and director of Stern's Urbanization Project, will lead the institute. "Cities are fundamentally places of opportunity, attracting and cultivating some of the most talented people in business, art,

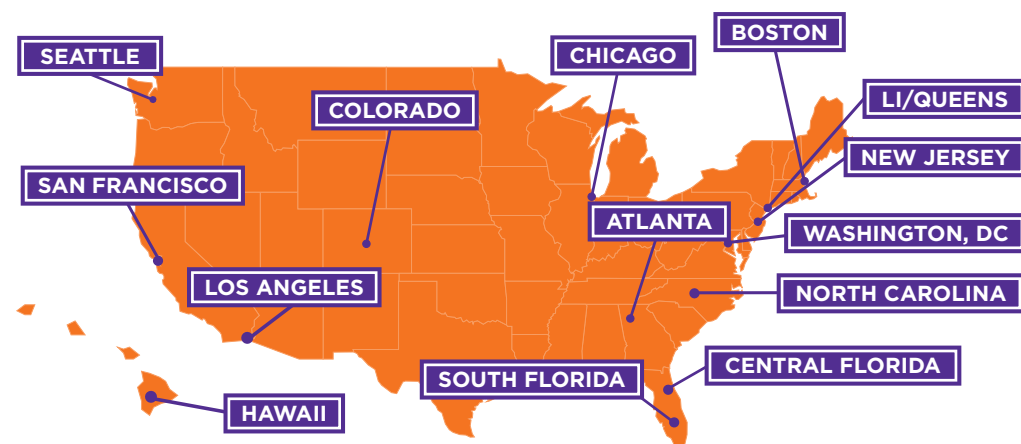
health, education, and government while serving as centers of job creation, cultural change, and a home to millions," Marron says. "Yet for all [that] cities offer our global society, much can be done to improve how these urban centers function and provide for their residents. This is what has me so excited about the opportunity for this institute and the role it can play in shaping cities over the next millennium and beyond. Our goal is to produce research

to shed light on critical challenges, graduates trained to immediately tackle real-world problems, and a central forum to foster critical thinking and collaborative work." • With a generous gift of \$17 million, the Steven A. and Alexandra M. Cohen Foundation established the Steven and Alexandra Cohen Veterans Center for the Study of Post-Traumatic Stress and Traumatic Brain Injury at the NYU Langone Medical Center.

Through this support—believed to be the largest private gift for research on war zone-related PTSD and TBI—Charles Marron, MD, the Lucius N. Littauer Professor of Psychiatry and chair of the department of psychiatry, will lead a team of experts from psychiatry, rehabilitation medicine, radiology, and neurosurgery in a landmark five-year research project aimed at developing objective, reliable tests for PTSD and TBI.



ALUMNI CLUBS KEEP YOU CONNECTED TO NYU



Alumni clubs throughout the US and across the globe keep you connected to NYU. Alumni clubs provide ongoing opportunities to share experiences and traditions, and to network with fellow local alumni.

For a full list of NYU alumni clubs and information on upcoming events and programs in your area, visit nyualumni.com/clubs. Also, be sure to update your contact information at nyualumni.com/address-change to receive invitations to events in your area.



Don't see your region? Visit nyualumni.com/clubs to learn how to start an alumni club.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 59)

national tour for her new book, *Peace: Discovering Life's Harmony Through Relationships* (AuthorHouse). She is a *Huffington Post* blogger and licensed mental-health professional.

NAIKANG TSAO / LAW '92 / has been appointed Madison (WI) Office Litigation Chair in Foley & Lardner, LLP's litigation department. Tsao is a partner in both the business litigation and dispute resolution and intellectual property litigation practices.

CARYN KOPP / STERN '93 / received the Enterprising Women of the Year Award for 2013 from *Enterprising Women* magazine. She is among just 21 women in her category globally to receive the award, and is founder and chief door opener at Kopp Consulting, LLC.

CHRISTINE J. WALLEY / GSAS '93, '95, '99 / is the author of *Exit Zero: Family and Class in Postindustrial Chicago* (University of Chicago Press). She is associate professor of anthropology at the Massachusetts

Institute of Technology.

WARREN CHAO / STERN '94, LAW '94 / is the co-founder of Wingdate, a new online dating website. He is also a founder of My Damn Channel, an online studio and distribution company that was named one of *Time* magazine's best 50 websites of 2011.

JASON LOBELL / CAS '94 / has had a section of his novel, *Etta Clay*, excerpted in *Redivider: A Journal of New Literature and Art* (Emerson).

CARRIE ANN (BEMIS) QUINN / TSOA '94 / is starring in the world premiere of *Possessions*, a traveling show that opened in Boston on June 20 of this year before beginning an international tour. She is a deviser, writer, and lead actor in the play.

SUE SANDERS / STEINHARDT '94 / is the author of *Mom, I'm Not a Kid Anymore: Navigating 25 Inevitable Conversations That Arrive Before You Know It* (Experiment). Her essays have appeared in

The New York Times, *Real Simple*, *Salon*, *Parents*, *Family Circle*, *The Rumpus*, *Brain*, *Child*, and other publications. Sanders lives in Portland, OR, with her husband and daughter.

GERALD V. THOMAS II / STERN '94, LAW '97, '98 / has joined the firm of Morris, Manning & Martin, LLP as a partner in the Atlanta office, where he works in the tax, corporate, funds and alternative investments, M&A, and real estate capital markets practices.

ARTHUR VINCIE / TSOA '94 / is an independent filmmaker and writer, and director of the sci-fi independent film *Found in Time*. He has just had his first nonfiction book published, *Preparing for Takeoff: Preproduction for the Independent Filmmaker* (Focal Press), which dives into that critical phase of filmmaking: preproduction.

MARA G. BLOOM / WAG '95 / , executive director of the Cancer Center at Massachusetts General Hospital, has been named

as an honoree at the MGH One Hundred for 2013, an annual event that recognizes 100 people from across the country who have made significant contributions to cancer care, treatment, prevention, research, and philanthropy. Bloom, who is also an attorney, has also received the University of Miami Law Alumni Association Outstanding Achievement Award for her work in health-care administration.

GEORGE TANG / STERN '96 / has been selected to join the Texas Lyceum Class of 2013 as a director.

DAVID THALHAMER / SCPS '96 / has been appointed managing director in the New York office of Ferguson Partners Ltd.

JESUS CASTAGNETTO / GSAS '97 / is co-author of *Professional PHP Programming* (Wrox), a book on the Web programming language.

AMIT M. SHELAT / CAS '97, WAG '02 / is assistant professor of clinical neurology at Stony Brook Uni-

versity School of Medicine and attending neurologist at Winthrop University Hospital. Shelat has been accepted to Harvard University, and will graduate from the Harvard School of Public Health with an MS in health-care management in May 2015.

MARY TURCHINSKY / STEINHARDT '97 / was recently promoted to senior manager of digital learning and senior media producer for digital media at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

HEIDI WEBER / GSAS '97 / has joined Berkshire Community College as public relations manager.

ROBIN REYNOLDS / WAG '98 / has been appointed university budget director at Santa Clara University. Reynolds has been at SCU since 2000 and will lead the university budget office as it increases its focus on strategic financial planning.

2000s

JACOB M. APPEL / GSAS '00 / is the author of a new novel, *The Biology of Luck* (Elephant Rock). He has more than 200 publication credits, and is the recipient of the Dundee International Book Prize U.K., the Tobias Wolff Award, the Walker Percy Prize, the Kurt Vonnegut Prize, the Zarkower Award for Excellence in

Playwriting, and others.

ERIK MORTENSON / GAL '00 / is donating the proceeds from his new poetry chapbook, *The Fifteenth Station* (Accents Publishing), to Partners in Health, an organization that serves women and children with AIDS in Africa.

JAMES MCKISSIC / WAG '01 / was recently appointed as director of the Office of Multicultural Affairs for the City of Chattanooga.

AARON MEYERS / TSOA '01 / has a new film, *Sleeping With the Fishes*, which was an official selection of the 2013 Brooklyn Film Festival.

tival. The film stars **GINA RODRIGUEZ / TSOA '06**.

BEN MICHAELIS / GSAS '01, '04 / has authored his first book, *Your Next Big Thing: 10 Small Steps to Get Moving and Get Happy* (Adams Media). He was formerly an adjunct professor at NYU and is currently a clinical psychologist in

private practice in New York City.

LINDSAY SARAH KRASNOFF / GSAS '02 / published her first book, *The Making of Les Bleus: Sport in France, 1958-2010* (Lexington), a historical examination of the Fifth Republic's sports policies

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 62)

and the public-private partnerships in youth sports programs that produced “wins” at the turn of the century.

DEBORAH B. VILAS / SSSW '02 / is serving as the project leader on the Child Life Council’s survey on fundamentals and innovative practices in play. She is a faculty adviser and instructor at the Bank Street College of Education in New York City.

ROSS FRIEDMAN / SSSW '04 / published his first novel, *Apotheosis* (Xlibris).

ROBIN GORET / STEINHARDT '05 / has co-written a chapter in the forthcoming textbook *Theories and Models of Communication* (DeGruyter Mouton). Goret is also the communication director for Corner of the Sky Communication Group, LLC and a lecturer at San Diego State University in the journalism and media studies department.

MARIE STRINDEN / TSOA '05 / was elected to the North Dakota House of Representatives in November 2012.

MICHAEL TORTORICI / STERN '05 / was recently recognized as an outstanding real estate agent in *The Commercial Observer’s* annual issue of 30 Under 30. He is vice president and a founding member of Ariel Property Advisors.

JENNIFER LOVALLO / CAS '06 / recently visited Washington, D.C., to lobby for pediatric global vaccination promotion through the United Nations Foundation’s Shot@Life Campaign.

DANIELLE REGRUTO / GAL '06 / married **STEPHEN HULT / SCPS '08**.

DANA BUCKLEY / GAL '07 / has released her second fine-art photography book, *Dana Buckley: Living Desert* (Graphis). Buckley is a six-time recipient of the excellence in photography award from *Art Direction* magazine.

LILY GUTNIK / CAS '07 / was recently accepted to the competitive Cabot Fellowship at the Center for Surgery and Public Health at Harvard/Brigham and Women’s Hospital. Gutnik will spend one year in Boston earning her master of public health and one year in Rwanda measuring outcomes of surgical care delivery.

CHRISTOPHER MASSIMINE / CAS '07 / was the winning recipient of the 2013 New York Festivals International Advertising Awards for Mixed Media. He is currently serving as head of marketing communications and advertising for the National Yiddish Theatre-Folksbiene.

TERENCE NANCE / STEINHARDT '07 / had his first feature film, *An Oversimplification of Her Beauty*, selected for the 2012 Sundance Film Festival; it was released in theaters in NYC last April.

ROBERT MORGAN RALPH / CAS '07 / has been hired as a security analyst by FinArc, LLC.

DESHAUN DAVIS / GAL '08 / aka Daví, is an artist, DJ, and choreographer who has been featured on an array of blogs. Most recently, Daví was featured in the UK’s *Jocks & Nerds* magazine and choreographed the cast of the feature film *Peeples* (Lionsgate).

MELISSA DE LA RAMA / STERN '08 / and her wife, Rabbi Heather Miller, were honored by the Liberty Hill Foundation as two of their five 2013 Leaders to Watch.

MARC GALINDO / STERN '08 / and his wife, Amy Galindo are proud to announce the arrival of their first child, Isabel Jenna Galindo, born on March 12, 2013. Galindo recently joined the asset-based and structured finance team at HSBC Bank USA, N.A. as a vice president of business development.

DANIELLE KLINE / TSOA '08 / has been accepted into the Peace Corps and is working as a community development volunteer in the Kyrgyz Republic.

LAUREN KATONA / CAS '09 / accepted a position as an assistant district attorney in the Philadelphia district attorney’s office. She currently works in the family violence and sexual assault unit.

AMIR SATVAT / WAG '09 / married Jessica Leight of Cambridge, MA, on April 13,

numbers

HONOR ROLL

From the Pulitzer to the Grammy, when major prizes are announced, NYU alumni are often in the mix. These numbers represent our totals (at least) so far:

6

National Medal of Science Recipients

9

Nobel Prize Winners (in the fields of physiology/medicine, physics, or economics)

16

Tony Award Winners

23

Academy Award Winners

2013 at the Peabody Essex Museum in Salem, MA.

STEFANIE WEISMAN / IFA '09 / published her first book, *The Secrets of Top Students* (Sourcebooks), a guide for the high school and college set on how to achieve

academic success.

CAITLIN ELIZABETH BROWN / CAS '10 / has been awarded the Indiana University Jacobs School of Music Doctoral Fellowship. She began work on her PhD in musicology this fall after

completing her MA last spring at the University of Maryland’s School of Music. Brown is also one of three finalists for the American Musicological Society Capital Chapter’s Irving Lowens Award for Student Research.

MELANIE EHRLICH / GAL '10 / starred as both female leads in *Purim*, her debut performance with 24/6, a professional Jewish theater company. Ehrlich has more than 200 voice-over credits to her name.

Obituaries

New York University mourns the recent passing of our alumni, staff, and friends, including:

THOMAS W. BALDWIN / WSC '36
 GRACE TANISH FISHER / WSC '36, LAW '39
 WALTER FELDESMAN / ARTS '37
 WALTER SCHRAETER / STERN '38
 LEO FLEUR / ARTS '40
 MAX KAMPELMAN / ARTS '40, LAW '45, HON '88
 THOMAS J. KANE / ARTS '42
 JOSEPH ALFENITO / ARTS '43
 SHELDON G. COHEN / MED '43
 KATHARINE SAMS TILSON MURRAY / MED '43
 STANLEY OSTRU / ARTS '43
 JOHN J. IMARISIO / ARTS '44, MED '50
 BERTHA SCHWELLER / STERN '44
 LEONARD L. ROSS / ARTS '46, GSAS '49, '54
 BERTRAM MOLL / ARTS '47
 STANLEY B. RUBEL / STERN '47
 HELEN MARGARET FRENCH / STEINHARDT '48
 JOHN SIMMONS / MED '48
 PHILIP BROUS / ARTS '49
 TOBY GOTTHELF / WSC '49
 MOSES BASKIN / WSC '50
 EDWARD M. KRESKY / WAG '50, GSAS '60
 ROBERT LEVENSON / ARTS '50, STEINHARDT '51
 JOAN K. McGRATH / STERN '50
 IRA ROYAL HART / STERN '51
 ANTHONY A. REIDLINGER / GSAS '51
 RICHARD B. THOMPSON / STEINHARDT '51
 MIKE KOREK / POLY '52, '53
 IRVING N. SUSSKIND / ENG '52
 RONALD CROSS / GSAS '53
 PAUL A. FARRAR / ENG '53, '55, '63
 MORTON NYMAN / STERN '54
 ALBERT WEISSMAN / ARTS '54
 EDWARD H. CHESTER / MED '56
 JACK J. BAME / STERN '57, '61
 ROBERT CONASON / WSC '57, LAW '60

LAWRENCE H. JACOBSON / MED '57
 WILLIAM ROBERT MURPHY / ENG '57
 MICHAEL ROSE / WSC '57
 GILBERT M. ZALMAN / ENG '58
 MARC FRANCIS / MED '59
 McWILLIAM BOLLMAN / WSC '60
 DONALD BUZINKAI / GSAS '61
 CHARLES J. BALL / MED '62
 FREDRIC CUBA / STERN '62
 MATTHEW THORNTON ADAMS / LAW '63
 PETER R. HAMMOND / STERN '63
 HARRIS A. LAPPIN / WSC '64
 MARVIN LEINER / STEINHARDT '64
 MARTHA GLASER / GSAS '66
 MICHAEL GARLICK / LAW '69
 MARK S. BROWER / ARTS '70
 WILLIE MAE FORT / STEINHARDT '70
 EUGENE LEONARD RANDOLPH / STEINHARDT '70
 JOHN J. KELLY JR. / ENG '73, LAW '81
 RICHARD MENELLO / WSUC '74
 MURIEL F. WALL / STEINHARDT '79
 NINA GRAY / IFA '84
 MAURINE GORDON / STERN '87
 FAITH L. ARONOFF / STERN '88
 DON SHAFFER / LAW '91
 JANET ROTHENBERG / GAL '92
 DAVID OZANICH / TSOA '00, '05
 MICHAEL HASTINGS / SCPS '02
 MICHEL BEAUJOUR / FAS FACULTY
 RED BURNS / TSOA FACULTY
 NORMAN COHEN / MED PROFESSOR EMERITUS
 MANSOOR B. DAY / NYULMC STAFF
 FRED HANSEN / FAS STAFF
 RICHARD C. LONSDALE / STEINHARDT PROFESSOR EMERITUS
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WHO

ACTIVIST AND PLAINTIFF EDITH WINDSOR (GSAS '57) WAVES TO THE CLASS OF 2013 JUST WEEKS BEFORE THE U.S. SUPREME COURT DECIDED IN HER FAVOR, STRIKING DOWN THE FEDERAL DEFENSE OF MARRIAGE ACT AS A "DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY."

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HAROLD AND THE PURPLE CRAYON BigRedChair FAMILY SERIES

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"Every kid's introduction to dance should be as natural and easy as this show" TIME OUT CHICAGO KIDS

NOVEMBER 8

MARIA BAMFORD NEW YORK COMEDY FESTIVAL

Presenting the hysterical comedic renaissance woman, Maria Bamford!

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NOVEMBER 29-DECEMBER 1

JIM HENSON'S DINOSAUR TRAIN - LIVE! BUDDY'S BIG ADVENTURE BigRedChair FAMILY SERIES

All of the beloved characters of the hit PBS series are brought to life in an exciting, original, musical story created just for the stage.

DECEMBER 18-JANUARY 5

CIRKOPOLIS

A journey of circus, dance, acrobatics and theater.

"So many scintillating and inspiring moments it's no surprise it gets a standing ovation from a wildly enthusiastic audience!"

THE STAGE (UK)

FEBRUARY 20-23

TAO DANCE THEATER

One of China's premiere contemporary dance companies stretches the boundaries of physical form.

"Emerging rapidly as a force to be reckoned with, as well as the most exciting name in modern dance." TIME OUT BEIJING

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