

Supporting and Celebrating Our Alumni



Mark Joseph

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The GSB is blessed with an extraordinary alumni group, nearing 39,000. Through their leadership in the marketplace, our alumni have contributed more to management practice and market economies than any other business school's graduates.

In this issue of the magazine, we profile four such alumni, the 2004 Distinguished Alumni Award winners: **Andrew Alper, AB '80, MBA '81; Tao Huang, '99 (XP-68); Rick Steiner, '70; and Richard Teerlink, '76 (XP-36).** (See page 40.) As we continue to work toward our goal of becoming the best on all dimensions, I want to continue to raise awareness of what our phenomenal alumni are doing in their careers and to involve you more closely with the GSB. An initiative this year is to establish the Alumni Recognition Award scholarship program—

a classic win-win that supports our students and recognizes a wide range of our alumni. (See page 13.)

In recent years the GSB has energized and supported our alumni with several initiatives. We've ended membership fees to the Midway Club, made a big investment in lifelong career support, added to our Distinguished Alumni Awards, and broadened our alumni affiliate groups to include BAA—Black Alumni

Association—and the JD-MBA group. We've developed the Chicago Private Equity Network, launched the *Alumni Connections* e-newsletter, and hosted fun events like Worldwide Pub Night. On behalf of the GSB community, I want to say thanks to **Caroline Karr, '88**, associate dean for alumni affairs and development, who has done a great deal to change the *population* of GSB alumni into a *network*.

We've also gotten to know you better and learn more about your preferences. A simple but powerful insight is that our alumni continue to share a passion for learning and connection with our faculty. We focused on that objective with “back to the classroom” programs in London on September 10 and 11 and at the dedication of the new Chicago GSB Hyde Park Center on November 6. (See “Celebrating ‘A New Platform for the Work of the GSB,’” page 36.) And we'll continue the tradition of learning opportunities at our upcoming Management Conference (see page 71). We've also strengthened the flow of faculty insights through a revamped *Capital Ideas*, available in print and on the Web at ChicagoGSB.edu/capideas.

As we continue these efforts, we look for your guidance, feedback, and involvement.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Edward A. Snyder'.

Edward A. Snyder

Dean and George Pratt Shultz Professor of Economics

Building on Our Success



Matthew Gilson

Capital campaign co-chairs
Dennis Keller, '68, (left) and
Andrew Alper, AB '80, MBA '81

If there was anything more exciting than seeing Chicago GSB's Hyde Park Center completed on schedule and on budget, it was watching the hundreds of people who were walking into the center for the first time in November for the dedication and the keynote address. As dean **Ted Snyder** said, it was evident that we now have the best set of business school facilities in the world. Our goal remains to fully fund the \$125 million center, for which we had raised more than \$75 million by January 22.

One of the highlights of the weekend was a surprise announcement at the dedication that **Bob Rothman, '77**, would increase his gift to \$20 million (see "Rothman Gift Names Winter Garden," page 11).

In addition to the designated spaces that have already been acknowledged in past issues of *Chicago GSB*, the November event gave us a chance to celebrate the naming of several more rooms (See "Naming Spaces," page 38). And while gifts have named many spaces, there are still several additional opportunities to secure your legacy.

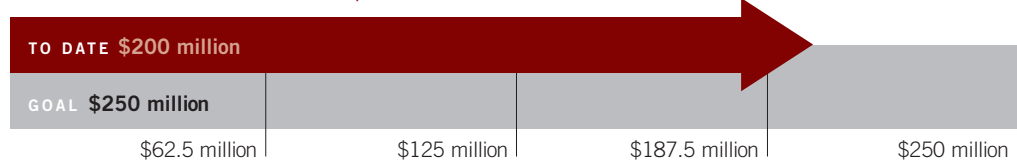
Still Time to Give

We were enormously pleased at the turnout for the dedication and are proud of what has been accomplished. The completion of the Hyde Park Center truly illustrates that a new era of stewardship has begun at the GSB, and the overwhelming attendance at the November events has given us a chance to build on this momentum.

But the Hyde Park Center is just one part of the Chicago GSB Campaign. As of January 19, we passed a milestone, having raised \$200,179,029 toward our goal of \$250 million. There's still time to invest in the GSB's future and become part of the school's renewed tradition of support. We look forward to exploring options with you.

\$200 million and counting

GIFTS AS OF JANUARY 19, 2005



Named Spaces in the Chicago GSB Hyde Park Center

DONORS	NAMED SPACE*
David G. Booth, '71, and Suzanne, Erin, and Chandler Booth	Booth Faculty Floors
ARCH Venture Partners Steven Lazarus, Keith L. Crandell, '88, Robert T. Nelsen, '87, Clinton W. Bybee, '90	ARCH Venture Partners New Business Incubator
Peter W. May, AB '64, MBA '65	Peter W. May Student Lounge
Betsy R. Gidwitz, Karen Gidwitz, and Ralph W. Gidwitz, '74 (XP-34)	Gidwitz Family Faculty Seminar Room
Jon S. Corzine, '73	Jon S. Corzine Foundation Classroom
First Scholar Program	First Scholar Classroom
Lehman Brothers	Lehman Brothers Classroom
Constance Coolidge, '71, and David Coolidge	Constance and David Coolidge Recruiters Lounge
Michael D. Lockhart, '75	Michael D. Lockhart Conference Room
LaSalle Bank	LaSalle Bank Group Study Room
Class of 1996	Class of 1996 Group Study Room
Barbara F. Kaufman, MST '81, and Kenneth Kaufman, '76	Felix Kaufman Group Study Room
Northern Trust	Northern Trust Group Study Rooms
John Tolan and Mary Ann Tolan, '92	Mary Ann and John Tolan Group Study Room
Molex Incorporated	Molex Incorporated Group Study Room
Richard Leventhal, '70, and Kathy Leventhal	Richard and Kathy Leventhal Group Study Room
Chicago GSB Black Alumni Association	Chicago GSB Black Alumni Association Group Study Room
Timothy M. George, AB '74, MBA '75	Timothy M. George Group Study Room
Class of 2002	Class of 2002 Group Study Room
Gus Sauter, '80, and Kenneth E. Volpert, '85	Vanguard Group Study Room
Jean Popp Collins and Gregory S. Collins, '81	Anna Mae Popp Group Study Room
Pierce Bray, AB '48, MBA '49	Pierce Bray Group Study Room
Warren L. Batts	Warren L. Batts Group Study Room
John T. Banghart, '70 (XP-26)	John T. Banghart Group Study Room
A. Richard Janiak, '70	A. Richard Janiak Group Study Room
Kenneth A. Viellieu, '84, and Amy Viellieu	Francis and Marilyn Kennelly Group Study Room
Jameson C. Green and Judson C. Green, '76	Judson and Jameson Green Group Study Room
Thomas J. Charters, '72, and Ann J. Charters	Thomas Charters Group Study Room and John N. Charters Group Study Room

**Spaces named as of November 30, 2004, and not previously featured in the magazine.*



ON THE WEB To read “In God We Trust: How Religious Beliefs Affect Economics” (Spring 2004), go to gsbwww.uchicago.edu/news/gsbchicago/spr04.

Understanding Religion and Economics

Upon reading “In God We Trust: How Religious Beliefs Affect Economics” (Spring 2004), I was disappointed at this attempt to complicate and divert from what is not only a basic concept, but should be pure common sense. You need not be an economics major or philosophy major to immediately reject Zingales’s “new approach.”

The article begins, “For a century, economists, sociologists, and political scientists have taken turns asking why some countries prosper while others remain mired in poverty.” Yet, one only needs to read one book to answer this simple question: *The Mainspring of Human Progress* by Henry Grady Weaver. Weaver, [former] head of customer research for General Motors and a specialist in the dramatization of difficult data, presents data on the age-old conflict between pagan fatalism and Christian freedom. Though I was not exposed to this authority while at the GSB, it should be required reading for all first-year students during their first economics class. Weaver presents such questions as “Why did men die of starvation for 6,000 years?” yet “Why is it that we in America have never had a famine?” He continues: “Why did men walk and carry goods (and other men) on their straining backs for 6,000 years—then suddenly, on only a small part of the earth’s surface, the forces of nature are harnessed to do the bidding of the humblest citizen?” As one additional example, he asks: “Why did families live for 6,000 years in caves and floorless hovels, without windows or chimneys—then within a few generations, we in America take floors, rugs, chairs, tables, windows,

and chimneys for granted and regard electric lights, refrigerators, running water, porcelain baths, and toilets as common necessities?” If your readers desire the answers, they will have to read this short but complete book.

The answer should be obvious, yet Zingales and his associates look for new approaches to research religion and economics. Those who are interested in learning the facts and understanding the truth need look no further than a book initially published in 1947. Don’t take my word for it; prove it to yourself.

Brian Lovett, '97

Chicago

Getting Jamal a Job

Recently I was forwarded “Why Jamal Can’t Get a Job” (Summer/Fall 2003). While the study is very interesting, it’s not surprising to many black professionals. I’ve seen these practices and know of several people who have experienced them. For this reason, I did not give my child a name with ethnic connotations. I am proud of my heritage and my people, but the reality is black people already have to prove themselves on the job. Why would I punish my child by creating a rocky road to success before his intelligence is tested?

Many parents in the ’70s and ’80s did not realize how a name could affect a person’s success. However, if you go back to view many birth certificates today, I bet African American names would probably change at a high rate to neutral or “white” names.

On the other hand, there have been many Shaquitas and Jamarris who have spoiled the reputation of African Americans for years to come. The young adults and children of today

have lost the dignity and hard work that empowered our ancestors. Let's be realistic: if you are running a business, you want your employees to come to work on time with a positive attitude and focused on the job. That is not what happens many times today.

Recently, I interviewed for a nationally recognized position. The chief operating officer was very impressed with my credentials, but admitted he was hesitant because he wanted to make sure I would come to work and work hard. At first I was insulted, but I realized that this man likely had been burned before. So there I was, trying

to defend my work ethic and responsibility—something I am sure did not happen with nonblack candidates.

Now that we have this valuable statistical analysis, what's next? I think it was very important to research and uncover this information, but it will be more important to strategize and implement a solution to this problem.

My first solution would be to reach out to the young adults and children in the schools and teach the importance of pride and self-worth. Go back to how it used to be when the teachers taught the importance of hard work, dedication, and proper

English. Then make the parents be involved. I am a single parent, but that should not be an excuse for absenteeism. Finally, I would make companies partner with the school systems to produce qualified candidates and then hire them. At this point, I think it is everyone's responsibility.

Lenee Powell

Chicago

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