A FRIENDSHIP MADE FOR TV
Alex Gansa ’84 and Howard Gordon ’84 of the hit show *Homeland*
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Spend a night in one of our comfortable guest suites, enjoy dinner prepared by our award-winning chef, and explore the possibilities of independent living with the financial security of home ownership and control over your health-care choices — all near your favorite University. If maintaining control over your financial future is important to you, it is time you explored the possibilities at Princeton Windrows. RSVP today.
Alex Gansa and Howard Gordon, both ’84, wrote their own made-for-TV tale. PAW tells their story and that of other Princeton partnerships.

By Mark F. Bernstein ’83

In the late 19th century, Princeton played a starring role in America’s burgeoning love affair with all things Mesozoic.

By W. Barksdale Maynard ’88

In the late 19th century, Princeton played a starring role in America’s burgeoning love affair with all things Mesozoic.

By W. Barksdale Maynard ’88
Candid Conversations about Cheating, Conduct, and Character

When I asked our incoming freshmen to read Professor Anthony Appiah’s *The Honor Code* to inaugurate the Princeton Pre-read program, I envisioned engaging members of the Class of 2017 in a series of provocative discussions about concepts of honor and the role it plays in their lives.

The experience has turned out even better than I anticipated.

My goal in creating the Princeton Pre-read was twofold: to initiate a new tradition to orient our newest students to the spirit of inquiry and discourse at the core of a liberal arts education; and, by holding discussions about the book in the residential colleges, to introduce freshmen to the University’s distinctive blend of scholarly and residential life.

*The Honor Code* was an ideal selection for the first Pre-read because it is both elegant and relevant — a beautifully written, highly accessible treatise on the ways in which honor has influenced human behavior and shaped societies. For Princeton students, *The Honor Code* is particularly meaningful, as the book shares the name of the pledge that, since the late 19th century, has signified their commitment to academic integrity.

The Pre-read discussions early this fall have been heartening, as the freshmen have shown me that they take questions of honor seriously and that their interest in the subject goes beyond simply fulfilling an assignment foisted upon them by their new president.

My first Pre-read encounter was with Community Action participants in a church in Lawrenceville during Orientation Week. We met over a pasta dinner fixed by the students. As I had hoped, they had no trouble connecting Professor Appiah’s arguments to their personal experiences. One freshman reflected on how Princeton’s Honor Code compared to the code of conduct maintained at his secondary school in Pakistan, and another related a discouraging tale about a talented friend who refrained from cheating only because he feared being caught.

Five days later, I introduced Professor Appiah on stage at McCarter Theatre for his Freshman Assembly lecture on *The Honor Code*, and was impressed by the thoughtful questions posed to him by students following his talk. A question about sexual misconduct from that evening spawned a follow-up discussion during my subsequent visit with freshmen at Mathey College. We exchanged ideas about how concepts of honor and “manliness,” as well as popular songs and tasteless jokes that trivialized the harms of rape, might affect the honor and “manliness,” as well as popular songs and tasteless jokes that trivialized the harms of rape, might affect the honor of a generation of students today.

The next day, meeting with freshmen at Forbes College, I mentioned a recent *Harvard Crimson* survey in which 42 percent of incoming freshmen admitted to having cheated on a homework assignment or problem set. The statistic prompted a number of striking observations about the daunting pressures facing students today.

One freshman remarked that some students today may not view cheating as a grave moral offense; they may seek the advantage of gaining a higher test score by cheating, with no sense that their actions have an impact on others. Students may recoil at the thought of harming someone physically, he posited, but may not regard cheating as creating any comparable injury. Another student noted that his aversion to cheating is based purely on self-interest — simply put, if you cheat, you don’t learn to do things well, and so in the long run you fail.

When a third student noted the apparent increase in cheating today — in schools, in sports, on Wall Street — a classmate asked if these incidences actually are greater now. “To the older generation in the room, I would ask, are things really that different? Didn’t you see these cheating rings operating around you?”

I exchanged looks with Professor of Chemistry Michael Hecht, the master of Forbes College — we were (alas!) clearly the “older generation” in question. We shook our heads. Maybe we were naive or blind to our high school surroundings, we said. But neither of us recalled the “cheating rings” that seemed commonplace to the questioner.

Something has changed, and not just in schools. The students suggested technological explanations (“it has become easier to cheat”) and social ones (“pressure has increased”). As Professor Hecht walked with me from Forbes after lunch, I wondered whether the shift might have something to do with the growing inequalities in our winner-take-all society. If the stakes in a competition get bigger, are people more tempted to cheat? If prizes for victory become enormous, do they dazzle people into overlooking the irreplaceable value of honor and character?

These questions are difficult and unsettling. But, as is always the case when I meet with Princeton students, I emerged from my Pre-read discussions feeling better about the world and optimistic about the future. These students approach their lives thoughtfully and with a genuine desire to do the right thing. My hope is that the critical thinking they have done about honor will spur continued reflection about how to cope with the demanding ethical challenges they will confront in the months and years to come.

These questions transcend generations, of course. I am accordingly delighted that alumni have had the opportunity to participate in conversations about *The Honor Code* through our Alumni Studies program. And I hope that at least some of you will find opportunities to discuss issues related to honor with our current students. I suspect that you will find these young people as inspiring as I do — and that they will value your mentorship and insights as they seek a way through Princeton and the world beyond it.
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INDEPENDENCE BEGINS WITH A CAPITAL “G”.

Since our founding by the Pew Family in 1956, we’ve remained client-focused, financially sound, and proudly independent. As a privately-held trust company with over $22 billion under management, we’re in a position of strength and we never struggle with competing priorities.
A POWERFUL ADAGE
It was inspiring of President Eisgruber ’83, in his welcome to the Class of 2017, to recall the adage, “Service is the rent we pay for living in the world” (President’s Page, Oct. 9). As a good academic, he duly noted the conflicting attributions to Shirley Chisholm or Marian Wright Edelman. I don’t know whether either of those estimable women was familiar with a strikingly similar remark by another estimable female leader, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, mother of the present Queen Elizabeth II, but as an academic myself, I feel compelled to point out their possible historical source. Having endeared herself to the British people by her unflinching public service during World War II, Her Majesty was fond of saying, “Work is the rent we pay for life.” A powerful thought, no matter who said it first.

James M. Saslow ’69
New York, N.Y.

DEFINING DIVERSITY
“A trustee report on diversity faults Princeton for not coming ‘close to looking like America today’” (On the Campus, Oct. 9). That says it all, doesn’t it? It’s not who you are, what your intellectual and other talents are, what you’ve achieved, or how you think that matters, but how you look. Diversity, for the trustees, is skin deep.

John Polt ’49
Oakland, Calif.

Let’s see if the new administration is serious. Does Princeton want a diverse faculty? Somebody will need to find a couple dozen conservatives. I’ve heard a rumor that there is a conservative at Princeton. One. He’s our token. Isn’t this more or less what the word “fatuous” means? Meanwhile, I’ve been developing a thesis that the intellectual haves need to be more protective of the intellectual have-nots.

Let’s see if the new administration is serious. Does Princeton want a diverse faculty?

The elite universities do not do enough to force our education establishment to improve public schools (search “Princeton, Harvard, and Yale can help improve K-12 education”).

Bruce Deitrick Price ’63
Virginia Beach, Va.

LIFE IN THE G.C.
Your article on the Graduate College (feature, Sept. 18) brought back some memories. Dean West 1874 definitely succeeded in separating graduate students from undergraduates. We grads had virtually no contact with undergrads unless we were teaching a precept or were a lab assistant. Undergrads called the G.C. “Goon Castle,” and the best we could do in reply was to refer to them as “Tigers.”

We were, in truth, a rather nerdy bunch. Dean West’s expectation of spirited intellectual discussions in the lounge would have been largely disappointed. There was very little in the way of social interaction except a few departmental parties, although some close friendships were formed.

We mostly stuck to our books and labs. The G.C. catacombs contained one TV, one Ping-Pong table, and one pool table. The photo of the statue of Dean West reminded me of the occasional game of “dean ball.” A ball was thrown at the statue, and players bet on which area it would rebound into. If a golf ball was used, the statue would give off a very satisfying “bong.”

There were, of course, no women students at all. Another anachronism was that about 1953, the then-dean decreed that academic gowns would be worn at dinner. The issue was put to a vote by enterprising students, and was overwhelmingly voted down. The dean said, “There are some things on which you do not vote,” and we, the Silent Generation, went back to our labs and books and gowns at dinner. Gowns did turn out to be a convenience. One could wear anything — or nothing — under them, and no one cared if they were stained.

Norman Cliff ’57
Albuquerque, N.M.

WE’D LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU
Email: paw@princeton.edu
Mail: PAW, 194 Nassau St., Suite 38, Princeton, NJ 08542
PAW Online: Comment on a story at paw.princeton.edu
Phone: 609-258-4885
Fax: 609-258-2247

Letters should not exceed 275 words and may be edited for length, accuracy, clarity, and civility. Due to space limitations, we are unable to publish all letters received in the print magazine. Letters, articles, photos, and comments submitted to PAW may be published in print, electronic, or other forms.

CATCHING UP @ PAW ONLINE
This may look like a tuba hybrid, but it actually was a highly sensitive scientific instrument, deployed on balloons to measure cosmic background radiation. The photo, which includes an unnamed Princetonian, was featured in Throwback Thursday on the PAW blog. To see more, follow PAW on Facebook and Twitter, or visit paw.princeton.edu/blog.

BUTLER: A ‘PRE-FACULTY’ ROW
My wife, young daughter, and I lived in Butler from 1964 to 1966 (Inbox, Sept. 18). The little one in the picture [next page] is now 50! To a married graduate student, Butler offered something that...
Mike Axelrod '66 photographs his daughter at home in Butler in 1964.

was extraordinary for the time. In the academic community, there is often a faculty row where the professors and their families live. It is a community where intellectual pursuits merge and ideas are discussed and shared, both socially and academically. It is a microcosm of the inheritors of the mantle from the previous generation.

That describes life at Butler exactly. It is the prequel where one observes the next generation of inheritors living together in a “pre-faculty” row. The living conditions, albeit somewhat primitive, could not have been a more accurate look into the future. Even those who did not choose an academic career, as I did not, loved the unique opportunity that might never again be possible. We spent many profitable evenings discussing our research, books we read, politics, careers ahead of us, etc.

My Ph.D. was paid for by NASA (Sputnik-inspired), which, in addition to my tuition, paid a living allowance of $640 every two months. It made “Europe on $5 a day” a luxurious way to travel.

Those wonderful days of Butler poverty turned out to be the most important catalyst to the decisions that mapped my future.

If I had the chance to relive and change the past, I wouldn’t have altered anything in my years at Princeton.

Mike Axelrod '66
Mill Valley, Calif.

VOLLEYBALL AND BUTLER
I lived at 217A Halsey in Butler, and in 1967 we started a backyard summer volleyball game. A year later the University built us a fine dirt court nearby. Many international grad students played. Eventually we moved into Dillon Gym and played two days a week. In 1971 we won the N.J. State Championship at McGuire Air Force Base. By 1973 we hosted our own U.S. Volleyball Association tournament.

One Saturday morning in Dillon Gym, a Trenton resident who happened to be playing pickup basketball nearby asked if he could join us. It turned out he was Glenn Nelson, who eventually became, due to his association with the Butler-originated team, head coach of both the men’s and women’s Princeton University varsity volleyball teams. Over 29 years he amassed more than 1,100 wins, making him the winningest coach in Princeton history. Glenn is also the only coach anywhere to take both a men’s and women’s team to the NCAA Volleyball Championships in the same year. (I’d love to hear from any of the players over the years: jim.carnes61@gmail.com.)

Jim Carnes '70
Lakewood Ranch, Fla.

PAW’S NEW DESIGN
I am quite disturbed with the new, improved format of my PAW (Editor’s Letter, Sept. 18). I am a loyal alumnus of the Class of 1957 who remains full time in the workforce with an extremely busy schedule, trying to earn a living and staying in shape so I can ride my unicycle each year in the alumni P-rade. I simply do not have time to read my PAW cover to cover, but your new typography, layout, photographs, and fascinating content have forced me to do just that. If I fall off my unicycle next spring for lack of training time, you can accept some of the blame if you continue producing such fascinating issues of our PAW.

Jay Lehr '57
Ostrander, Ohio

Several years ago I protested the change of the cover from the traditional look to which you have turned. And all these years I’ve labored over the change to the PAW logo. Thankfully, you have returned with the new look to the distinctive, traditional design that’s handsome and dignified ... and I thank you. And the website and reorganization throughout is most commendable. My hat’s off for a giant step to reflect a real professional image.

Now, if you could only slow down the move of our Class Notes to the

YOUR COMMENTS ONLINE
Assessing the Work of Two Deans

Stories about two Princeton deans in the Oct. 9 issue drew comments from readers at PAW Online.

Several alumni praised graduate school dean William Russel, who announced he would step down at the end of the year before taking a year’s sabbatical and then retiring.

“Bill’s a great fellow,” wrote Ralph Nelson '63. “I have followed and appreciated his technical and administrative capabilities as a fellow particle technologist and a grad-college alumnus.” Added Lawrence Chapoy '69: “Bill, you’ve done a fabulous job for current grad students and made alumni proud.”

PAW’s slide show of some of the hundreds of objects collected and organized by Dean of the Faculty David Dobkin — and exhibited at the Lewis Center for the Arts — prompted contrasting comments.

“I’m an artist, and I think it is very interesting,” wrote Kit Callahan Forrestal w'52. “The idea of seeing visual relationships between the same and similar objects is very related to mathematics.”

FROM THE EDITOR

An Asterisk or a Star?

As a new PAW reader many years ago, I was confused by the way the magazine denoted alumni. Undergrad alumni got an apostrophe before their class year. But was that symbol following the name of each graduate alum an asterisk or a star?

For a long time, you could not blame people for assuming it was an asterisk — a footnote on a campus that seemed to revolve around undergraduates. You know: the mark associated with an athlete whose record is tainted by the use of steroids, or the “magic asterisk” invented by President Reagan’s budget director to balance a budget with “future savings to be identified.” Or perhaps it was just diminutive: The word means little star, after all. Could someone with an asterisk after his or her name be a full-fledged alum?

Especially since Princeton celebrated the centennial of the graduate school in 2000-2001, the University has made a great effort to treat graduate students as full members of the community, increasing stipends, building new housing, assisting young families, and providing more time for students to finish their dissertations. Last month there was another milestone, when Princeton hosted a conference for graduate alumni from all departments (see page 33). More than 1,000 people came.

Princeton would not be Princeton without graduate alumni: five presidents and many faculty members, 13 of the 17 alumni who have won the Nobel Prize, countless others who volunteer for Princeton and their communities.

An asterisk? Graduate alumni are stars. — Marilyn H. Marks ’86
The Alumni Association of Princeton University and its many volunteers have had a busy fall with spectacular orange and black adorned football tailgates in Washington, DC, and Boston; an extraordinary Many Minds, Many Stripes conference for Princeton graduate alumni on campus; and Tiger Tailgate Alumni gatherings featuring President Eisgruber. Thank you to all who participated – it was wonderful to see you!

Tiger Tailgate Alumni gatherings featuring President Eisgruber

Alumni Day

Reunions Weekend:

We look forward to your continued involvement with Princeton and her amazing undergraduate and graduate alumni community!

If it hadn’t been for Princeton (well, graduate school), Tony Fiori would still be back in San Diego.

Born and raised in California, Fiori went to the University of California at San Diego and then worked for three years at the San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce, focusing on healthcare policy. His deep interest in healthcare policy spurred him on to consider graduate study, and graduate study spurred him on to leave San Diego for the East Coast.

His exploratory visit to Princeton was on a raw, uncomfortable early spring day. But what he remembers most was how comfortable he felt throughout his various meetings with faculty, staff and students. “Even then, the world of Princeton was like family, and I felt valued. How could I go wrong?”

Now twelve years later and a director at Manatt Health Solutions in New York City, Fiori enthusiastically affirms his first impression. “My Princeton experience was transformative. Academically, it laid the foundation for my career, giving me the analytical skills to tackle problems and propose solutions. Personally, I made both lifelong friendships and invaluable career connections. The Princeton network opened the door for me.”

A firm believer in giving back to the institution that gave so much to him, Fiori began his engagement even before he received his MPA, serving on the Graduate Student Government during his second year. Within three years of receiving his degree, he was asked to go on the board of the APGA, followed shortly by volunteering as a Woodrow Wilson School class agent and as an APGA representative to the Annual Giving Graduate Alumni Steering Committee. Although he notes that “leadership was never on my radar,” Fiori was certainly on leadership’s radar. He became vice president of the APGA in 2010 and president in 2012.

“It's been an exciting time to be president of the APGA, and I have been thrilled to be part of the first University conference for graduate alumni, Many Minds, Many Stripes. Planning the October conference was a natural culmination of the significant changes implemented in the graduate student experience as well as in graduate alumni affairs. It was an opportunity to showcase the incredible talent of Princeton's graduate alumni, and a time to come back to connect with the campus, have a little fun, and engage with fellow alumni.”
Dear Princetonians:

The Alumni Association of Princeton University and its many volunteers have had a busy fall with spectacular orange and black adorned football tailgates in Washington, DC, and Boston; an extraordinary *Many Minds, Many Stripes* conference for Princeton graduate alumni on campus; and overflowing attendance at Princeton’s first events featuring our new President Chris Eisgruber ’83 in New York City, Tokyo, Beijing, Seoul and Hong Kong. Thank you to all who participated – it was wonderful to see you!

We hope that you will join us for the many other alumni programs planned for the 2013 – 2014 academic year including:

- **The Tiger Tailgate** on November 16 prior to the Princeton-Yale football game
- **Alumni gatherings featuring President Eisgruber** in Washington, DC, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami, London and Paris between November and May (http://alumni.princeton.edu/calendar/president)
- **Alumni Day** on February 22, featuring Woodrow Wilson Award winner Sonia Sotomayor ’76 and Madison Medalist Hunter Rawlings ’70
- **Reunions Weekend:** May 29 – June 1, 2014

We look forward to your continued involvement with Princeton and her amazing undergraduate and graduate alumni community!

*Margaret M. Miller*

**Margaret Moore Miller ’80**  
Assistant Vice President for Alumni Affairs and  
Director, Office of the Alumni Association

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**Alumni Day**  
**Save the date:**  
Saturday, February 22, 2014

**2014 Woodrow Wilson Award Recipient**  
The Hon. Sonia Sotomayor ’76  
Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the United States

**2014 Madison Medalist**  
Dr. Hunter R. Rawlings III ’70  
President, Association of American Universities

Hear from these award winners at Alumni Day, Saturday, February 22nd.  
For more information, contact the Office of the Alumni Association at 609.258.1900 or www.alumni.princeton.edu.

*Photo of Justice Sotomayor provided courtesy of the Collection of the Supreme Court of the United States.*
Dear Princetonians:

As I begin my two-year term as president of the Alumni Association and chair of the Alumni Council, I wanted to share with you our new rallying cry for Princeton’s 88,000+ alumni, including our 18,000+ alumni volunteers: CHEER! — an acronym for Celebrate Honor Embrace Engage and Recognize, five elements essential to the Alumni Council’s central mission to engage alumni in the ongoing life of the University. Below you will find some photos illustrating these five elements as well as a fun fact or two about Princeton and its alumni. As your head CHEER-leader, I want to be sure that every Princeton alum, undergraduate and graduate, no matter where you live, what you do, and who you are, feels part of this remarkable community.

Nancy J. Newman ’78
President, Alumni Association of Princeton University
Chair, Alumni Council

WHAT IS THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION?

Founded in 1826, the Alumni Association of Nassau Hall was organized “to promote the interests of the College and the friendly intercourse of its graduates.” With first president of the Alumni Association (and fourth President of the United States) James Madison, Class of 1771, at its helm, the Alumni Association immediately began to engage Princetonians in organized alumni activity. More than 185 years later, the Alumni Association of Princeton University, continues to thrive, with all 88,000 undergraduate and graduate alumni of Princeton as its members.

WHAT IS A PRINCETON ALUMNUS/A?

Any person who has matriculated as an undergraduate student at Princeton becomes an alumnus/a upon the graduation of his/her class, while any person who has enrolled in a graduate degree program at Princeton and completed one semester of work becomes an alumnus/a upon departure from the University.

Did you know... Princeton’s new president, Christopher L. Eisgruber ’83, has two tie racks in his closet of equal size: one for orange ties, and one for all the other ties.
On the Campus

Antoine Pevsner’s “Construction in the Third and Fourth Dimension,” a memorial to physicist Niels Bohr, in the Jadwin Hall courtyard. Photograph by Ricardo Barros.
Fresh Look at Grading
Eisgruber raises grade-deflation questions, asks faculty members to review policy

Just four months into his presidency, President Eisgruber ’83 has launched a re-examination of one of his predecessor’s most controversial policies: curbing grade inflation.

A new faculty committee will review the University’s grading policies and examine several factors, including whether they have affected students’ employment prospects and graduate-school admission, Eisgruber announced Oct. 7. The move comes almost 10 years after the faculty adopted a goal of having A’s make up 35 percent of the grades in each department. A recent progress report found that goal hasn’t quite been achieved: In 2010–13, 41.8 percent of grades in undergraduate courses were A’s. That’s down from 47 percent in 2001–04 but higher than last year’s report, which showed that in 2009–12, A’s made up 40.9 percent of all grades.

The grading policy is an issue that Princetonians frequently raise when they interact with him, Eisgruber told PAW. “One of the things that worries me about it is that there is so much talk about the policy that it seems at times to be a kind of defining characteristic for the institution.” He added, “I say that as somebody who sympathizes with the objectives of the grading policy and voted for it and has long defended it.”

But it’s important, after 10 years, to re-examine whether the objectives set out by the original policy — providing fairness across departments and meaningful feedback to students — still are appropriate, and whether the policy is the best way of achieving them, he said.

At a recent forum with alumni in New York City, Eisgruber said that Dean of Admission Janet Rapelye had told him she was concerned that the policy may be discouraging students from coming to Princeton. “If we are inadvertently producing a kind of side effect that can be avoided, that’s something to worry about, but I don’t think that’s the ground on which the committee should make its decision,” he told PAW.

Grade deflation “seems at times to be a kind of defining characteristic for the institution.”
—President Eisgruber ’83

Current students have expressed fear about losing out on jobs and internships because of the lower grades resulting from the policy, said Shawon Jackson ’15, president of the Undergraduate Student Government. Another gripe is that what constitutes an A “is contingent upon how other students do in the class by the end of the course,” so expectations of what level of work will earn an A are not clear from the beginning, he said.

Dean of the College Valerie Smith said the policy may limit employment prospects for some students in management consulting and finance. “I have certainly heard anecdotally that where our students may be disadvantaged is in certain sectors” where some firms have a GPA cutoff, she said.

No peer institutions have followed Princeton’s lead on grade deflation,
“People have a hard time correcting the impression grades make,” Moore said.

Some faculty members “feel that the policy constrains them to grade in ways other than they would prefer to grade, and [there are] other faculty who I think fully support the policy,” Eisgruber said.

There are no students on the review committee — it is made up of nine faculty members — but their input will be sought. “I think it’s very important that the committee listen to students,” Eisgruber said.

English professor Jeff Nunokawa, for one, supports the re-examination of the policy. “The health of any institution depends on rigorous and periodic review of what it does,” he said. The review demonstrates, he added, that “very little around here is sacrosanct.” ➤ By J.A.

though a Yale faculty committee in the spring recommended switching from letter grades to a 100-point scale and establishing non-mandatory grade-distribution guidelines.

A recent study found that students with higher GPAs were more likely to be admitted to business schools, even when those higher grades were attributable to more lenient grading. Don Moore, a co-author of the study who teaches at the University of California-Berkeley, said one part of the study used fictional transcripts submitted to 23 professional admission officers (another part of the research incorporated real admission data from four MBA programs). The transcripts from schools with tougher grading came with information about the school’s rigorous grading policy, a practice that Princeton also employs.

1969 ‘HAPPENING’ RESTAGED

Drawing the Audience Into the Clouds

Dressed all in white, performers drew in the audience to participate in a restaging of “The Sky Is the Limit: A Happening” Oct. 10 at Hamilton Murray Theater. The installation, originally created by artist Geoffrey Hendricks in 1969, featured students and Princeton community members moving stacks of white cardboard boxes against a blue background suggesting the textures and shapes of clouds. It was sponsored by the University Art Museum to promote its exhibition, “New Jersey as Non-Site.”

“This is probably the most alternative, outlandish art performance that has ever happened at Princeton,” said Emi Alexander ’14, one of 17 performers who tossed white beach balls into the crowd and wrapped a plant in toilet paper and shaving cream. Midway through, a white sheet blanketed the viewers’ heads. Audience members were perplexed but entertained. “I like that it was interactive,” said Ronan O’Brien ’16, “but I got the impression I was missing context.” ➤ By Vivienne Chen ’14

Princeton student body ready to grow?

Is Princeton ready for another expansion? In recent weeks, President Eisgruber ’83 has brought up the possibility of expanding the undergraduate student body at several forums. Pointing out that the University repeatedly has expanded over its 267-year history, he told PAW, “The question is not about whether we’re going to do this. It’s about when,” though it may not occur during his administration.

He added, “We ought to feel, as a community, that if we can take in more students and preserve our essential character, this is a good thing to do.” The University completed a five-year expansion in 2012; there are now about 5,260 undergraduates. By J.A.

Undergraduate enrollment growth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Change</th>
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<tr>
<td>2007-12</td>
<td>+419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-77</td>
<td>+1,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-50</td>
<td>+531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886-94</td>
<td>+512</td>
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</table>

Source: Office of the Registrar
Diversified Strategy

Endowment valued at $18.2 billion after investment return of 11.7 percent

Princeton’s endowment enjoyed an investment return of 11.7 percent in the year ending June 30, slightly above the University’s average investment performance over the past decade, the Princeton University Investment Co. (Princo) announced Oct. 18. The endowment finished the academic year at $18.2 billion, up from $17 billion in 2012, after taking into account investment returns, gifts received, and spending from the endowment.

The performance suggests a more routine investment environment for Princeton after a period of stark lows and highs. Just four years ago, the University announced it had lost nearly a quarter of its endowment value in the financial crisis, leading to predictions that it could take a decade to rebound. But the endowment made up its losses in just two years, and it has risen since then.

The return this year trailed the overall U.S. stock market, as measured by the Standard & Poor’s 500 index, which jumped 18 percent over the same period. But the performance is slightly better than the University’s annualized 10-year return, which inched up from 9.9 percent between 2003 and 2012 to 10.2 percent between 2004 and 2013. The new annualized return compares to a 7.3 percent average growth in the S&P 500 during the same period.

The University trailed the U.S. stock market this year because the endowment is invested in a diversified set of assets, both domestically and abroad.

“We’re taking a much more diversified approach,” Princo president Andrew Golden said in an interview, noting that “this is a year where diversification is not rewarded.” But he added that “having your eggs in more than one basket is still a safer approach than just counting on the U.S. stock market.”

Investment returns reported by Princeton’s peer universities ranged from 14.4 percent at Penn to 11.1 percent at MIT. Aside from Rockefeller University, which has an enrollment of about 200 graduate students, Princeton leads other colleges in endowment per student — $2.3 million, based on the latest figures.

Princeton’s best return this year

Largest endowments (in billions)

| $32.7 | Harvard |
| $20.8 | Yale |
| $20.4 | Univ. of Texas System |
| $18.7 | Stanford |
| **$18.2** | Princeton |

2013 figures; valuation dates vary

10-year return, which inched up from 9.9 percent between 2003 and 2012 to 10.2 percent between 2004 and 2013. The new annualized return compares to a 7.3 percent average growth in the S&P 500 during the same period.

The University trailed the U.S. stock market this year because the endowment is invested in a diversified set of assets, both domestically and abroad.

“We’re taking a much more diversified approach,” Princo president Andrew Golden said in an interview, noting that “this is a year where diversification is not rewarded.” But he added that “having your eggs in more than one basket is still a safer approach than just counting on the U.S. stock market.”

Investment returns reported by Princeton’s peer universities ranged from 14.4 percent at Penn to 11.1 percent at MIT. Aside from Rockefeller University, which has an enrollment of about 200 graduate students, Princeton leads other colleges in endowment per student — $2.3 million, based on the latest figures.

Princeton’s best return this year
On the Campus

A billboard-size, black-and-white photograph of an unmade bed with indentations on the pillows suggests two people, now gone. The work — “Untitled” by the Cuban-born American artist Felix Gonzalez-Torres (1957-1996) — is installed in front of the Princeton University Art Museum through Dec. 16. The image also was installed on 11 other billboards in the area. “Untitled,” which evokes intimacy, grief, and loss, was created in 1991, the year the artist’s partner died of AIDS.

GREEK LIFE at Princeton is alive and well despite the University’s ban on freshman rush. “We’re back,” said Will Hicks ’15, former president of Kappa Alpha Order, which took 18 new pledges this fall. After a one-year lull in recruitment caused by implementation of the ban, sophomores led a rush turnout that matched pre-ban levels: 150 female and 141 male students joined the three sororities and 11 fraternities on campus. Unlike past years, most students who rushed already knew which organization they wanted to join and often did so in groups of two or three close friends, fraternity leaders said.

Finished at charm school.

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All in a Day’s Work

From script to stage in 24 hours:
A ‘wild, caffeine-fueled adventure’

On Friday evening, Oct. 11, Theatre Intime began its annual 24-Hour Play Festival: a comic, much-loved tradition that challenges students to write, rehearse, and stage several short plays in the course of a day. This year, PAW went behind the scenes to see how it works.

11:30 p.m.: It’s all in the script
“You are a brave, brave group,” says project director John Fairchild ’15 as he greets his writers, actors, and directors. The first task falls to the writers, who receive their prompts at midnight and have until 8 a.m. to complete their scripts. Drumrolls and laughter welcome them to the stage of Hamilton Murray Theater, where they pull slips of paper out of a hat and read them aloud.

The prompts range from open-ended (“Can you trust your first impression?”) to ridiculously detailed (“Reporter nails pronunciation of Hawaiian woman’s very long last name”). The goal for each writer: Incorporate seven prompts into his or her play.

Strategies? “Pull up the prompts on my computer and stare at them,” says Andrew Hanna ’16. David Drew ’14 says that after participating last year, he learned that it was best to write a lot quickly, then get some sleep. Energy is still high when the actors and directors leave the room, and within minutes hurried tapping on keyboards is the only sound to be heard.

9 a.m.: Casting call
“My writer’s asleep; I can’t compliment him!” moans one director, who has just finished reading the script and describes it as “brilliant.” The writer is, in fact, dozing in a chair nearby. Now that directors have arrived to take over casting and run rehearsals, the playwrights are free to sleep until the evening’s performance.

Actors mingle over coffee and bagels until they are called in for their auditions, which consist of performing a short, emotionally charged monologue that they had been given 10 minutes before. The directors then confer over whom they will select.

“I was a little scared when I realized I would be playing a woman who, for most of the play, thinks she’s a cat,” says Margaret Wright ’17. Each play has just two or three actors, and the rest of the day will require close collaborative work.

5:45 p.m.: Things start to gel
As directors meet with tech assistants, actors wander through the theater, trying on costumes and reciting their lines. One couple is choreographing a dance onstage. A soldier wields her toy gun.

Were eight hours of rehearsal enough? Chris Littlewood ’16 is realistic but calm. “I start with two monologues, which I don’t know yet,” he says. “But I don’t go on until 9.”

8 p.m.: Showtime! The day’s work has produced five 15- to 30-minute plays that are staged for friends and families, many of whom are on campus for Freshman Families Weekend. The first play, “It’s a Pitbullful Life,” has the audience roaring with laughter as animals turn into angels and a meat-eater learns a lesson. Others are more heartfelt: Characters question their sexuality and try to heal relationships.

Though the cast is concerned about the reaction of older audience members to the unguarded humor, Fairchild receives only positive comments.

“T think we communicated well what 24-Hour really is — a wild, caffeine-fueled adventure — and the audience responded,” Fairchild says. “They were in it with us.” By Nellie Peyton ’14
It was a late Sunday evening, and the New Graduate College lounge smelled like Papa John’s finest pies. Students carrying backpacks and handfuls of paper and pencils were returning from The Game, a student-run scavenger hunt that sends players across campus chasing hidden messages in Sudoku puzzles or song lyrics.

The team-based competition provided an opportunity to build a sense of place and community — an experience that can feel like a rarity for many graduate students.

The continuing perception that grad students are marginalized on campus was among the concerns that President Eisgruber ’83 heard a few days earlier when he met with graduate students to discuss what they want to see from the new administration. The conversation often returned to graduate students’ place on campus, as well as how to prioritize the resources available to them.

**Jobs:** Given dire prospects for securing faculty positions, students and the president agreed that it was time for frank conversations about how to better prepare for career paths beyond academia. “Understandably, the bias is to the academy because we uniquely support that next generation of professionals,” Eisgruber said, “but we need to prepare students for something other than replicating the careers of their dissertation advisers.”

He said Princeton is searching for an executive director of Career Services and that new career-counseling models “are not just about matching résumés with openings ... but about identifying pathways for students into different kinds of careers.” One student expressed concern that Career Services has only one staff member dedicated to working with grad students.

**Housing:** A perennial concern, housing will undergo dramatic changes with the addition of the Lakeside apartments next year and the demise of the Butler Tract housing. Eisgruber reiterated the administration’s commitment to provide housing for 70 percent of the graduate-student population, but some grad students said that percentage should be higher.

**Campus pub:** A bar for students in the center of campus would help foster informal gatherings, grad students said, endorsing the proposal by a University task force to create a pub in Café Vivian at Frist Campus Center.

**Community:** Asked about how to better incorporate graduate students into campus culture, Eisgruber said that the needs of undergraduates and graduate students are very different: Undergraduates, away from home for the first time, benefit from hands-on support that their graduate counterparts would find silly at best, he said.

Students pushed back. “If Princeton is a family and undergraduates are the youngest children, we can be made to feel like the neglected older child,” said one. “Not that we need someone to tell us when to go to bed, or to eat healthy food,” she added.

“Are you sure about that last part?” laughed Eisgruber, with a pointed look at the pizza and soda at the event. “I had to walk all the way down the hall to get some water.”

**Graduate students come together in the D-Bar of the Graduate College.**
Talent for Touchdowns

Epperly ’15 sparks high-powered offense as Tigers are off to best start since 2006

Last year, Quinn Epperly ’15 threw one of the most memorable passes in Princeton football history, a last-minute touchdown pass that gave the Tigers a dramatic upset victory over Harvard. It seemed that that pass would define his Princeton career — until he did it again this year.

Epperly’s 6-yard pass to Roman Wilson ’14 in the corner of the end zone, so similar to the one he threw in last year’s upset of the Crimson, gave the Tigers a 51–48 win in triple overtime in Cambridge Oct. 26. The quarterback set two school records: most passing touchdowns in a game (six) and most completions in a game (37).

After struggling to find his rhythm as a sophomore, Epperly is dominating the Ivy League in his junior year. Through six games, he leads the league in scoring with 15 touchdown passes and 11 rushing touchdowns as Princeton roared to its best start (5-1 overall, 3-0 Ivy League) since 2006.

He became the first Tiger in 20 years to rush for four touchdowns in a game when he did so against Georgetown Sept. 28; he went 19–25, throwing for four touchdowns and running for two more, as the team blew past Columbia 53–7 Oct. 5. He threw four touchdown passes in a 42–26 win over Lafayette the next week and then rushed for three more in a 39–17 victory at Brown.

The big difference this year, Epperly said, has been his passing accuracy. “Completing passes, that’s just something I worked hard on this summer,” he said. “That’s the thing the coaches told me I needed to improve on the most.”

Epperly is the league’s most efficient passer, throwing just one interception in the first six games. “He just continues to develop, get better and better,” head coach Bob Surace ’90 said. “He makes the right decisions.”

Epperly also has thrived as a ball carrier, a role quite different than the one he filled as a high school quarterback in Knoxville, Tenn. “I literally never had called running plays in high school,” he said. “They just had me sit in the pocket and pass, and if I had to scramble and use my feet I would.”

Epperly and Connor Michelsen ’15 shared the quarterback duties through the first half of the season, though Michelsen did not play against Harvard because of an injury. After six games, Epperly was 93–132–1 for 1,075 yards and 15 touchdowns, while Michelsen was 62–111–2 for 663 yards and two touchdowns. Epperly acknowledged that each would like to be the sole starter. By all accounts, however, the two have an excellent working relationship.

“That competition — I want it on the field. I want those guys wanting to be the best player on the field every snap,” Surace said. “But I think in the meeting rooms, they’re really helping each other out.”

Surace and offensive coordinator James Perry have designed an offense that regularly baffles defenses, often putting two or even three quarterbacks in at the same time and using them as running backs or receivers (Epperly had three pass receptions in the first six games). “I think it’s just ways to find a way to get me the ball a little bit more — it puts a lot of stress on defenses,” he said.

With the team’s offense in high gear, football fans hope that Epperly might lead the Tigers to a second straight bonfire season. They were to face a tough Penn team at Franklin Field Nov. 9 before taking on Yale at home Nov. 16.

By Stephen Wood ’15

Epperly “just continues to develop, get better and better. He makes the right decisions.”
— Head coach Bob Surace ’90
EXTRA POINT

Working to Make Teams More Inclusive, Athletes and Coaches Stand Up as Allies

Brett Tomlinson

Imagine you’re a gay athlete in college, struggling with the decision to come out of the closet. Each day at practice, you see your teammates and wonder, would they treat me differently if I told them? What would my coach think? How would things change?

It may be difficult to predict how people will react, but it would help to hear a few supportive voices around the gym, on the field, or at the pool.

Last spring, Mark O’Connell ’14 of the swimming and diving team joined with a handful of friends to identify and amplify those voices, creating Princeton Athlete Ally, a group that he said aims to recruit athletes and coaches who will “stand up for the LGBT community” and create a “safe, inclusive, and welcoming environment.”

Allies can be gay, straight, bisexual, or transgender, and while the signs of support often are small—an Athlete Ally button on a backpack or a status update on Facebook—the overall effect has been positive. O’Connell, who was inspired by former Maryland wrestler Hudson Taylor and his international Athlete Ally campaign, has found receptive audiences on campus, including during his appearance at a recent athletics department meeting of about 100 coaches and staff.

Perhaps the support for Athlete Ally should not be surprising in a year that saw a string of pro athletes coming out and prominent allies speaking out about anti-gay laws in Russia, host of the 2014 Winter Olympics. Other headlines about coaches and athletes using gay slurs show plenty of room for improvement.

Debra Bazarsky, director of the University’s LGBT Center, said that
On the Campus / Sports

a discussion and support group for questioning and LGBT athletes at Princeton began meeting regularly in 2003, and in the years since, the atmosphere for openly gay athletes generally has been good. But external factors often come into play. Some students have encountered homophobic or transphobic bullying in high school, or earlier; others feel isolated because they play sports that have few or no openly gay pro players. Having vocal allies helps to counter those experiences and perceptions, Bazarsky said, allowing students to “focus on their sport, rather than their identity.”

O’Connell’s efforts are inspired partly by personal experience. As a freshman, he was the one asking questions in his mind, distancing himself from his teammates before eventually telling a group of close friends that he is gay. He said he’s been fortunate to have supportive teammates who never treated him as “the gay guy.” They chose to give him a different title: captain.

SPORTS SHORTS

Setting a blistering pace, MEN’S LIGHTWEIGHT CREW pulled more than eight seconds ahead of reigning national champion Harvard for a victory at the Head of the Charles Regatta Oct. 20 in Boston.

Handling Brown 6–2 Oct. 19, WOMEN’S FIELD HOCKEY extended its perfect Ivy League record over four games this season and 17 games since its last conference loss. The No. 9 Tigers, 8–4 overall, were led by their triumvirate of national team players: Michelle Cesan ’14 (two goals, one assist), Julia Reinprecht ’14 (two goals), and Teresa Benvenuti ’16 (one goal, two assists).

Brendan McSherry ’16 tipped in a shot by Cameron Porter ’15 to top Columbia 2-1 Oct. 19 as MEN’S SOCCER remained undefeated in Ivy League play. In WOMEN’S SOCCER, Tyler Lussi ’17 picked up her second Ivy League Rookie of the Week honor after a combined two goals and two assists against Fordham and Yale.

Center Thomas Nelson ’16 scored the winning goal as MEN’S WATER POLO edged Brown 13-12 to capture the Ivy League Championship Oct. 20. The Tigers improved their record to 14–4.

A new sport? Not yet, but members of the MEN’S HOCKEY and WRESTLING teams competed last month in conditioning events that included flipping a giant tire. The wrestlers won the annual contest.

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PHOTOGRAPHY

Capturing Stillness
A retrospective of photographer Emmet Gowin’s career displays intimate portraits

Photographer Emmet Gowin’s most famous photographs have featured scenes both intimate and otherworldly: portraits of his wife and muse, Edith, and explorations of scarred landscapes seen from the air. “I always want to find in a photograph a quintessential stillness,” says Gowin, who retired from Princeton in 2009 after 36 years on the faculty. “Stillness is a most liberating feature in a photograph. It does not feel restrictive — rather, it opens into the imagination, where all our experience is stored.”

“Stillness is a most liberating feature in a photograph.”

The largest retrospective of Gowin’s work to date — 181 of his photographs — was on view earlier this year in Spain and opens in Paris in May. Selected photos will be exhibited Nov. 7–Jan. 4 in New York City. A 255-page catalog, Emmet Gowin (Aperture), reproduces all the exhibition’s photographs. The book captures Gowin’s remarkable range — from photos of frolicking children, to the ancient tombs of Petra, Jordan, to arresting aerial images showing how landscapes have been altered by natural and man-made events. There are ghostly images of Mount St. Helens years after its volcanic explosion as well as photos of the ethereal ponds at a toxic-water treatment facility in Arkansas.

Gowin hasn’t taken much time off since retiring. He has spent several years capturing the beauty and diversity of the many species of moths in Central and South America, which he is assembling into a book that is part children’s book, part scientific guide. Working in the forest at night, he sets up a light to attract the insects and kneels prayer-like over them to depict their natural posture. He says he hopes the photos will convey that “what we do to the Earth, we do to ourselves.”

By Maria LoBiondo

“I always want to find in a photograph a quintessential stillness,” Gowin says. Above, his wife, Edith, on Chincoteague Island, Va., in 1967.
MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

What Does it Take to Build A Heart?

Asymmetry is beautiful

We depict the heart as a symmetrical shape on Valentine’s Day cards, but the heart actually starts out in the developing fetus as a tube. That symmetry is broken when the heart migrates to the left side of the body. Rebecca Burdine, an associate professor of molecular biology, has been working to understand how a crucial protein called Nodal helps break the body’s initial symmetry, guiding the asymmetrical development and positioning of the organs, including the heart.

Heart of a fish

Burdine’s laboratory observes the development of the heart in zebrafish embryos, which are transparent and undergo development more quickly than laboratory mice. Researchers film the two-hour heart development under a microscope and watch as it becomes asymmetric, comparing normal and mutated zebrafish embryos to tease out which genes are important and how.

According to Martin Blum, a professor at the University of Hohenheim in Stuttgart, Germany, Burdine was among the first to show that the basic steps of correct asymmetrical development are the same in all animals, from simple vertebrates to humans, and have remained the same through evolution — the way the heart develops in zebrafish is not that different from what occurs in people.

It all starts at the node

The breaking of symmetry likely starts at a hairy structure in the middle of the embryo called the node, biologists have shown. The tiny hairs, called cilia, move quickly, creating flow and pushing extra-cellular molecules in one direction, likely guiding the positioning of developing organs.

This flow results in a concentration of the Nodal protein on the left side of the embryo. But the puzzle is not yet solved: In zebrafish, the flow of molecules is like the movement of clothes in a dryer, spinning in one direction. It is not easy to see how this movement can distribute the molecules asymmetrically, Burdine said.

She recently showed that of the two populations of cells that first come together to make the initial heart tube, the population exposed to the Nodal protein moves much faster than the other. But because both cell groups are connected, the speedy ones drag the slow cells, creating a cone shape that eventually orients itself on the left side of the axis and forms two different sides of the heart.

The research identified important genes necessary to break the heart’s symmetry and suggests how combinations, rather than single genes, may lead to congenital heart defects. “I am really interested in how our research impacts human health,” Burdine said. ❯

By Anna Azvolinsky ’09
FACULTY BOOK: ANGELA CREAGER

How Radioisotopes Changed Medicine

As a Ph.D. student in biochemistry who spent hours in the lab doing research, Angela Creager frequently used radioisotopes in her work, but didn’t think much about them. They were “part of the taken-for-granted repertoire of the lab,” she says. Creager ultimately decided to become a history professor specializing in scientific subjects. In *Life Atomic: A History of Radioisotopes in Science and Medicine* (The University of Chicago Press), Creager traces the numerous ways that radioisotopes have been critical to research and medicine.

Radioisotopes — unstable versions of elements that emit radiation — have been a tool for biochemists since the 1930s, but really gained a foothold after World War II, when the government’s nuclear reactors were able to produce them on a far greater scale than could be produced in the lab. And the government was eager to promote their use. As Creager writes, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) saw radioisotopes in civilian research and medical practice as a way to de-link atomic energy from war in the mind of the public. The AEC set up a chemical-processing facility next to its reactor in Oak Ridge, Tenn., to produce and purify radioisotopes for lab use, and offered them at a subsidized price.

Radioisotopes changed research and medicine by making it possible to track biological processes. In the lab, they were used as tracers: The radiation they emit creates a signature “tag” that permitted scientists to track the movements of molecules through processes such as photosynthesis and DNA replication. On the clinical front, they originally were envisioned as a silver bullet to cure cancer. That didn’t happen — though they now are used to treat some thyroid disorders — and their contribution to nuclear medicine eventually included positron emission tomography (PET) scans, which are used to track cancer’s spread, and single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) scans, which can diagnose heart disease.

As the use of radioisotopes grew, so did concern about the hazards of radiation. “By the 1960s and 1970s, fears of radioactivity shifted from explosions — and the resulting acute burns — to long-term effects,” says Creager.

The modern understanding of radioisotopes’ potential hazards hasn’t eliminated their use. While their role in the research setting has been replaced over the last decade or so — DNA sequencing, for example, is now done with fluorescent tags — it’s been much tougher to find substitutes in medical practice. A few years ago, there was a shortage of the most commonly used radioisotope in medicine after several reactors went offline at the same time. That forced delays in tests and a scramble for substitutes, demonstrating how much we still rely on an icon of peaceful atomic-energy use. By Katherine Hobson ’94
In this script, two college friends dream of the big time, muddle through rejection, and come away with TV’s top honor

**BY MARK F. BERNSTEIN ’83**

Hollywood loves a buddy story, so picture this:

Two bright college graduates set off for California in search of fame and fortune as screenwriters. They struggle for a while, but through an improbable connection a producer discovers them and they find themselves writing for a hit television series. One grows unhappy, and they split up. Fifteen years later, they reunite. The magic is still there! They create one of the most critically acclaimed shows on television. The sealed envelope is opened, their names are called, and they jubilantly hoist their Emmy Awards as the music swells.

Too corny?

Perhaps, but it’s not a bad synopsis of the career arc followed by ‘84 classmates Alex Gansa and Howard Gordon. The two created and co-produce the hit cable show *Homeland*, now in its third season on Showtime. In 2012, they won a pair of Emmys, one for outstanding writing and another for *Homeland*’s being named outstanding drama series. They also have had their hands in several other popular shows, including *The X-Files* and 24.

The *Homeland* credits list the pair as executive producers and co-writers, but those titles tell little about what they actually do. Although the two still hash out each season’s story line, Gordon spends most of his time running a production company, Teakwood Lane Productions, which develops pilots for a number of networks. His role on *Homeland* is more that of “consigliere” (Gansa’s word) or “crop-duster” (Gordon’s word), flying over occasionally to contribute ideas for the plot.

Gansa is *Homeland*’s showrunner. That’s an industry term for the person responsible for every aspect of getting an episode on the air — polishing the script, coaching the director, overseeing the editors, giving notes to the sound mixer, you name it. The role “is generally acknowledged to be the worst job on the planet,” Gansa says, adding that his partner likens it to “piloting a plane through a storm with people throwing rocks at your head.”

But we’re getting ahead of the narrative. Cue a flashback to fill in some of the back story.

A San Francisco native, Gansa attended Groton and started out in Princeton’s Class of ’82, playing soccer until an injury ended his career. He took up creative writing and cites as influences a long list of professors in the English and philosophy departments. During his spare time, he also edited the Nassau Lit.

In an ironic plot twist, Gansa’s greatest disappointment as a student indirectly launched his career. In December of his senior year, he submitted the first 11 pages of the novel he was writing as his thesis (“the best 11 pages any 22-year-old had ever written,” he still insists) to his adviser, writer Joyce Carol Oates. Several days later, Oates called him to her office at 185 Nassau St. With a screenwriter’s eye, he still recalls the scene: “She was sitting at her desk, with her back to the window, when all of a sudden the sun broke through and lit up her glasses, those big glasses. My 11 pages were sitting there on the desk, not a red mark on them. That’s a good sign, I thought. Then she passed them across the desk and said, ‘Well, these aren’t good enough, are they?’

“I died. I cellularly died.”

But then Oates went to her bookshelf, took down a copy of Saul Bellow’s *The Adventures of Augie March*, and suggested that reading it might help Gansa fix his stalled novel. Over the next week, he plowed through everything Bellow had written, becoming an “instant disciple.” What moved him, he says, was the “sheer confidence” of Bellow’s writing and his “ability to open up the floodgates and let this inner voice come out.”

Gansa’s friends grew tired of listening to him. There’s another Bellow nut on campus, they said.  If you want to talk about Bellow, go talk to him. That “nut” was Gordon. An English major from Queens, N.Y., Gordon had helped found the University Ballet Theater and the Expressions Dance Company before leaving Princeton for a year to study with the Harkness Ballet in New York. He recently had returned to campus and was another one of Oates’ thesis advisees. The two bonded immediately.

Graduation was soon upon them. They convinced each other to postpone graduate school and went west, driving cross-country in Gordon’s Datsun B-210 while hashing out a screenplay about the life of Lord Byron that they were sure would make them stars. When they couldn’t finish the Lord Byron story, they decided to write a script on spec for the hit TV medical drama *St. Elsewhere*. 
Howard Gordon ’84, left, and Alex Gansa ’84 accept the Emmy for outstanding writing for a drama series for Homeland last year in Los Angeles.
Too young to be daunted by inexperience, they approached the task academically, working out of their shared apartment in Santa Monica. “We took what we had learned at Princeton,” Gansa says, “which was how to be students, how to become experts in a field or subject.” They taped the show’s episodes and watched each one again and again. After many drafts, they produced a script they liked. NBC rejected it.

Everyone hoping to break into show business has a day job, and so did Gansa and Gordon. They had opened a franchise of an SAT-tutoring service, and one of their first students was the daughter of the Hollywood producer running the show Spenser: For Hire. He read the St. Elsewhere script, liked it, and hired the two as freelancers.

With a few credits on their résumés, they next joined the writing staff of the Emmy-nominated series Beauty and the Beast. In 1990, the two landed a deal with Witt/Thomas Productions to develop TV pilots. One of those pilots — which never made it onto the air — came to the attention of screenwriter Chris Carter, who asked them to join another show he was developing, called The X-Files.

The X-Files, which starred David Duchovny ’82, went from having a cult following to becoming the country’s longest-running science-fiction series, but Gansa grew disenchanted. Where most of the other writers enjoyed tales of the macabre and the paranormal, Gansa says, he “felt like a fish out of water.” Midway through the second season, he struck out on his own.

Gordon, on the other hand, remained with The X-Files until 1997 and, after stints at several other shows, he moved to Fox in 2001 to write for a new show, 24, about a counterterrorism agent, Jack Bauer. Gordon became 24’s showrunner in 2006 and shared an Emmy that year when it was named outstanding drama series.

Over the next 15 years, Gansa went on to write for and produce several other shows, including Entourage and Dawson’s Creek, but the sort of professional success that his former partner enjoyed eluded him. “Alex had always been extremely well-respected by other writers and by studios and networks,” 20th Century Fox TV chairman Gary Newman has said, “but he never quite caught some of the breaks along the way that other writers have.” Gordon approached him several times about joining the 24 staff, but Gansa says he preferred to remain on his own. Just before the show’s seventh season, however, Gansa went to his old partner to ask if the offer was still open. “I was broke,” he admits, “and needed a job.” He got it.

The following year, Israeli director Gideon Raff approached Gordon with an idea for a new show, based on an Israeli drama about two soldiers who return home after eight years as prisoners of war. “I have your next show,” he told Gordon, who insisted that Gansa join them as co-producer. The three adapted the series from one more focused on the soldiers’ domestic readjustment into a psychological thriller, shifted the action to the United States, and called their new show Homeland. They added several new characters and plot angles, including the bipolar CIA agent who tries to expose the returned POW (there is only one in the American version) as a terrorist before falling in love with him. In a gesture to his Princeton years, Gansa named the CIA agent’s supervisor (played by Mandy Patinkin) Saul Berenson, after Saul Bellow. Gansa, Gordon, and Raff co-wrote the pilot, which later won them an Emmy.

Collaborative writing can be difficult, Gordon says, because traditionally, “the person who is the loudest tends to get his way.” It’s a challenge to develop a story idea and then break it down into 26 or 30 discrete scenes that will compose an episode. The three tried to write the pilot’s first scene together, then divided the remaining scenes between them. Then, over the next several weeks, they hashed and rehashed everything out. “You have to check your ego at the door,”

More Princeton Partnerships

**DEALVECTOR**

*What the company does:* It’s like a LinkedIn for Wall Street, providing a private deal registry and secure communications tools to answer the question, “Who’s in on my deal?” This addresses a structural flaw in financial markets, where there often is limited knowledge of the true holders of financial assets. The company has raised $1 million in angel funding, and its database has information on more than 300,000 financial assets.

Founded: By Dave Jefferds ’90 and Mike Manning ’90 in 2011. Jefferds, who had spent 15 years working in finance, came up with the idea. Manning sells the concept to clients.

Says Manning: “It was day four of a ski trip with some Princeton classmates and our families. We were on the summit lift at Alta in Utah. Dave and I had been at each other’s throats for days discussing politics. To save the relationship, Dave said, ‘You know, I’ve had an idea for a business that I’ve been noodling with.’”

**ELYSIUM DIGITAL**

*What the company does:* It provides consulting and expert witnesses for patent litigation and other technology-related cases. The company has more than 40 employees, 17 of whom are Princeton alumni. It has worked with more than 200 law firms, as well as technology companies such as Google, IBM, and Oracle.
Gansa says, “because it’s all about the rewriting.”

Although their responsibilities prevent Gansa and Gordon from writing together as they once did, they say they have a true partnership, with Gordon tending to the big picture and Gansa filling in the details. “If you put it in the parlance of [Homeland],” producer Alex Cary told The Hollywood Reporter, “Alex is more like the CIA officer and Howard is more the politician or the State Department. Howard is the one who makes a lot of noise — and it’s good noise — and Alex is the one who cuts it into some kind of decision.” Gordon compares them to “an old married couple.”

Now in its third season, Homeland has been nominated for 13 Emmys and won six times. In 2012, The Hollywood Reporter named Gansa one of its Top 50 Showrunners alongside such heavy hitters as Matthew Weiner (Mad Men), Julian Fellowes (Downton Abbey), and Aaron Sorkin (The Newsroom). President Barack Obama is a fan, as are Bill Clinton and Lindsey Lohan. Leslie Moonves, CEO of CBS Corp., which owns Showtime, has said, “I’ve never gotten as many requests for DVDs in my entire career in television as I have for this show.”

Like 24, which premiered just after the 9/11 attacks, Homeland is very much a product of its times, addressing such topics as the morality of U.S. drone strikes and a pre-emptive attack on Iranian nuclear facilities while trying to stay a step ahead of the headlines. Although both producers insist that the show is not a response to 24, it does portray a different America — one weary after a decade of war and the controversies surrounding Guantánamo and Abu Ghraib. Its characters are hard to pigeonhole: Nicholas Brody, the freed POW who is both a returning husband and a terrorist mole; Carrie Mathison, the brilliant but emotionally crippled CIA agent; Abu Nazir, the terrorist mastermind and grieving father.

Gordon, the more politically engaged of the two, is intrigued by the possibilities of using a dramatic series to explore current national issues. Homeland, he says, shows “that America’s creative talent can create a story that has nuance and is not polemical. I hope it shows an empathy and appreciation for the complexities of the world we all live in.” Gansa adds that, while the show retains several consultants, including a Muslim imam, to advise on technical details, it doesn’t pretend to be a documentary. “We do try to be as accurate as we can, but we take license all over the place.”

During the production season, Gansa spends about 80 percent of his time in Los Angeles, where the show is produced and edited. The rest of the time, he is in Charlotte, N.C., where most of it is filmed, or Israel and Morocco, where scenes set in the Middle East are shot. He still writes or co-writes a few episodes each season. Gordon, based in Los Angeles, has several new shows in the development pipeline, including a revival of 24 set to air on Fox next year. On top of everything else, he also has published two novels.

When Gansa, Gordon, and Raff were announced as Emmy winners last year, they threw their arms around each other and strode to the stage together. Gordon looked dapper in a black suit and vest with a long black-and-white tie; Gansa wore a traditional tuxedo. He had bought it 23 years earlier, when he and Gordon were producing their first show together, and had not worn it again — or attended the Emmys — until that night. They had been warned that if they won, only one could give an acceptance speech. All three spoke anyway — they could not leave anyone out of the spotlight. “Writing partners,” Gordon said, with Gansa beside him, “don’t do that.”

Mark F. Bernstein ’83 is PAW’s senior writer.
It’s been 20 years since *Jurassic Park* dazzled movie audiences with its lifelike, and sometimes terrifying, portrayal of dinosaurs. The film became the 13th-highest-grossing of all time, earning $1 billion at the box office and launching a craze for all things Mesozoic.

Princeton men played a role in popularizing these creatures in the first place. Starting in 1874, a geological museum in Nassau Hall housed a mounted dinosaur skeleton — only the second ever displayed in the world. Campus scientists took sides in the infamous “Bone Wars,” a kind of gold rush to find vertebrate fossils in the American West. And alumni were among the first museum professionals to hire artists to depict extinct animals living in their authentic habitats. A hundred years before *Jurassic Park*, these efforts helped make prehistoric creatures very famous.

Central figures in this golden age of paleontology after the Civil War were two best friends from the Class of 1877, William Berryman Scott and Henry Fairfield Osborn. As undergraduates they got the idea to launch a series of bone-
This page: Three 1887 friends — from left, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Francis Speir Jr., and William Berryman Scott — were among the Princetonians who participated in the 1877 College Scientific Expedition to Colorado and Wyoming (then a territory).

Opposite page: This gargoyle of the strange mammal *Uintatherium* juts from the northwest corner of Guyot Hall. The building has other carvings of extinct animals, as well.
collecting expeditions to the Rocky Mountains. Both men later became Princeton professors — Scott for a lifetime, Osborn until he was lured away in 1891 by the American Museum of Natural History in New York, where he amassed the largest collection of dinosaur fossils anywhere.

Few people did more than Osborn to popularize dinosaurs. It was he who first announced *Tyrannosaurus rex* and *Velociraptor* (shown as especially ruthless killers in *Jurassic Park*). And he put numerous dinosaur skeletons on public display, including an unforgettable 1907 tableau of *Allosaurus* dining on *Brontosaurus*. “In making the American Museum the great center of paleontology in the United States, he created whole dinosaur halls,” says University of Pennsylvania paleontologist Barbara Smith Grandstaff ’73. “Other museums copied the way he showed dinosaurs.”

Osborn and Scott collaborated throughout their careers, a friendship that left a lasting monument in Princeton’s ambitious biology-geology building of 1909, Guyot Hall, which they helped to create. To educate the public, its entire first floor comprised a museum; outside were sculpted gargoyles of extinct creatures that Scott and Osborn had helped reveal to the world.

Scott and Osborn came of age at President James McCosh’s Princeton. Deeply pious, the Scottish president — a scientist — encouraged the study of paleontology as a way to understand God’s design of life on Earth, trying to mesh Genesis with Darwin. McCosh believed that life had evolved but was sure the Deity was directing things. In conservative Princeton, his position was considered quite daring; across town at Princeton Theological Seminary, formidable Professor Charles Hodge (“the Presbyterian Pope”) wrote a book in 1874 called *What Is Darwinism?* (answer: atheistic nonsense, as the orderly cosmos proves). “At this time, I was an ardent anti-evolutionist,” Scott later recalled. No wonder: He lived with Hodge, his grandfather. But views gradually were shifting, and Scott eventually adopted McCosh’s position.

With funding from a trustee, McCosh established a geological museum in Nassau Hall. (It occupied today’s Faculty Room; later its contents moved to Guyot Hall.) Wrapping around the mezzanine were 17 colorful murals that showed prehistoric life and depicted the phases in the geological history of the planet. The artist was an Englishman, Benjamin Waterhouse Hawkins, whose life-size dinosaur models had caused a sensation at the Crystal Palace in London in the 1850s. “His paintings showed ancient life in a vital, dynamic context,” says Robert McCracken Peck ’74, senior fellow of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University in Philadelphia and a biographer of Hawkins. “They were continuously on display in Nassau Hall for 30 years — and then for 90 more in Guyot.” Their prominence, Peck says, “gave them enormous power to convince people of the reality of deep time.”

At the heart of the Nassau Hall museum was a plaster copy of the skeleton of a duck-billed dinosaur, *Hadrosaurus foulchi,* which Hawkins laboriously fabricated. Previously he had assembled the original *Hadrosaurus* skeleton of bone at the Academy of Natural Sciences, making it the world’s first articulated dinosaur and electrifying the public. Princeton’s replica *Hadrosaurus* boasted even fewer authentic bits than Mark Twain’s description of a museum dinosaur as “nine bones and 500 barrels of plaster of Paris.” It no longer survives, having accidentally been broken into fragments during the move to Guyot in 1909.

One of Hawkins’ paintings in Nassau Hall, *Cretaceous Life of New Jersey, showed Hadrosaurus* being attacked by a fierce-looking carnivore called *Dryptosaurus*. When found 45 miles south of Princeton in 1866, *Dryptosaurus* was only the second near-complete dinosaur skeleton in the world, after *Hadrosaurus*, dug up not far away in 1858. “For about 20 years, all American dinosaurs came from New Jersey,” says David Parris ’70, curator of natural history at the New Jersey State Museum. “It was the center of just about everything.”

In fact, the Bone Wars began there, three years after Appomattox. Two rival paleontologists — Edward D. Cope of the Academy of Natural Sciences (discoverer of *Dryptosaurus*) and O.C. Marsh of Yale — engaged in bribery and other questionable practices to scoop up the best Cretaceous skeletal remains in the state. The Princeton scientists felt a close affinity with the Philadelphian Cope, a Quaker who sympathized with their theological spin on evolution. “Osborn and I became warm friends of Cope’s,” Scott recalled years later, “and wholeheartedly espoused his cause in the unending quarrel.” As for Marsh: “I came nearer to hating him than any other human being that I have known.”

When Scott and Osborn went west with Princeton’s College Scientific Expedition in 1877, they found themselves at center stage in the worsening Bone Wars, camping in the desolate Bridger Badlands in Wyoming near the Uinta Mountains. Here Cope and Marsh had been scrambling to find prize specimens of *Uintatherium,* a rhinoceros-like beast with six knobby horns and knifelike tusks. Then as now, nobody was certain what family these freakish creatures belonged to, nor why they suddenly died out some 37 million years ago.

In the badlands, Bone Wars shenanigans abounded: It was Scott, as a fledgling professional, who first realized that an extinct creature described by Cope in a scientific publication was in fact a mix of skull and teeth from unrelated animals, deliberately sprinkled by Marsh’s men in a place Cope would be sure to find them.

The 1877 College Scientific Expedition formed one of the most romantic episodes in the history of the University. Sixteen juniors and new graduates, led by two professors, spent the summer exploring the West for plant and mineralogical specimens, fossils included, to bring to the Nassau Hall museum. Among other milestones, the party was the first to dig in what today is the Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument in Colorado, and it made spectacular discoveries, including

**In the vast, unspoiled wilderness filled with sun-baked gullies and outcrops,** at any moment one might find a forelimb, teeth, or a skull.
180 previously unknown species of plants and insects — all preserved in crumbly shale.

Breaking off from the main group July 21, Scott, Osborn, and three others ventured into the trackless badlands of the Uinta country with Professor Joseph Karge, a feisty former Union officer who had equipped them with firearms from the New Jersey State Arsenal and fully expected Indians to attack — Custer’s men had been annihilated at Little Big Horn the previous summer. Scott’s memoir is a vivid account of a vast, sun-baked wilderness filled with gullies and outcrops where, at any moment, one might find a forelimb, teeth, or a skull, each a thrilling “link” in the great chain of evolution so recently proposed by Darwin.

The acclaimed discovery that season in the badlands was the skull of a Uintatherium by Scott’s and Osborn’s friend Frank Speir 1877. Although he was training to become a lawyer, not a scientist, Speir proved the best fossil finder of all — he dug up another skull the next year, too. In his honor, Scott and Osborn named a new mammal species (related to Uintatherium) speirianus.

So successful was the 1877 expedition, Princetonians would return to the Uinta region in 1878, 1885, and 1886 — among nine Western trips the University sponsored before 1895. In this way, Princeton amassed the core of its Vertebrate Paleontology Collection, which by the late 20th century would have 24,000 cataloged items, making it the nation’s finest.

On the 1885 expedition, a drunken mail-coach driver stumbled upon an especially fine Uintatherium skull, complete with a tusk. Among other findings in the rugged badlands were fragments of a creature ancestral to Uintatherium, which Speir noticed during his lunch break one day. The night before, sitting around the campfire, Scott had described what such an ancestor probably would look like, should it ever be discovered, and his prediction proved exactly correct. “Scott was very good as a paleontologist,” says Grandstaff. “He understood the biology of the animals.”

Another important Princeton discovery in the Bridger Badlands was bones from the three-toed horse Orohippus. In later decades, Osborn would popularize the evolution of the horse as one of the most vivid demonstrations of Darwinism at work — partly as a fund-raising gambit for his New York museum, hoping to attract the interest of the horsey set in Westchester County. Many of us grew up reading textbooks that showed Osborn’s classic diagram of steadily larger horses prancing forward across the millennia.

As they each gained professional fame, Scott and Osborn were drawn ever deeper into the Bone Wars, helping Cope in his perennial campaign to undermine Marsh. Under cover of
attending the football game against Yale, Scott interviewed Marsh’s disgruntled laboratory assistants in New Haven, who claimed the professor gave them no credit in his published reports. Scott was quoted vilifying Marsh in an exposé against the Yalie in *The New York Herald*, and thereafter the two men never spoke again.

Meanwhile Osborn brazenly invaded Marsh’s fossil-collecting grounds in the West and tried to discredit him. No less pugnacious than his mentor Cope, Osborn was clear about his goal: to “break down Marsh’s work as far as possible.”

In the ultimate coup, after Marsh died in 1899, Osborn managed to take over the research materials that the professor long had safeguarded in New Haven. He published Marsh’s work on fossil horses and on *Uintatherium* and related groups in extravagantly oversized volumes — all under the name of Osborn.

Among Osborn’s greatest accomplishments was showing the public exactly what dinosaurs looked like. In this he surely was shaped by his undergraduate days in the Nassau Hall museum, where Hawkins painted and sculpted his dinosaurs and taught courses as a lecturer. To further popularize extinct life, Osborn wrote articles in mass-circulation magazines and hired an illustrator to help him, Charles R. Knight. For an 1896 article in *Century Magazine*, Osborn sent Knight to Philadelphia to interview the dying Cope. One result of this meeting was Knight’s painting of two of those New Jersey *Dryptosaurus* dinosaurs scrappily fighting, an image that has become famous in recent years for its affinity to the hot-blooded ethos of *Jurassic Park*.

Knight went on to become the world’s foremost illustrator of extinct animals. Thanks to Osborn’s involvement, the Guyot Hall museum featured no fewer than 27 Knight paintings of prehistoric life. Today, the surviving — and valuable — murals by both Knight and Hawkins are in storage at the Princeton University Art Museum.

Under Osborn’s often-imperious rule, the American Museum of Natural History flourished, thanks in part to a board of trustees whose names read like a Who’s Who of Gilded Age Tiger alumni. Its fossil collections swelled, eventually incorporating Cope’s many specimens. Osborn stressed showmanship, making sure to send a movie camera along with the colorful expeditions he dispatched to the Gobi Desert in the 1920s, where dinosaur eggs first were discovered.

In his later years, Osborn became controversial for espousing a view of evolution in which “progress” was ordained by some mysterious internal plasm within each organism, an idea that perhaps can be ultimately traced to McCosh’s Princeton of the 1870s, where natural selection was not messily random but rather guided. He also thought some human races had progressed further than others, and in the face of mass immigration he argued for Nordic superiority with increasing vehemence up to his death in 1935. While most of his scientific views have been discredited, he still is regarded as one of the great museum-builders in American history.

At Princeton, few traces remain of the golden age of fossil-hunting. After 91 years of educating the public, the Guyot Hall museum was virtually abolished amid controversy in 2000, to make way for office space. One of its few surviving displays — which proved too expensive to move — is an *Allosaurus* dinosaur excavated by one of the last Princeton undergraduate expeditions, a trip to Utah in 1941.

Princeton’s famed Vertebrate Paleontology Collection, which ranged from fish to mammals, was viewed as taking up too much storage space in Guyot and was given away in 1985 — including the *Uintatherium* skulls from the badlands. In a historical irony, the collection went to join the materials of Professor Marsh at Yale’s Peabody Museum. Meanwhile, dinosaur mania seemingly will never end: Casting is underway for another *Jurassic Park* sequel, to be called *Jurassic World*, due in theaters in 2015.

W. Barksdale Maynard ’88 is a lecturer at the University and author of six books, including *Princeton: America’s Campus*. 

This 1877 oil painting by British artist Benjamin Waterhouse Hawkins, “Cretaceous Life of New Jersey,” hung in Nassau Hall.
PRINCETONIANS

CONFERENCE

MANY MINDS, MANY STRIPES
Conference for grad alumni welcomes them back as full members of Princeton fold

About 1,000 graduate alumni and guests returned to campus Oct. 17–19 for a singular homecoming event in their honor: Princeton’s first conference for the “Many Minds, Many Stripes” of graduate alumni from all departments. It was the latest in the series of flagship events that the University has hosted to reconnect with alumni populations who may have felt marginalized as students.

Coinciding with the 100th anniversary of the Graduate College, the conference began with a carillon performance, champagne toast, and climb up Cleveland Tower. The conference featured faculty lectures and discussions on issues including the economy, immigration, and cybersecurity. Social gatherings and department receptions saw alumni mingling with current students, faculty, and one another. For many alumni it was the first time they had been back since they had received their degrees.

“As graduate students, we were junior partners and apprentices in research at the frontiers of knowledge and in the teaching of undergraduates,” said Provost David Lee ’99 in his opening remarks. With a campus culture centered on undergraduates, Lee acknowledged that graduate students could feel like the “neglected middle child” of the Princeton family. But he described his graduate experience as “the best years of my life,” and he foreshadowed many speakers’ remarks by pointing to the centrality of graduate students in the fabric of the University.

Other conferences Princeton has hosted in recent years focused on alumnae (“She Roars”), black graduates (“Coming Back and Moving Forward”) and LGBT alums (“Every Voice”).

There was a strong focus at “Many Minds” on the future of higher education, including a conversation with three graduate alumni now serving as college presidents. “The economic value of a graduate degree remains high; by many measures, higher than it has been in our history,” said President Eisgruber ’83 in a talk at Richardson Auditorium. “As a

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STARTING OUT

ANDREA GRODY ’11
A musical-theater artist, working mostly as a music director on productions in New York. Princeton major: music.

DUTIES: Teaches actors the songs, rehearses the band, and makes sure the music supports the director’s vision.

CHALLENGE: “I’m always looking for work,” she says. “Sometimes I don’t know what my next day is going to be until the night before.”

TIGHT-KNIT: Working on a show means long days, but “it’s such a family environment. That’s why people end up staying in theater.”

From left: James Hayes ’85, Karen McGuinness ’86, and Robert Yasui ’87 at “Many Minds.”
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PRINCETONIANS

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society, we are disinvesting in higher-
education institutions in ways that will hobble our progress.”

William Russel, dean of the graduate school, pointed to investments that have transformed the student experience. He said the University has built better support structures, from expanded health benefits and family-focused initiatives to the creation of dissertation completion enrollment status, which allows students to remain fully enrolled beyond the normal period to complete their degrees.

Anthony Fiori ’03, president of the Association of Princeton Graduate Alumni, noted that there has been “a steady rise in the number of our younger alums who are coming back, willing to serve on University task forces and boards, and that’s a direct result of the resources that have been invested in the graduate-student experience.”

Recent alumni said that as students, though, they were still sensitive to their “middle-child” status. “When I looked up from my small bubble on campus, I did feel a bit like graduate students were second-class citizens,” said conference attendee Elina Sarkisova ’12.

Among the speakers at the conference were retired Gen. David Petraeus ’85 ’87, former CIA director; writer George Will ’68; and Kavita Ramdas ’88, who oversees the Ford Foundation’s work in India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

Participants also enjoyed spending time among old friends. Jordan Young ’53 came to “reconnect with the old-timers,” he said. Young didn’t miss a beat when he ran into Robert Motley ’58. The “boy from the coal mines!” Young recalled. “He might not remember what I studied, but he remembers the coal mines,” Motley said, laughing.

From beginning to end, said Fiori, the conference aimed to help alumni reconnect with each other and the University. “Folks wanted an interdisciplinary experience, intellectual in nature, and not just a party. They wanted speakers who inspired them, and a social aspect to connect with their former peers on campus and across the alumni community. Most of all, we wanted everyone to feel at home.”

By Carolyn Edelstein ’10 GS
Why Are There So Few Blue-Collar Lawmakers?

Today he is an assistant professor of public policy at Duke University, but Nicholas Carnes ’11 takes pride in his working-class past. He’s been a construction worker, a busboy, and a factory worker in a Pepsi bottling plant. He worked at Walmart until, knowing he had another job in the wings, he decided to “go out with a bang” and tell his boss he was thinking about trying to unionize his co-workers. The company, he says, never gave him another shift.

Such experiences led Carnes to the topic for his Princeton dissertation, which is now a book: White-Collar Government: The Hidden Role of Class in Economic Policy Making (University of Chicago Press). In it he looks at the historical scarcity of blue-collar individuals serving in political office and how that deficit shapes the laws that are passed.

The number of working-class individuals in politics never has been high, and at some levels it is declining, Carnes found. Blue-collar people made up less than 2 percent of members of Congress a century ago; today that percentage is no higher. Among state legislators, the likelihood of a politician having held a working-class job — Carnes’ main statistical yardstick — has been shrinking, from roughly 5 percent a quarter-century ago to between 2 percent and 3 percent today.

By analyzing the bills they introduced and the votes they cast, he found that lawmakers with blue-collar backgrounds tended to support policies more tilted toward employees, such as minimum-wage hikes, than did lawmakers without such experience.

“Some have speculated that people get co-opted once they get into office and that they all turn out the same eventually,” Carnes says. But that turned out not to be the case. “Ten, 15, 20 years later, you can still see politicians from working-class backgrounds voting differently.”

Carnes is convinced that the shortage of blue-collar lawmakers doesn’t stem from a shortage of demand; voters, he found, are open to backing blue-collar politicians. Rather, he says, it’s a question of supply. Reducing the influence of money in politics could help broaden the economic diversity of candidates, he says, but networking is probably even more important.

What’s missing, he says, is a concerted effort to recruit promising candidates and train them in the finer points of campaigning and policymaking. Carnes sees a model in intensive candidate-preparation programs like one run by the AFL-CIO in New Jersey; its candidates have won 76 percent of their races since the effort began in the 1990s. The program has placed graduates in positions ranging from fire commissions to state legislatures.

Of course, even after doubling the percentage of working-class lawmakers, they still would make up just a small sliver of Congress and state legislatures. But Carnes believes that even this small change could make a difference, at least on the margins: “Adding more working-class politicians should get you gradually more pro-worker policies.”

© Duke Photography www.dukephoto.duke.edu

What he is reading: Made to Stick: Why Some Ideas Survive and Others Die, by Chip Heath and Dan Heath, which offers advice on how to make ideas more accessible and likelier to stick with an audience. “It really changed the way I think about writing and teaching.”

By Louis Jacobson ’92

Listen: A track from the CD at paw.princeton.edu

NEW RELEASES

Glacier National Park in Montana, which has lost 80 percent of its glaciers, is “one of the best barometers of climate change in North America,” writes Christopher White ’78. In The Melting World: A Journey Across America’s Vanishing Glaciers (St. Martin’s Press), he follows two alpine ecologists as they survey ice in the park and explore the impact of glacier loss.

In Write Out Loud: Use the Story to College Method, Write Great Application Essays, and Get Into Your Top Choice College (McGraw-Hill), Carol Barash ’89 helps students write college-admission essays by using a storytelling-based approach.

Peter Urquhart ’74 is the director of the CD Music of Pierrequin de Thérache, performed by Capella Alamire and the Alamire Consort (Centaur). Thérache is a little-known Franco-Flemish Renaissance composer. Toby Mountain ’72 mastered the album, and Urquhart’s wife, Emily Swartzentruber Urquhart ’78, plays the bass viol. Urquhart is an associate professor of music at the University of New Hampshire.

LISTEN: A track from the CD at paw.princeton.edu
Buying into Bitcoin
Who needs dollars? Some tech-savvy users are adopting this ‘crypto-currency’

When software developer Gavin Andresen ’88 first learned about the decentralized digital currency Bitcoin in 2010, he was so enamored with the concept that he wanted to share it with the world. So he spent $50 on about 10,000 bitcoins and began handing them out, five at a time, through a website called the Bitcoin Faucet. “It turns out that giving things away for free is a good way to become pretty popular,” he jokes.

The five bitcoins, worth pennies at the time, trade for more than $700 today. As chief scientist of the Bitcoin Foundation, Andresen (who was known as Gavin Bell at Princeton) now leads the development of the open-source computer code that supports bitcoin transactions. His salary, appropriately, is paid in bitcoins.

Bitcoin is a “crypto-currency,” managed by cryptography and set in motion by its creator, who uses the pseudonym Satoshi Nakamoto. The supply of bitcoins grows on a pre-determined schedule, with the number of newly generated coins declining over time. Users hold their bitcoins in password-protected digital “wallets” and use private “keys” to unlock and transfer funds from wallet to wallet over a computer network.

To the uninitiated, the concept of a currency that is not issued by any government or central authority may be hard to grasp, and one of Bitcoin’s challenges, Andresen says, will be to expand beyond its existing group of tech-savvy users. Even with limited adoption, the 4-year-old currency’s growth has been remarkable: As of Oct. 15, bitcoins in circulation had a total value of more than $1.8 billion, according to the Mt. Gox exchange, a website that facilitates the buying and selling of bitcoins. The price fluctuates more than traditional currencies, frequently changing by 5 percent in a day and occasionally taking more severe dips and jumps.

Because bitcoin transactions are anonymous, fans of the currency have included illicit enterprises such as online gambling sites and the underground drug-dealing market Silk Road. Andresen admits that the currency had some unsavory early adopters, but he adds that if it were a technology just for criminals, he would not be devoting his life to making it more efficient and secure.

Andresen points instead to Bitcoin’s practical benefits. This fall, he and his wife, Michele Cooke-Andresen ’89, are living in Australia. If they wanted to transfer Australian dollars to a friend at home in Massachusetts, the transaction would be a major headache. But the same international transfer is easy with bitcoins, he says, because there are no exchange rates or fees.

Bitcoin users can purchase real-world goods and services from hundreds of participating retailers, but familiar companies that accept the currency are few and far between. Andresen converts a significant portion of his salary into dollars and advises that people “only invest time or money in Bitcoin that you can afford to lose.”

Despite the volatility and uncertain future, Andresen says he is excited to hold a job that was unimaginable when he was an undergraduate at Princeton: “It definitely feels like I’m living in a science-fiction novel.” ♦ By B.T.
Online Class Notes are password protected. To access, alumni must use their TigerNet ID and password. Click here to log in: http://paw.princeton.edu/issues/2013/11/13/sections/class-notes/
The Class of 1947

Umberto Rudolph Cocchiarella ’47

Rudy Cocchiarella died June 7, 2013, at Crystal Bay Senior Living in Destin, Fla.

Rudy attended Newark College of Engineering from 1941 to 1943 before enlisting in the Army. He served with Company B, 388th Engineering Combat Battalion. Upon his honorable discharge in March 1946 he continued his education at Princeton, where he earned his bachelor’s degree in civil engineering.

Rudy had an extensive engineering career over the next 35 years, managing engineering-development projects of major marine/industrial complexes in Europe, South America, Southeast Asia, and the eastern and western areas of the United States.

In 1969, Rudy and his family moved to Gloucester, Mass., where he began painting evenings and weekends. In the 1980s, Rudy’s painting efforts became his primary focus, and the results were most successful. His paintings are hung in private and commercial collections in many parts of the country.

Rudy enjoyed golf, sailing, and fishing, and was a superb dancer — always the first on the dance floor with his wife, Leonie. She survives him, as do sons Carl and Claude; a daughter, Carol; and four grandchildren. The class extends its deepest sympathy to the family.

The Class of 1949

Robert W. Flather ’49

Bob Flather died Jan. 27, 2013, near his home in Goleta, Calif.

Bob was born May 17, 1925. He came to Princeton from Exeter in 1943 and roomed with Bolling Robertson and Fletch Layton. In 1945 he joined the Marines and fought in Okinawa. He returned in 1946 and completed his bachelor’s degree in electrical engineering in June 1949. He later got a master’s degree in business administration from Stanford.

After a successful time with Hughes Aviation, Bob began a 40-year career with the National Park Service, much of it as a ranger in backcountry management in Yellowstone’s Lamar Valley. He was passionate about curbing poaching in the park, and was a great mentor to many rangers. In 2000 he continued as a cultural resource archives researcher for the park. His memory of dates and locations was invaluable to the staff and researchers. As a result of his long service, he was nominated to receive the Park Service’s Harry Yount Award in 2008. Each winter he would return to Santa Barbara to surf and enjoy his collection of big-band swing music and early jazz.

Bob leaves behind a brother, Joseph; and nephews Curtis, Stephen, David, and Daniel, to whom the class extends sympathy.

The Class of 1950

Joseph C. Edens Jr. ’50

Joe died June 3, 2013, in Virginia.

He grew up in Baltimore, where he graduated from Gilman School. He pitched on the baseball team throughout his Princeton years and later played semi-pro ball. He was president of Whig-Clio, a member of Charter, and an English major.

After graduation, he took residence on Hilton Farm, a beef-cattle farm in Orange, Va., that he co-owned with his father. He was called up by the Navy Reserve in 1952 and served as a naval aviator and intelligence officer for his squadron during the Korean War.

In 1955 he returned to Hilton Farm, which he operated until 1984, when he shifted his focus to Agricultural Advisory, a company he started in the late 1970s and which served clients in the agricultural industry worldwide.

Joe maintained a lifelong enthusiasm for many sports, in particular horse racing, tennis, and golf, which he played weekly with friends and family. At our 25th he wrote that the rural life eased him over many hurdles that those who live in more congested areas find difficult.

We extend our sympathy to Hazel, his wife of almost 57 years; his daughter, Jaffray; sons Joseph and Edward; and three grandchildren.

The Class of 1953

Robert S. Applegate ’53

Bob, or “Oz” as he was fondly called, arrived at Princeton with the large contingent from Lawrenceville and died peacefully of Alzheimer’s disease June 29, 2013, in Greenville, Del., while his son was reading him the sports pages.

A native of Newburgh, N.Y., Bob majored in chemical engineering, belonged to the Republican Club, and took his meals at Ivy. He was a member of the 21 Club and Right Wing Club, not a political organization but a social group founded in 1894 honoring L. Stuart Wing and consisting of 16 seniors and whose 1952-53 president was Mike Donohue, one of Bob’s senior-year roommates.

Others rooming with Bob in Blair Tower were Al Dowds, Jere Finney, Lew Rawlings, Sid Staunton, and John Spencer.

After graduation Bob spent 16 years with DuPont and was transferred so many times he joked that he got the feeling he couldn’t hold a job. He was a partner in the Wind Rose Co. (which had interests in engineering consulting, office management, and tavern ownership) in Delaware.

He is survived by his wife, the former Caroline (“Carol”) Stabler, sister of Laird Stabler ’52; daughters Cornelia Bowen and Jane Gallup; son Robert R.; and seven grandchildren. Speaking of Bob, John Spencer said: “He was his own man — which was his strength and charm.”

David M. Burns ’53

Dave, who was leader, singer, and trombonist with the Hot Mustard Jazz Band — a big hit at two of our reunions — died of an intracranial hemorrhage May 13, 2013.
Dave lived in D.C. and would meet for lunch with Ned Conquest, Doug Denby, Dick Hobson, and Russ Pickering at Washington’s Cosmos Club. He went to D.C. at age 15 from his Pineville, Ky., home to be a Capitol page. He attended Page School and Western High School.

At Princeton, he specialized in English, sang in the choir, and performed with the Triangle Club. He wrote for The Daily Princetonian and the Tiger and belonged to Cloister Inn.

He studied on a Fulbright in France and married Sandra Dunlop in 1955, the year he joined the U.S. Information Agency, which posted him around the world. Later he was administrator for the first-ever Climate Change Study Program sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Ever the writer, he authored two books and wrote articles and book reviews for national publications.

He leaves behind Sandra; sons David and Patrick; and five grandchildren. Now he has joined that rousing swing session in the sky, and those of us fortunate to own several of his recordings have something tangible to remember him by.

David P. Demarest Jr. ’53

David is another classmate whose death notice has just been received. He died Oct. 15, 2011, from Alzheimer’s disease.

Born in Englewood, N.J., he came from Dwight Morrow High School, majored in English, sang in the choir, and belonged to the YMCA. He was a member of Prospect Club, and his senior-year roommates were Richard Schmidt and Peter Ten Eyck. Since he did not keep in touch following graduation from Princeton, the following comments are from his wife of 55 years, the former Marlene Sherman, who called him a devoted family man, and from Sally Kalson of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

David earned a master’s degree from the University of Connecticut and a doctorate from the University of Wisconsin, where he taught before joining Pittsburgh’s Carnegie Institute of Technology (later Carnegie Mellon University). Kalson called him “a tireless advocate for preserving the region’s immigrant culture, industrial heritage, and working-class stories.” He was a beloved professor of rhetoric/cultural studies and editor of regional material.

Besides Marlene, he is survived by his children, Elizabeth, James, and Victoria; two grandsons; and sister Nancy Widmer. Marlene said: “When I think of David, I think of Frank Sinatra singing, ‘I did it my way.’ David made a difference.”

THE CLASS OF 1954

Gerard A. Kaiser ’54

Gerard Kaiser died June 28, 2013, at Jackson Memorial Hospital, where he pioneered heart surgeries for young children for almost 40 years.

Born in Brooklyn, he prepared for Princeton at Poly Prep School. The son of a physician, Jerry had an early interest in medicine that led him to major in biology.

He graduated from Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons and completed specialty training there in cardiothoracic surgery in 1967. He also had a tour at the National Heart Institute, National Institutes of Health. He began his career in New York but moved to the University of Miami/Jackson Memorial Center in 1971. There he developed a center of excellence in pediatric cardiac surgery, circulatory-assist devices, and the artificial-heart program and heart transplant.

Jerry was considered the most influential physician in Miami for the past 40 years. He founded the “Lubb Dubb Club,” an organization for children who had undergone heart surgery that now exceeds 4,000 members.

Jerry began a career in health administration and became chief medical officer of the Jackson Health System. The recipient of awards too numerous to list, he was the one person called when care problems arose.

He is survived by his wife, Joyce; sister Teri; children Beth, Jordan, and Charles ’85; and seven grandchildren. The class extends condolences to them all.

William J. Nicoson ’54

William Nicoson died peacefully July 7, 2013, at his home in Reston, Va.

Born in Pittsburgh, Bill attended Phillips Exeter Academy. At Princeton, he majored in modern languages. He was a member of Elm Club and wrote for the Nassau Lit. He won the English prize in his freshman and sophomore years. Bill spent his third year at the Sorbonne in Paris.

After graduation he served two years in the Army and completed a law degree at Harvard Law School.

He joined the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell and practiced law in New York and Paris. He came to Washington in 1970 to head the New Communities Administration and moved to Reston. He set up his own legal practice in Washington in 1972, specializing in international finance, urban governance, and community development. He was a founder of the Northern Virginia Connection newspapers and served as publisher. He later wrote columns for the Connection and the Reston Times.

Bill had a great love of theater and wrote seven plays. He was a member of the Cosmos Club and an avid chess player.

He is survived by his wife, Patricia; stepchildren William and Mary; and five grandchildren. The class sends condolences to them and is honored by Bill’s service to our country.

THE CLASS OF 1957

George William Wilde ’57

Bill died peacefully June 18, 2013, at High Lawn Farm in Lee, Mass.

At Princeton he majored in the Woodrow Wilson School. His undergraduate activities were hockey and NROTTC. He joined Dial Lodge and roomed with Howie Hayes senior year. After graduating he obtained an MBA from Harvard Business School. Bill then served two years as a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Bill was an international investor with business interests in North and South America. He was a resident of Key Biscayne, Fla., and proprietor of High Lawn Farm, where he undertook a major restoration of dairy operations that will continue.

He leaves his wife, Fanny; daughters Emily and Jennifer; a brother; and four sisters. To them, the class extends condolences.

THE CLASS OF 1961

Robert D. Stuart ’61

“Scott” Stuart died Feb. 27, 2013, from complications of a stroke suffered three days earlier.

Born in New Haven and raised in California and Illinois, he came to Princeton from Deerfield. At Princeton he majored in history and took his meals at Charter. His senior-year roommates in Cuyler were Bruce Gammie and Bob Stanger.

Following a tour as an intelligence officer in the Navy, Scott worked in bonds with the First National Bank of Chicago, later moving to Syracuse, N.Y., to be nearer to his beloved Adirondack Mountains. He retired from the RBC-Dain Rauscher investment firm.

Scott’s life in retirement centered on the Adirondacks, the communities of Inlet, Old Forge, and Eagle Bay, and a 100-year-old family camp named Pawwoc on Fourth Lake. He and his wife, Penny, also traveled extensively, having returned from Indonesia just two weeks before his death.

Scott is survived by Penny; his daughter, Pamela, from his first marriage; his mother and father (Robert ’37); and his brothers, Sandy ’72 and Jim ’63, and their families. We join them in their mourning.

THE CLASS OF 1964

Peter Slotta ’64

Peter died July 4, 2013, at Duke University Hospital from acute myeloid leukemia.
Peter grew up in Brazil speaking five languages. He moved to Miami as a teenager and came to us from Coral Gables (Fla.) High School. At Princeton he was a Woodrow Wilson School major and a member of Tower.

Peter went on to complete a master’s degree from the School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, D.C., and Bologna, Italy, in 1966. In 1968 he received a Ph.D. in international relations from the University of Pennsylvania. He went to work for a private global-trading company, first in Brussels and then in Houston, Zurich, and London, finally ending at headquarters in New York.

In 1997, Peter moved to Chapel Hill, N.C., and taught international strategies at Duke.

Peter spent his free time serving on many boards and committees, including Big Brothers of America, the Dobbis Frye (N.Y.) Youth Employment Service, the Festival Chamber Music Society, the Irvington (N.Y.) School District financial-advisory committee, the Princeton Schools Committee, Westminster Symphony Orchestra, and the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service.

He is survived by Karen, his wife of 42 years; a son; a daughter; and two grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1973

Michael D. Debevec *’73


At Princeton he was a member of the Triangle Club tech crew and played clarinet in the marching band. The band’s 75th-anniversary celebration was a perfect day. Bunny hop into the Fountain band. The band’s 75th-anniversary celebration tech crew and played clarinet in the marching Symphony Orchestra, and the Lutheran District financial-advisory committee, the Music Society, the Irvington (N.Y.) School Employment Service, the Festival Chamber and taught international strategies at Duke.

After 32 years he still bought his wife, Aleta, flowers “just because my honey should have flowers.”

GRADUATE ALUMNI

Lawrence A. Shepp *’61

Lawrence Shepp, the Patrick T. Harker Professor in the Statistics Department at the University of Pennsylvania’s Wharton School, died April 23, 2013, after a fall. He was 76.

Shepp received a bachelor’s degree from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn in 1958. In 1961, he earned a Ph.D. in mathematics from Princeton. A distinguished and internationally recognized mathematician, he was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the National Institute of Medicine, and the Academy of Arts and Sciences.


Shepp’s most recent involvement was in diabetes research, working to develop an algorithm to allow blood glucose meters to communicate with an insulin pump to automate the delivery of insulin to patients. Earlier, he had developed the Shepp-Logan algorithm, which became the worldwide standard for all CT machines and which he later expanded to MRI scans.

He is survived by his wife, Britt-Louise; three children; and seven grandchildren.

Edward A. Stettner *’68

Edward Stettner, the Ralph Emerson and Alice Freeman Palmer Professor of Political Science emeritus at Wellesley College, died at home, March 10, 2013. He was 73.

Stettner graduated from Brown in 1961, and earned a master’s degree in politics from Princeton in 1964. He began teaching at Wellesley in 1966 before completing his Princeton Ph.D. in 1968. He taught at Wellesley until 2008, and was a former associate dean of the college.

He taught courses in political theory and specialized in American political thought. His main publication was a study of the American political theorist Herbert Croly (1869–1935) — Shaping Modern Liberalism: Herbert Croly and Progressive Thought. He had served as vice chair of the board of trustees of Mount Ida College in Newton, Mass. A loyal Princetonian, he had been an APGA board member (2005–2008) and an Alumni Schools Committee interviewer (2009–2012). For 28 years, he contributed to the Graduate School’s Annual Giving campaign.

He is survived by Laura, his wife of 46 years; three children; and three grandchildren.

Abraham S. Venable *’69

Abraham Venable, retired executive director of urban affairs for General Motors, died Feb. 21, 2013. He was 82.

Venable graduated from Howard University with bachelor’s and master’s degrees in economics in 1951 and 1953, respectively. He then had a varied entrepreneurial business career until 1963, when he joined the U.S. Department of Commerce. Starting as an economist, he rose to be an administrator of minority-business programs.

During the 1968–69 academic year, Venable was a mid-career fellow at Princeton’s Woodrow Wilson School, a non-degree program. When General Motors established its minority business program in 1971, Venable was engaged as its head. He remained with GM until he retired in 1990, a pioneer in U.S. corporate minority-business programs.

After GM, Venable was with the Institute for American Business in Washington and Detroit. After 2000, he was a self-employed consultant.

He is survived by his wife of 60 years, Anna G. Venable; three children; and one grandson.

Jonathan D. Harvey *’70

Jonathan Harvey, an admired British composer, died Dec. 4, 2012. He was 73, and had Lou Gehrig’s disease.

Harvey graduated from Cambridge in 1960, and in 1964 earned a doctorate from the University of Glasgow. Already influenced by traditional music, and with his reputation established, Harvey wanted a new discipline for his music and came to Princeton in 1969 on a non-degree fellowship to study with the modernist Milton Babbitt ’52.

Harvey was one of the first composers to work at Pierre Boulez’s musical research institute, IRCAM, in Paris. He learned the language of computer music and, with new ways of using non-Western influences, Harvey became a modernist composer whose concert and opera works reflected deep engagement with spirituality.

He worked with the leading ensembles and festivals in Europe. One of his last works, “Weltethos” (celebrating Buddhism, Confucianism, Hinduism, Judaism, Christianity, and Islam), premiered with the Berlin Philharmonic in 2011. At the 50th-anniversary celebration of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, traditional Christian choral music of Harvey’s was performed in Westminster Abbey. He also was a professor of music at the University of Sussex (1977–1993) and Stanford (1995–2000).

Harvey is survived by Rosa, his wife; and two children.

Graduate memorials are written by the APGA. This issue has an undergraduate memorial for Hallam Walker ’43 ’52.
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Paris, Tuileries Gardens: Beautifully-appointed, spacious, 1BR queen, 6th floor, concierge. karin demorest@gmail.com  

Rome, Italy: Breathtakingly beautiful art-filled apartment on via Gregoriana near Spanish steps. 2 bedrooms in a 17th century palazzo. Mariaceliswirth@yahoo.com, 212-360-612.  

Paris, 4th: Rightbank, great views overlooking Seine and Hotel de Ville. Sunny 3BR, 2.5BA, totally renovated, elevator, A/C. Available April/May/June, month minimum. $10,000/month. Photos on request. aleviia@yahoo.com  

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On that unforgettable Friday afternoon, Nov. 22, 1963, grim news spread across campus: President Kennedy had been shot in Texas. University offices closed, classes were suspended, construction equipment fell silent at the half-completed New New Quad. The next day’s Princeton-Dartmouth game and Prospect Street parties were called off. So were performances at McCarter and Theatre Intime, and the movie showings at the Garden and Playhouse theaters.

At the Dulles Library of Diplomatic History at Firestone — a facility dedicated by former President Eisenhower 18 months earlier — a young employee, Charles Greene, was filing cards in a cabinet when he was distracted by secretaries in conversation. Soon one came over and told him about the radio report. Greene, who still works in that same section of the library, told patrons why the reading room was closing early. “They were appalled,” he says, as were so many others.

The Prince published a two-page special edition that included a list of campus mourning services, a statement from President Robert Goheen ’40 ’48, and a black-bordered note from the editors calling for Kennedy’s death to “be taken as a rallying cry for the rule of law, of reasoned strength, most important, of unity — for which until Nov. 22, 1963, he stood.” Some students wondered aloud what would become of Kennedy’s civil-rights agenda; Professor Arthur Link, biographer of an earlier Democratic president, Woodrow Wilson 1879, predicted to the Prince that new laws would be passed quickly now.

Many grieved for the dynamic Kennedy, who had spoken on campus several times as U. S. senator. Some shared stories of “Ken’s” brief tenure as a Tiger undergraduate in 1935 (then ill, he remained for less than two months). “It got too tough for me here,” he once joked, “so I transferred to Harvard.” Now Princeton mourned her former son. ✶
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