The text in the image is not fully visible due to the overlay of text boxes. However, it appears to be related to an article or announcement about a new president at Princeton University. The headline reads, "Eisgruber Moves In," indicating that Christopher L. Eisgruber '83 is the new president. The date mentioned is October 9, 2013, and the website paw.princeton.edu is also visible.
The Department of Art and Archaeology
2013-14 Lecture Series
All lectures at 5:00PM

Monday, October 7
106 McCormick Hall
Martin Powers, University of Michigan
Pictorial Citation in Song China:
Theory and Practice
Co-sponsored with
the Tang Center for East Asian Art

Tuesday, October 15
106 McCormick Hall
Daniel Abramson, Tufts University
Obsolescence, History, and the
Contradictions of Sustainability

Wednesday, November 20
101 McCormick Hall
The James F. Haley ’50 Memorial Lecture
Salah Hassan, Cornell University
Contemporary “Islamic” Art
after September 11

Monday, December 9
Wolfensohn Hall, IAS
Alexander Nagel, Institute of Fine Arts,
New York University
Orientations of Renaissance Art
Co-sponsored with
the Institute for Advanced Study

Tuesday, February 4
Wolfensohn Hall, IAS
Briony Fer, University College London
Malevich’s Nervous System
Co-sponsored with
the Institute for Advanced Study

Tuesday, February 25
Wolfensohn Hall, IAS
Mark Haxthausen, Williams College
Paul Klee and the Problem of Style
Co-sponsored with
the Institute for Advanced Study

Friday, March 7
Wolfensohn Hall, IAS
Aden Kumler, University of Chicago
Neither Breakthrough nor Breakdown:
Episodes from a History of
Medieval Abstraction
Co-sponsored with
the Institute for Advanced Study

Tuesday, April 15
106 McCormick Hall
Margit Kern, University of Hamburg
Constructions of Difference in the Spanish
Painting of Siglo de Oro:
“Joseph’s Coat” and “Vulcan’s Forge”
by Velazquez
Eisgruber Takes Charge
Princeton’s 20th president is settled in at One Nassau Hall. A look at the office’s new occupant.
By Mark F. Bernstein ’83

In a Nation’s Service
A new liberal-arts college is tailor-made for Israel, but the idea was born in Princeton’s Stevenson Hall.
By Marilyn H. Marks ’86

Unconventional Art
View more images from Dean of the Faculty David Dobkin’s recent exhibit.

Declassified
Columnist Gregg Lange ’70 reflects on the NSA by looking back at Princeton’s IDA protests.

‘17! ‘17! ‘17!
See how this year’s freshmen stack up with numerical compatriots from centuries past.

Bridging a Chasm
Andrew Bacevich ’82’s new book looks at how the American public views the military.

Market Dining
Take a video tour of Jonathan Butler ’92’s Brooklyn Smorgasburg.
Opening Exercises: Princeton’s Honor World

At Opening Exercises on September 8, I enjoyed the privilege of making my first formal remarks as Princeton’s president in welcoming the 1,286 members of the Class of 2017. I told the freshmen that I expect that we will always share a special bond, as we are embarking on our exciting new Princeton journeys together this fall. My address focused on encouraging the freshmen to reflect upon questions about how to live life well, which are explored in the book I assigned in my inaugural “Pre-read” program, Professor Kwame Anthony Appiah’s The Honor Code: How Moral Revolutions Happen. Here is part of what I told the Class of 2017. — C.L.E.

One of the great joys of collegiate life is the sense of renewal that comes each September, when new undergraduates and graduate students infuse the campus with fresh talent, energy, perspective, and enthusiasm. We know that the great Class of 2017 will enrich this University enormously, adding to Princeton’s lore and luster in ways that we can for now scarcely imagine. We are excited to have you here.

And, truth be told, I think that my fellow administrators, faculty members, alumni, and trustees who are in attendance today would admit that not only are we excited to have you here, we also envy you. You are at the beginning of a Princeton adventure that will challenge you, thrill you, and transform you. Unanticipated possibilities await you, and most of you will later look back on the next four years as among the best in your life.

Most Princeton alumni retain vivid images of their first day on campus. Certainly that is so for me. Yet, for all the things that I do remember, I do not remember what the then-president of the University, Bill Bowen, said to us that week. In fact, over the course of my academic career as a student, faculty member, and administrator, I have heard a great many addresses by university presidents at formal academic gatherings, and I remember almost none of them.

As you might imagine, I reflected on that fact as I composed these remarks. You might think that it would be depressing to me, as I sat down to write my first ceremonial address as president, to recognize that few if any of you would remember anything that I said. But in fact I found it rather liberating. It relieves me of any concern that my advice might somehow lead you astray or compromise your Princeton experience. What you won’t remember will not help you, but it cannot harm you, either.

And, of course, I have done what professors traditionally do to reinforce their lectures. I have assigned you a book, Anthony Appiah’s The Honor Code. I am hoping, above all, that you will remember the question that motivates Professor Appiah’s book — the question of what it means to live a successful human life. Professor Appiah believes, as do I, that living well has at least two parts to it: living a life that makes you happy, and living a life that is of service to others.

There is an oft-quoted expression, attributed to both the charismatic congresswoman Shirley Chisholm and the renowned activist Marian Wright Edelman, that “service is the rent we pay for living in this world.” I admire this sentiment — namely, that service will be part of any life well-lived — but I worry that the formulation is misleading. Describing “service” as “rent” makes it seem like a price that we pay for our happiness. You can do whatever makes you feel good, in other words, so long as you pay for it by donating time to others.

I suspect that is not what either Chisholm or Edelman meant. They undoubtedly recognized that service, far from being a price that we pay for happiness, is the precondition for it. To find an activity truly fulfilling, you must both take pleasure in it and feel a strong sense of connection between it and a larger purpose for your life.

You can achieve that connection in a wide variety of ways. Nearly any honest vocation will enable you to make a contribution to the world if you do it right. What matters is not so much which career you have but how you do it, and how you do it matters a lot.

One of the reasons that Princeton’s students and alumni so treasure their time on this campus is that they feel a connection to a larger purpose while they are here. Over the years to come, you will find yourselves challenged, stimulated, and engaged, and you will also feel that you are doing something that matters — preparing yourself for the future, for your future, for important but as yet unknown things to come.

Indeed, one of the great gifts of college life, and one of the defining insights of liberal arts education, is that you can and must prepare for important things to come without knowing exactly what they are. You will inhabit a world, in this week and in the years to come, defined by possibilities that are almost unlimited. The person seated in front of you today, in this chapel, may turn out to be someone whom you see only rarely, or someone who becomes one of the closest friends of your lifetime. He or she may end up being a pathbreaking scientist, a celebrated writer, a dedicated public servant, or an influential business leader. Their futures, and yours, are for now unwritten.
Whether honor ennobles or degrades depends on the values and practices of your community — on the content of what Professor Appiah calls your honor world. When you arrived on this campus a few days ago, you became part of Princeton’s honor world, a community devoted to learning, to integrity, to being “in the nation’s service and in the service of all nations,” and to sustaining a warm and inclusive network that has its heart on this campus but extends across geography and time, binding together alumni of all generations.

Within that community, you will find yourselves surrounded by people who share these ideals but disagree — sometimes vigorously — about what they entail. I hope that during your time you will seek out conversations with all of these people — with professors, coaches, deans, counselors, chaplains, staff members, and, of course, fellow students. Learn from them. Question them. Question yourself. Rarely if ever again will you find yourself in contact with so many thoughtful people who can help you reflect upon your life project — what, in days gone by, people might have referred to as your calling.

All of you have been blessed with exceptional talents, and your time on this campus is itself a great gift. When, four years from now, you graduate from Princeton, you will find it easier than most people to be successful at whatever career you pursue. But being successful is not the same thing as being fulfilled or living a life that matters.

So I hope that, as you pursue classwork and research, as you compete on the playing fields, as you sing, dance, and perform your way through Princeton, as you enjoy the camaraderie of the wonderful students around you — as, in other words, you experience all that this University has to offer — you will also find time to wrestle with and to delight in the question about what it means to live life well.

If you are like most Princetonians who came before you, you will not find your calling until sometime after you graduate from this University. But if you are like most Princetonians who came before you, you will also find that it helps to start asking the relevant questions sooner rather than later.

So, I hope that long after you have forgotten my words this day, you will nevertheless remember why you came here: to immerse yourselves in Princeton’s honor world. To challenge yourselves. To seek your callings. And to enjoy yourselves, for you have now become, and you shall forever be, Princeton’s great Class of 2017. Welcome to Princeton!

Professor Appiah’s more specific concern is, of course, with honor. I suspect, given who all of you are and how you got here, that you are disposed to take honor seriously and to pursue it. You have been inducted into honor societies, graduated with honors, and honored in one way or another throughout the past year. Caring about honor, as Professor Appiah makes clear, can be a very good thing — it can help to guide you in the direction of vocations and practices that make your life fulfilling.

Princeton’s own Honor Code is an example of that. That code is part of what it means to be a Princetonian. It insists not only that you observe basic principles of scholarly integrity in your own work, but also that you care deeply about the scholarly integrity of your fellow students.

Over the last decade, I have spoken to many Princeton alumni, and I have been impressed by how much the Honor Code means to them. One alumnus from the 1970s told me this summer that he always gives the benefit of the doubt to Princeton alumni partly because he knows that their character has been reinforced by their commitment to this University’s Honor Code.

But as Professor Appiah’s book makes clear, a concern for honor can also lead to self-destructive behavior. His examples, such as dueling, are historical, but you can easily find others that are closer to home. Consider, for example, the hazing rituals that take place on college campuses, including this one. Decades after dueling went the way of the dinosaurs, German fraternities encouraged pledges to participate in sword fights known as “academic duels.” The scars they received were regarded as badges of honor.

American hazing rituals involve alcohol rather than weapons. But the behavior is equally driven by a desperate desire for social esteem, equally self-destructive, and, if anything, more lethal — unfortunately, studies indicate that at least one American undergraduate dies in college hazing rituals each year.

Freshmen enter the University Chapel for Opening Exercises wearing the colors of their residential colleges.
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**IMPACT OF NATIONAL SERVICE**

Anthony Brandt ’38’s comments about why we need national service (Perspective, July 10) are insightful. I attended Princeton on a Naval ROTC scholarship. Given the campus culture of the late ’60s, I did not think I would like active military service. As it turned out, those four years were some of the most memorable and enjoyable of my life. My naval duties took me around the world. The satisfaction I gained from having served the country was tangible, and I was able to use G.I. Bill benefits to pay for law school afterward.

Columnist E.J. Dionne Jr. of The Washington Post wrote recently about a growing bipartisan national movement to offer to every American between the ages of 18 and 28 the opportunity to perform national service. Such service would not be compulsory, but there would be an expectation of our youth to participate. It would not have to be military service. Funding such a program obviously would be a challenge for the public and private sectors. However, there would be many benefits.

Given how fractured our society is these days, the experiences our young people would have in common from participating in universal voluntary service could not help but build a better and more cohesive sense of who we are as a nation and lessen the ethnic, social, economic, and political gaps that plague our national discourse. Our societal investment in such a program would well be worth it.

Bill deGolian ’72

Atlanta, Ga.

Anthony Brandt’s military experience is, evidently, the source of his enthusiasm for national service today. When describing ROTC training, Brandt wrote that “we were together in those concrete-floorod tents at Fort Sill.” Bosh. “We” consisted of other ROTC cadets, not enlisted personnel. Unless Brandt violated the regulations against officer “fraternization” with enlisted personnel, he had only rather superficial contacts with most soldiers.

The armed forces do not need the large numbers of personnel that they once required. Therefore, bringing back conscription makes no sense. Complicated non-military national service almost necessarily would involve forcing many people to perform make-work, rather than allowing them to tackle goals that they have chosen freely.

I can think of more useful objectives than compelling some sort of mythical togetherness through “national service.”

Brandt overlooks the increasingly competitive nature of the world economy. Putting people “on ice” through national service would mean that the practical work skills of many would atrophy at the same time they receive little or no benefit from forced labor.

I can think of more useful objectives than compelling some sort of mythical togetherness through “national service,” such as providing the federal and state governments with more authority to rein in questionable practices in the financial industry and putting more effort into providing retraining for people who are laid off owing to shifts in the economy.

Benjamin R. Beede ’62

North Brunswick, N.J.

Anthony Brandt’s call for national service in the July 10 PAW brings to mind that nearly 80 percent of my class served during the Korean Conflict, and few of us regret the experience. I have heard it said that national service (the military, Peace Corps) is the best graduate education possible.

While Princeton has maintained the ROTC, its recent administrations have denied the program full academic standing. In a nation founded on the belief in a citizens’ army, relegating the ROTC to an off-campus, no-credit sideshow seems to dilute the concept of Princeton in the nation’s service.

An all-volunteer army is not a citizens’ army when so few of the volunteers hail from the Ivy League (or from the Northeast, for that matter), and those who do volunteer are deprived of the leadership of those educated at many of the nation’s leading universities.

George W. Gowen ’52

New York, N.Y.

I must counter “Why we need national service” by Anthony Brandt and other recent statist advocacy in PAW. In 1979,
when I organized a rally at Princeton against registration for the draft, the best argument Jimmy Carter and John Anderson could muster for registration was that without it, we wouldn’t be prepared to fight a two-front war. With “USSR” now a historical term, with Red China about nine years away from being a free-market democracy with free religion and press (if it follows the Soviet life cycle), and with no other significant military opponents that would necessitate a draft, the advocates of slave labor for all are now reduced to advocating “national service” because of “diversity training” (this time taking the form of the “need” to “experience” 3.2 beer).

I guess with IRS-gate and the end of quantitative easing, taxation and inflation (the two usual ways for government to steal resources) are out and slave labor is back in. How “well” does our government use even those soldiering services for which it pays real money? Obama doubled our forces in Afghanistan as one of his first acts, then increased them another 50 percent in December 2009, tripling our 2010 fatalities compared to 2008.

Brandt is correct, however, that America’s so-called elites perhaps “need to get out more often” — including getting out of the ideological comfort zone. An “elite” that advocates a nanny state when we can’t even keep drugs out of prisons, or advocates Keynesian economics when the fiscal cliff immediately boosted stocks and employment, is ignorant and idiotic.

Robert Edward Johnson ’79
Amarillo, Texas

PRINCETON AND FUSION ENERGY
Here is PAW’s biennial panegyric to the nonexistent fusion-energy nirvana (Campus Notebook, July 10). But the usual litany of imaginary fusion-reactor benefits has changed from “inexhaustible, clean, safe, and cheap” to “inexhaustible, clean, safe, available to all nations.” PPPL director Stewart Prager has dropped the erroneous attribute “cheap,” presumably because the fusion world is choking on the $20 billion price tag for ITER. But the claim “available to all nations” is fallacious, because the components of fusion reactors require uncommon elements, including the following: lithium (for tritium production), helium (for cooling), niobium (for magnets), beryllium (to face the plasma and to multiply neutrons). There are few countries with significant resources of these elements.

Actually, Prager’s “ideal attributes” apply to solar-photovoltaic and solar-thermal energy sources. They have nothing to do with manmade fusion.

Daniel Jassby ’70
Former principal research physicist
Princeton Plasma Physics Lab
Plainsboro, N.J.

The Quest Research News from the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, mailed with the July 10 PAW, brought to mind a seminal event for the lab. Early in 1951, I was a junior researcher at the Los Alamos laboratory in New
FROM THE EDITOR

New Year, New Leader

Princeton’s new president, Christopher Eisgruber ’83, has been a Nassau Hall fixture as provost since 2004, but few students know much about him. With each appearance, that’s changing. At Opening Exercises (page 12), members of the Class of 2017 got a taste of his sense of humor when he acknowledged that some students were hanging on every word not for the lessons they might impart, but to catch the utterance that would lead to victory in Opening Exercises Bingo.

At the installation celebration two weeks later, Eisgruber spoke about the ideals of a liberal-arts university, but then showed his fun side — and perhaps his identification with Princeton students — by hosting a concert by the rock band Grace Potter and the Nocturnals, whose lead singer was born the month Eisgruber graduated from Princeton.

Meanwhile, we are learning how Eisgruber will approach the serious work of a president. He has been prompting students, alumni, and other community members to discuss Professor Kwame Anthony Appiah’s book on honor (page 16) and what it means at a place like Princeton. He has suggested that diversity in all its forms will be a centerpiece of his administration, endorsing the expectations in a new report about the makeup of the faculty and graduate-student body. More is to come.

On page 24, you will find a profile of Princeton’s 20th president by his classmate, PAW senior writer Mark F. Bernstein ’83. Those of us on campus are getting to know Eisgruber better. We invite you to do the same. — Marilyn H. Marks ’86

Mexico, on leave from my graduate studies in Princeton. I had followed my physics professor John Wheeler to Los Alamos to work on the development of the hydrogen bomb. When Princeton astrophysics professor Lyman Spitzer stopped for a visit after a Colorado ski holiday, he was eager to share a new idea on how to harness thermonuclear power for practical power generation.

Because of some security-clearance glitch, Spitzer’s admission to the lab was delayed, and he was stewing about it. So I and fellow Princeton graduate student John Toll ’52 were dispatched to have lunch with Spitzer and calm him down. Over lunch, Spitzer told us why he thought a torus twisted into a figure eight might hold a hot plasma of deuterium long enough for thermonuclear “burning” to take place.

From this idea was born half of a new research enterprise, Project Matterhorn, established at Princeton less than six months later. Spitzer’s half was to be devoted to thermonuclear power. The Ricardo Barros

Finished at charm school.

The new Porsche Panamera is the seemingly improbable joining of best-in-class sports car performance and executive-class luxury. Exhilarating you with astounding horsepower, the agility of a car half its size, and well-appointed and spacious surroundings, it is the world’s most thrilling contradiction. See the all-new Panamera lineup at porscheusa.com/panamera. Porsche. There is no substitute.

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other half, headed by Wheeler, was to pursue thermonuclear explosions. I have it on good authority that something like the following exchange took place in the office of Princeton’s chief financial officer, Roy Woodrow. Woodrow: “Your new enterprise needs a name.” Spitzer: “How about Project Matterhorn, symbolizing challenge and also reflective of the fact that I conceived the idea while skiing?” Wheeler: “OK, Lyman, you can name the project if I get to name your device. Let’s call it a stellarator.” Wheeler then headed Matterhorn B (for bomb), and Spitzer headed Matterhorn S (for stellarator).

As it turned out, controlled fusion power posed a far greater challenge than a fusion bomb. The first thermonuclear explosion occurred in late 1952 and Matterhorn B shut down soon after. Matterhorn S continues today as PPPL.

Kenneth W. Ford ’53

MORE THOUGHTS ON DIVERSITY

This is in response to the July 10 letter, “Seek only the best and brightest,” from Russ Nieli ’79. His thesis that Princeton’s diversity has made it somehow inferior to Caltech is laughable. Today the Princeton brand is stronger, more competitive, and more diverse than ever.

Mr. Nieli, obsessed with the Caltech model, seems to think that all of humanity can be ranked 1 through 6 billion from the results of a single test. That sounds like a bad science-fiction movie, or present-day China. Is that a model we should emulate? By Mr. Nieli’s lights, it is.

The 40-year results of Princeton’s coeducation/diversity have been spectacular: Supreme Court appointees, tech titans, deans, renowned professors, foundation heads, Wall Street players, CEOs, political leaders, and a beloved first lady.

The freshman-retention rate indicates that Princeton is selecting the best and the brightest. Does a brilliant kid from Uzbekistan High School get a leg up in admissions? I hope so. He’ll add something special, as will that homeschooled Inuit from Alaska, the evangelical Christian valedictorian, the Latino from East L.A., and the
At 29, she has achieved more than most do in a lifetime.

After graduating from Stuart Country Day School of the Sacred Heart, Caroline McCarthy received degrees in History of Science and Creative Writing from Princeton in 2006. Since then, she has built a reputation as a rising star, earning her the #1 spot on Forbes’ Tech’s Twenty Most Media Connected Writers in 2010, and landing her on the 30 Under 30 in Media list in 2012.

A journalist since age 21
Caroline began her career blogging about digital advertising, social media, entrepreneurship, and innovation which led to a position as a columnist for CNET.com in 2007. She has appeared on national TV and radio as a commentator on digital media, including NBC’s Today, CBS’ The Early Show, NPR’s Talk of the Nation, as well as CNBC, Fox Business, BBC America and G4.

From Stuart to Google
It’s hard to imagine that in 9 short years, Caroline went from a Stuart graduate to a leadership role at Google, but that’s exactly what she did. By 2011, she was Managing Editor of Google’s Think Quarterly journal. And in 2012, she became a Google+ Marketing Manager, working with some of the most influential minds in the digital world.

Reaching for the top
Being a Stuart graduate means you carry with you a responsibility for challenging your community and yourself. Caroline serves as Vice Chair of the board of directors at MOUSE, a nonprofit that empowers inner-city students to improve their schools through technology. She is a global ambassador for Ladies Trekking, which connects women who love the outdoors with causes in the places where they climb, and in 2013, Caroline climbed Mt. Kilimanjaro.

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Thursday
November 7, 9 AM–2 PM
Sunday
January 12, 1–3 PM

What will you do?
fifth-generation legacy. Let them all join the conversation that makes Princeton the best and most exciting undergraduate education in the world.

Mr. Nieli should be glad he’s not competing today. His era was among the last to benefit from white-male preference. Fortunately, that hideous time is in our rearview mirror.

G.A. Howard ’74
Weston, Fla.

Why are Asian-Americans always singled out in the conversation about over-representation in higher education compared with their national number (e.g. letters in the July 10 issue)? Jewish Americans form an even smaller percentage of the U.S. population (about 2 percent) and have just as large numbers in elite schools in the country, where they number roughly 25 percent at leading schools, and about 13 percent at Princeton.

If former President Tilghman and those who support her ideas are so committed to the notion of bringing about skin-deep diversity, would they advocate that Jewish Americans form just 2 percent of the student body at Princeton? That idea is a non-starter, as it should be. As letter-writer Russ Nieli asserts, the only principle that should matter is talent, and we should do away with notions of skin-deep diversity when it comes to assembling the student and faculty body of Princeton.

Kai L. Chan ’08
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

CORRECTING A QUOTE
PAW echoes one of the most misunderstood phrases in sports history (Extra Point, June 5). The actual quote, from manager Leo Durocher, is two sentences, two distinct observations: “Nice guys. Finish last.” There is no cause-effect relationship between these characteristics. Please help correct this unfortunate impression that performance somehow is negatively affected by being pleasant and polite.

Bill Glennie ’76 ’77
Bradford, N.H.

Each story, letter, and memorial at paw.princeton.edu offers a chance to comment.
One of two tiger sculptures by Ruffin Hobbs near Princeton Stadium — the gift of William Weaver Jr. ’34. Photograph by Ricardo Barros
Fresh Faces

A new president greets a new class, Princeton’s most global and diverse

In his first formal address as Princeton’s president, Christopher Eisgruber ’83 told freshmen gathered for Opening Exercises that he remembered many aspects about his first week on campus 34 years ago — but the president’s opening address was not one of them.

“You might think that it would be depressing to me, as I sat down to write my first ceremonial address as president, to recognize that few if any of you would remember anything that I said,” he said. “But in fact, I found it rather liberating.”

Eisgruber urged the 1,291 students in the Class of 2017 to take to heart the message of Professor Kwame Anthony Appiah’s book *The Honor Code: How Moral Revolutions Happen*, which he asked students to read before their arrival as part of the “Princeton Pre-read.” Eisgruber related the essence of the book to Princeton’s Honor Code and to students’ search for a larger purpose for their lives. (See page 16 for more on the Pre-read.)

Members of the class, which is more diverse, more international, and more selective than any before, said they enjoyed the tone of Eisgruber’s talk.

Ryan Miller, from Orange County, Calif., joked that he already did not “remember a thing” but added: “He got across the message that it wasn’t his speech that was most important, but the principles at Princeton that will stick with us.”

“It was nice to see that the president had a sense of humor,” said Solveig Gold. Gold, a self-proclaimed “city kid” from New York, was one of 712 class members to participate in Outdoor Action’s 40th year of breakout trips that sent students backpacking, rock climbing, biking, and farming.

Another 158 freshmen took part in Community Action, a service-oriented alternative. Anna Walker, from Flowery Branch, Ga., volunteered with her peers at El Centro, a Catholic community-resource center in Trenton. “We learned a lot about immigration and education,” she said. Another program, focused on criminal justice, reflected a shift in Community Action toward providing students with a foundation for civic engagement during their time at Princeton.

Following Opening Exercises, the freshmen paraded out of the Chapel and in through FitzRandolph Gate in the annual Pre-rade. Welcomed by cheerleaders, the Princeton University Band, and older students, the class enjoyed a barbecue and a Blair Arch Step Sing, relishing the warm September evening before the start of classes.

“I’m so happy to actually live here now,” said Gold, who sported a tiger tail during the Pre-rade. “I was blown away by the fact that we can call this our home for the next four years, and for the rest of our lives.”

By Louise Connelly ’15
On the Campus

stepping down
William B. Russel, dean of the graduate school since 2002, will step down from the position at the end of the academic year. During his tenure, enrollment has grown from about 1,975 to about 2,600 graduate students. President Eisgruber ’83 said that Russel “has sustained academic excellence, improved our stipend and support system for graduate students, integrated those students more fully into the university community, and strengthened the ties that bind the University to its graduate alumni.”

Princeton Review
No. 2 in financial aid
No. 4 in “Most Beautiful Campus”
No. 4 in “Best Value Private Colleges”
No. 8 in “Students Study the Most”

William B. Russel, dean of the graduate school since 2002, will step down from the position at the end of the academic year. During his tenure, enrollment has grown from about 1,975 to about 2,600 graduate students. President Eisgruber ’83 said that Russel “has sustained academic excellence, improved our stipend and support system for graduate students, integrated those students more fully into the university community, and strengthened the ties that bind the University to its graduate alumni.”

Rating Princeton:
The Latest Rankings

No. 1
U.S. News & World Report
in “Best National Universities”

No. 1
Bloomberg
in “Top 10 Colleges for Tech CEOs”

No. 3
Forbes
in “America’s Top Colleges”

No. 3
Kiplinger’s Personal Finance
in “Best Values in Private Colleges”

No. 6
Times Higher Education
World Reputation Ranking

No. 7
Academic Ranking of World Universities/Shanghai Jiao Tong World Rankings

No. 10
QS World University Rankings (tied with Caltech)

No. 31
Washington Monthly
among national universities

What freshmen say about ...

What they brought to remind them of home: Pirate flags from a gap year spent sailing, senior formal pictures, mother’s hand-knit sweaters, volleyball championship T-shirts, beach photos, Dia de los Muertos posters, teddy bears

What they forgot to bring: Slippers, socks, suit and ties, bikes, hangers, pajamas (“but it’s OK, I just sleep in my residential-college T-shirt”)

Most unexpected: The FitzRandolph Gate superstition, Lawnparties, Cane Spree, “so many friendly people”

THE CLASS OF 2017
Applicants: 26,498
Admitted: 1,963 (7.4%, a record low)
Enrolled: 1,291 (with 26 from the waitlist)
Yield: 65.8%
Students receiving financial aid: 60%
Male-to-female ratio: 50.9/49.1
Sons/daughters of alumni: 12.3%
U.S. minority students: 42.6%
(a record high)
Varsity athletic prospects: 17%
International students: 12.1%
(a record high)
First-generation college: 13%
(a record high)
Pell Grant recipients: 14.5%
(a record high)
From public schools: 58.7%
From private schools: 40.8%
Home-schooled: 0.5%
B.S.E. students: 25.5%
Number of U.S. military veterans: 1
Source: Office of Admission; SEAS

New graduate students
Doctoral-degree students: 437
Master’s-degree students: 149
Applicants: 11,179
Admitted: 11%
Male-to-female ratio: 58/42
International students: 42%
U.S. minority students: 14%
Underrepresented U.S. minority students: 8%
Humanities and social sciences: 33%
Sciences and engineering: 48%
Woodrow Wilson School: 15%
Architecture: 4%
Source: Office of the Dean of the Graduate School
A trustee report on diversity faults Princeton for not coming “close to looking like America today” and said the University must do more to diversify the ranks of its graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, faculty, and senior administrators.

The Sept. 12 report finds more than 80 percent of tenured and tenure-track faculty are white, and 80 percent of full professors are men. Blacks and Hispanics are dramatically underrepresented: 2 percent of senior administrators are Hispanic and 3 percent of doctoral students are black. “Engagement with this issue is central, not tangential, to Princeton’s mission,” said the report, which was endorsed by the trustees and President Eisgruber ’83.

The report recommends that academic departments and administrators undertake a multi-pronged strategy to address the problem, including enhancing incentives for academic departments that identify potential minority and female faculty candidates; building networks with traditionally minority and female institutions; developing “watch lists” and tracking systems for promising faculty and grad students; and offering training to help recognize unconscious bias.

These steps and others should “embed diversity in the behaviors and practices of the entire institution,” the report said. Progress would be expected within five years.

The report noted that improving diversity for the faculty — which is 16 percent minority — is particularly difficult because of the slow turnover of tenured professors. Another issue affecting universities nationwide is that many women and minorities drop out of the pipeline along the way to tenure-track positions, leaving fewer candidates to choose from.

The report advises University departments to assess how perceptions of Princeton may be affecting diversity efforts. Candidates for teaching positions “are often pleasantly surprised that the University and surrounding community do not match their negative stereotypes of Princeton as a homogeneous and ‘stuffy’ environment,” the report said. Another source of difficulty, the report notes, is people’s natural inclination to select candidates for faculty or postdoctoral positions from institutions they know well, leading to an overreliance on an elite group of “feeder” schools.  

Read the report on the Web: princeton.edu/reports/2013/diversity.
What’s luring investors to Asia?
Taking Eisgruber’s ‘Pre-read’ Challenge, Freshmen Grapple with Concepts of Honor

President Eisgruber ’83 gave this year’s freshmen a provocative topic for their first intellectual conversations at Princeton. Think about the role of honor in your life, he said, and question it.

Philosophy professor Kwame Anthony Appiah’s book — The Honor Code: How Moral Revolutions Happen — was sent by the University to the Class of 2017 over the summer for what was termed the “Pre-read”: an introduction to scholarly life at Princeton. Eisgruber told the freshmen that he hoped they would “remember the question that motivates Professor Appiah’s book — the question of what it means to live a successful human life.”

The Honor Code details the role of honor in prompting moral revolutions such as the end of dueling, Atlantic slavery, and foot binding in China, and on the evening of Opening Exercises, Appiah spoke about its relevance today. “Honor already matters in your lives right now,” he told the freshmen gathered in McCarter Theatre, and as he opened the session to questions, he urged the students “to tell me why I’m wrong.”

One student posed a real-life question. “You discuss all of these moral revolutions — but I wonder how it might be able to happen on a more microscopic level, like on a university level,” she said. She told Appiah that her class recently had learned of a survey that reported one in nine Princeton students experience some form of sexual violence or harassment.

“How do we, on a campus level, create that turnaround or begin to make that change?” the student asked, prompting applause. Appiah said that in the moral revolutions he had studied, change took about a generation. He counseled patience.

Following Appiah’s talk, the issue continued to resonate during small-group discussions in the residential colleges. In one session, students took issue with the professor. “At Princeton, change can happen quickly,” said the senior leading the discussion. She urged the freshmen to take action if they saw something they didn’t like.

“Do you think an honor system can make people act dishonorably?” one student asked his peers. “What’s the difference between honor and respect?” asked another.

While the topic of academic honesty came up, several students said that they had had an honor code in high school and did not need another lecture on it. Nabil Shaikh ’17 said that Appiah’s book was most valuable in approaching the subject of honor from new angles: “It probed deeper questions.”

Nellie Peyton ’14
Rising incomes in developing countries
Workers in emerging markets are becoming increasingly well equipped with technology, machinery and skills. As a result, productivity and real incomes are on the rise. Between now and 2050, average yearly pay for Chinese workers is expected to increase sevenfold, from USD2,500 to USD18,000. India should see similar growth, with income per capita likely to reach six times what it is today.1

A change in consumer spending patterns
As income levels rise, expect to see a drastic change in consumer spending. Consumers in emerging economies will have more discretionary income to spend on restaurants, recreation and travel, allowing well-established brands to gain a foothold in entirely new markets. Due to the “threshold effect” that occurs when a significant number of people move to a higher income bracket, sales should expand at an even faster pace than the growth of these emerging economies.

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1 Source: HSBC, “Consumer in 2050: The rise of the EM middle class.”

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Undaunted in Defeat

After 13 years of losses in league games, the men of sprint football still play to win

The sprint football team holds an unenviable record—it last won a league game in 1999, when Harold Shapiro ’64 was Princeton’s president. Some losses have been categorical sweeps—98–0 against Navy, 70–0 against Penn. So it’s a wonder the team’s players show up undaunted, their commitment unwavering.

“Some people think that because we lose all the time, we must not care,” said Ben Foulon ’14, a former captain. “But we take it personally.”

Though it is played according to the same rules as traditional football, sprint displays more hustle than heft since players may not weigh more than 172 pounds. It is an official varsity sport at Princeton, though the team competes in the seven-school Collegiate Sprint Football League, not the Ivy League or the NCAA. The Tigers have captured nine championships since 1934, the last one in 1989, and had several competitive seasons until 1999 (Princeton did defeat Virginia Military Institute, a club team, in 2003). The team foundered after the University cut all slots for recruited players, athletic director Gary Walters ’67 told The Daily Princetonian.

Recruitment often is carried out by the players. John Wolfe ’14 scouts Dillon Gym for “anybody under 200 pounds with some semblance of athleticism.” He spotted Spencer Haldeman ’15 as a freshman bench-pressing 165 pounds.

“Ever played football or heard of sprint?” Wolfe asked. No, Haldeman replied. But he agreed to attend a practice, and today, he doubles as a defensive end and an offensive lineman.

Most sprint players have proven themselves in athletics, but not in football. Kevin Ma ’14 battled opponents over a pingpong table, Adam Grabowski ’17 on a tennis court. Coach Stephen Everette begins practice in the classroom. “We call it Football 100,” he said, noting that he often helps rookies identify the line of scrimmage. Some guys have “never made a tackle in their life,” said Wolfe.

Though 13 years of defeats loom large, the squad refuses to buckle. Last season, the team lost by just one touchdown in three games, and was close to a victory over Post University.

“There’s no fame or glory in sprint,” Wolfe said. “These guys show up for the right reason, for the only reason: to play football.”

READ MORE: Sports updates every Monday at paw.princeton.edu
The Advocate in the Corner Office:
Gary Walters ’67 to Step Down in 2014

Brett Tomlinson

Gary Walters ’67 remembers the spring day in 1963 when he walked into his 12th-grade American-democracy class and saw the maps pulled down over the blackboards. The class braced for a pop quiz, but the teacher, Pete Carril (yes, that Pete Carril), announced instead that he had good news. Releasing the maps one by one, he revealed a message scrawled in chalk:

“Gary ... Walters ... has ... been ... admitted ... to Princeton.”

Getting in, Walters says, was the start of a “transformative experience” and a deep connection to Princeton. Last month, 50 years after he arrived as a student, the kid from Reading (Pa.) High announced that he’ll be leaving the University — stepping down as the director of athletics at the end of the academic year, his 20th in the job.

Walters made a name for himself as a point guard for two Ivy League basketball champions, including the 1965 Final Four team, and served as an assistant coach to Carril in the early 1970s, but his legacy was forged in his current job. Since he returned to campus in 1994, Princeton teams have averaged 11 Ivy championships per year and collected 48 national team or individual titles.

In that span, Walters has been his department’s chief executive and its greatest advocate. He speaks of “education through athletics” and “the sweatiest of the liberal arts” with genuine zeal. He takes pride in on-field successes but puts more emphasis on his off-field additions, including the Academic-Athletic Fellows program, which connects faculty and staff with student-athletes, and the Princeton Varsity Club, which has shored up financial support for the...
On the Campus / Sports

University’s 38 teams.

Walters’ enthusiasm, however, does not extend to the broader world of college sports. He is irked by conferences that, in the race for TV ratings and revenue, have expanded to other regions of the country, necessitating more travel and pulling student-athletes away from the classroom. Intensive off-season training also hurts the student experience, in his view. The Ivies allow 12 days of off-season practice, while most other schools use the NCAA maximum of 48. With that extra workload, full athletic scholarships have become a form of “indentured servitude,” he says. “The coach owns you,” Walters says. “You aren’t able to participate in the life of the college under those circumstances. You are there to fulfill your athletic potential, period.”

Walters isn’t worried about the Ivy League’s ability to stand apart, now or in the future. But simply making its own rules is not enough, he says: “We need to be more outspoken, as a league, about our model, because it’s the proper way to do things.”

If the league office would like an ambassador, there’s an excellent candidate in the corner office at Jadwin Gym. He’ll be there for nine more months.

SPORTS SHORTS

FIELD HOCKEY defeated Duke 3–1 Sept. 6 and snuck past Michigan State 2–1 Sept. 13. But the No. 3 Tigers, who are defending their national title this year, fell to No. 13 Penn 4–3 Sept. 15.


MEN’S CROSS COUNTRY took nine of the top 10 slots at the Delaware Cross Country Invitational Sept. 14, while WOMEN’S CROSS COUNTRY secured seven of the top 10 slots.

Facing early deficits in its first two matches, WOMEN’S VOLLEYBALL rallied to start the season 2–0, but dropped its next two matches.

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U.S. News & World Report ranked McLean Hospital first among all freestanding psychiatric hospitals. McLean Hospital is the largest psychiatric affiliate of Harvard Medical School and a member of Partners HealthCare.
Assistant professor Rahul Sagar believes that leaking state secrets can be justified only if it meets three threshold conditions. He identifies three “threshold conditions” that must exist to justify leaks: The disclosure must “(a) concern an abuse of public authority; (b) be based on clear and convincing evidence; and (c) not pose a disproportionate threat to public safety.” He also says the leaker must use “the least drastic means” to draw attention to the abuse, and must disclose his or her identity to allow the public to examine motives.

Over the 15 years he has worked on this topic, Sagar’s ideas about state secrecy have changed. “I was really angry at Bush for Guantánamo,” he says, noting that President Obama has continued many of the same practices. The more he interviewed security officials, the more he understood how difficult their task was. “What looks like wrongdoing from the outside might actually be part of a very complicated game being played.”

By Merrell Noden ’78
Beauty ... Or Just Stuff?
An exhibition and class pose the question: What is art?

Visitors to the Lewis Center for the Arts this fall entered a series of rooms and found the kind of stuff one might have in an old shoebox at the back of the closet. There were kitschy travel souvenirs and obsolete computer keyboards; store coupons and train tickets strung together by paper clips; old license plates from several states; and a wall of 1980s-era postcards. The sign over the entrance said “Lucas Gallery”—but was this really art?

That’s the question posed by the graduate course “Contemporary Art and the Amateur,” taught by Joe Scanlan, director of the Program in Visual Arts. In this case, the amateur is Dean of the Faculty David Dobkin, a 65-year-old computer science professor with a mischievous smile peeking from his salt-and-pepper beard. Dobkin has spent the last 35 years collecting and arranging the hundreds of items in the gallery—and more at his home. His collections sprawl from snow globes (he has more than 800) to Popsicle sticks, from Snapple-bottle lids and the fake credit cards that come in junk mail to old CDs and paper tubes. He has 700 pounds of pennies, sorted by year and mint and stored in custom-made acrylic towers; and 100,000 digital photographs of Curb Your Dog signs, restaurant menus, phone booths, and other objects.

From an early age, Dobkin was “possessed by a compulsion to collect and organize objects,” he says. He never has thought of himself as an artist—he has a doctorate in applied mathematics from Harvard and never has taken an art class—and was “half-amused and half-terrified” by having his work debut in a solo show in an 1,100-square-foot gallery space, usually used for student exhibitions. “I’m not sure where I am on the eccentric-to-artist” trajectory, says Dobkin, who began saving items such as water-bottle caps “because they just looked too good to throw away.” One of his first projects was a set of curtains he made by stringing Dannon yogurt lids together with paper clips.

For Scanlan, who hatched the idea of mounting the exhibition after seeing the pennies in Dobkin’s office, the artistry of the dean’s work is in “noticing potential in useless or tacky things. He rehabilitates them. It’s an appreciation of ephemera and all the things that pass us by.” The students in his class will be exploring how the concept of the amateur artist has influenced contemporary art.
concept that technical skill or training is required to be an artist, Scanlan says, and values the open minds of amateurs who aren’t trained and aren’t getting paid. “When people don’t know how to do something, it can sometimes create amazing results — results which aren’t possible if you know too much,” he says. And the art world has embraced the obsessive collector — the person who, like Dobkin, saves every bottle cap or paper clip that passes through his hands, according to Scanlan. The professor’s work fits into a current fascination with “anti-aesthetics,” in which artists devise systems for making art that defy traditional notions of composition and taste. One of Dobkin’s is to save and display every penny that comes into his possession.

Dobkin’s work also can be viewed in the tradition of artists like Marcel Duchamp, who famously put a urinal on a pedestal in 1917 and named it “Fountain.” Duchamp helped remake the boundaries of what is defined as art — asking “what exactly made an artwork ‘art’ as opposed to mere stuff?” says Elena Filipovic ’97, a Duchamp scholar.

Intellectual debate aside, Dobkin hopes that those who viewed his exhibition, which ran Sept. 19 through Oct. 4, appreciated “how individual things, none of which is that interesting by itself, come together and tell a story. I don’t want to tell them what the story is, largely because I don’t know. But I want them to leave with a story.”  By J.A.

Scanlan says Dobkin’s work is art because it “moves you to feel or think.” He adds, “I think David’s work is really joyful. You can’t walk into the gallery and not get a smile on your face immediately, but I think there’s a dark side to it. There’s the joy, but also a sort of ‘not to worry’ about the fact that we’re all engaged in somewhat hopeless endeavors.”

Contemporary art has questioned the

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<td><strong>My Education</strong> (Viking) is an erotically charged novel about youthful passion. After graduate student Regina Gottlieb sets foot on the pastoral campus of an unnamed East Coast university, she finds herself engulfed in an affair that takes over her life. Author Susan Choi is a lecturer in creative writing.</td>
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Pakistan’s military dictatorship swept aside the results of a democratic election and the army slaughtered Bengali civilians in 1971, leading to war between India and Pakistan. In *The Blood Telegram: Nixon, Kissinger, and a Forgotten Genocide* (Knopf), Gary J. Bass, a professor of politics and international affairs, asserts that the White House was “actively and knowingly supporting a murderous regime at many of the most crucial moments.”

Jacob N. Shapiro, an assistant professor of politics and international affairs, examines how terrorist groups are organized in *The Terrorist’s Dilemma: Managing Violent Covert Organizations* (Princeton University Press). He argues that understanding the groups’ challenge of “maintaining control while staying covert” can help policymakers develop better strategies to combat terrorist activities.
Eisgruber Takes Charge
The new occupant of One Nassau Hall is a folk-rock fan with a sharp sense of humor and a deep interest in ethics — and a plan to spend the year listening

By Mark F. Bernstein ’83

Christopher L. Eisgruber ’83’s move from the provost’s office to the president’s suite took him only a few dozen yards along the first-floor corridor of Nassau Hall. His predecessor, Shirley Tilghman, graciously moved out a week early; by the time Eisgruber moved in July 1, his office was ready for him. The walls had been repainted, Tilghman-era blue giving way to Eisgruber-era beige; the boxes unpacked. A day later, what pleases the new president most is that his books are on the shelves. “I feel at home with my books around me,” he says.

The Princeton community seems to feel at home with Eisgruber, who as provost earned a reputation for listening, reaching out, and building consensus. His selection has been widely seen as a vote for continuity; the transition appears to have been, as Tilghman promised, “seamless.” After all, Eisgruber had been the University’s second-ranking officer for nine years, with a finger in almost every Princeton pie.

Even so, anyone looking for insights into the new president’s thoughts and values might want to start someplace other than his freshly painted, book-filled office. Instead, walk down the corridor past the provost’s office (now occupied by David S. Lee ’96 ’99) and out of Nassau Hall to Mathey College, where a few years ago Eisgruber taught a freshman seminar called “In the Service of All Nations? Elite Universities, Public Policy, and the Common Good,” which examined Princeton’s role in society.

Eisgruber taught the course partly to drive himself to delve deeper into the literature on higher education. He also wanted his students to ascertain the core values of an elite university and apply them in practice — and so students read everything from University policy papers to books on higher education to Supreme Court decisions on affirmative action. “You could tell that he really wanted us to look at what the University owed to the community through several lenses,” says Caroline Hanamirian ’13, co-winner of this year’s Pyne Honor Prize. Jake Nebel ’13, who shared the Pyne Prize with Hanamirian, also was in the seminar; he describes it as a “class in applied ethics.”

The freshmen quickly learned that their professor expected them to be actively engaged in their own education — it was not enough to absorb information. And so it’s no surprise that in one of his first acts as president, Eisgruber asked each freshman to read the book The Honor Code: How Moral Revolutions Happen, by Princeton philosophy professor Kwame Anthony Appiah. To make this exercise more than just an advanced high school summer-reading assignment, he posed specific questions for the students: What does honor mean within our society? What honor practices do you and your peers participate in? To what extent are those practices healthy ones? This fall, the freshmen discussed these questions in their residential colleges (alumni may participate online via student-led “E-Precepts”). Eisgruber hoped the Princeton Pre-read, as it is called, would enable many people in the University community to read and learn together.
President Christopher Eisgruber ’83 greets students after Opening Exercises.
Since Eisgruber was named Princeton’s incoming president in April, writers covering the appointment have struggled to find things that might surprise Princetonians who knew him as provost. There are a few. Alongside his intensity is a sharp wit and self-deprecating humor. He unwinds with thrillers and mystery novels, and subscribes to *Rolling Stone*. As an undergraduate, he worked for independent presidential candidate John Anderson, then interned for a Republican governor, and contributed to Barack Obama’s campaign during the last election. He loves folk-rock music, particularly singers Sara Borges and Jake Bugg. “Jake Bugg is to Bob Dylan what Amy Winehouse was to Motown,” he explains, making a comparison that is only comprehensible to, well, someone who subscribes to *Rolling Stone*.

Eisgruber; his wife, Lori Martin; and their 10th-grade son, Danny, will move into the president’s residence, Lowrie House, in the winter; Martin will continue commuting to her job as a securities litigator in New York. “We’ll be present [at University functions] as a family,” Eisgruber says, “but we’re going to be present as a family in a way that is a 21st-century family, and a family like many others around the University.”

The child of German immigrants who met as graduate students at Purdue University, Eisgruber was born in Lafayette, Ind., and moved to Corvallis, Ore., when he was 12 and his father became dean of the School of Agricultural Sciences at Oregon State University. In high school, Eisgruber edited the newspaper and led a national championship chess team. If it sounds like a high-achieving but unremarkable family, Eisgruber later would find that there was more to the story. Only as an adult, when he was helping his son with a school project on family history, did he learn that his mother had been guarding a great secret: Eva Kalisch Eisgruber, who long had professed to be Catholic, had been born Jewish and fled the Nazis as a young girl. She cut ties to her family when she married Eisgruber’s father, Ludwig. Both parents had died before he made his discovery, and so he never discussed it with them.

“I was disequilibrated. Bewildered at first,” Eisgruber told the Israeli newspaper *Haaretz*. “You think things are true about your childhood, and suddenly you find that things were very different.” Eisgruber continued: “Understanding myself as Jewish helps me understand who I am .... ”

For college, Eisgruber chose Princeton because he wanted to learn more about the theory of relativity. Friends remember him as a studious undergraduate typically found on a lower floor of Firestone Library; to this day, he cites its open stacks as one of his favorite places on campus. As a senior, he wrote a column for *The Daily Princetonian* in which he stressed the importance of studying the great books, saying it was too easy to “come into the curriculum asking narrow questions, and unless we choose with care, find a series of courses all asking the same narrow questions.” He suggested that every Princeton student should be required to take at least two upper-level courses involved in intensive study of these books.

By then, Eisgruber’s interests had swung from physics to law. He credits Professor Walter Murphy, whose course in constitutional interpretation was legendary to a generation of Princeton undergraduates. Murphy gave a 90-minute lecture each week; deeper work was done in weekly two-hour seminars, where the students examined the theoretical underpinnings of the Constitution and teased out its practical applications. Eisgruber remembers delving so deeply into some Supreme Court decisions that he could recite them almost word for word. Preceptors sometimes broke the seminars into moot-court sessions, pairing students to argue the merits of a made-up constitutional case and assigning the rest of the class to sit as judges and write opinions. To Eisgruber, it was heaven: “I remember thinking, I could do this for the rest of my life!”

As a junior, he took Professor Jeffrey Tulis’ course on the presidency, which looked at important presidential decisions and examined the philosophical underpinnings of the office. Tulis, now at the University of Texas, later would write a letter of recommendation when Eisgruber applied for a Rhodes scholarship and help him prepare for his interview. (Eisgruber got the Rhodes, and earned a master’s degree in politics at Oxford.)

Eisgruber joined Elm, a nonselective club, but “was definitely not the toast of Prospect Avenue,” recalls Hyam Kramer ’83. Because he was a teetotaler at the time (he now drinks wine socially), “certain aspects of Prospect Street [were] unfriendly to me,” Eisgruber acknowledges. “I can empathize with those students on our campus who may say, ‘You know, that’s not something that appeals to me right now.’ ”

When Kramer and two other close friends went independent, Eisgruber moved with them into Spelman Halls for his senior year. Their social life centered around long debates — they didn’t even have a TV set. “Whenever he would open his mouth, it was always interesting,” says Kramer. “He had a powerful belief in right and wrong, and a willingness to admit when he hadn’t made up his mind. He was passionate to get to the bottom of an issue.”

At Tulis’ urging, Eisgruber applied to law school. He attended the University of Chicago, where he met Martin and became editor-in-chief of the law review. After clerking for Judge Patrick Higginbotham on the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, Eisgruber went to Washington to clerk for Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens. Stevens’ three clerks worked in offices on different floors of the Supreme Court building; two in a larger downstairs office near Stevens’, and one alone upstairs. For obvious reasons, clerks usually considered the downstairs office more desirable, says Lewis Liman, one of Eisgruber’s fellow clerks, but Eisgruber chose the upstairs office because it was quieter.

Justice Stevens remembers Eisgruber as “an intelligent and wonderful person.” One case that year, *Texas v. Johnson,*

“Whenever he would open his mouth, it was always interesting,” says a former roommate. “He had a powerful belief in right and wrong, and a willingness to admit when he hadn’t made up his mind. He was passionate to get to the bottom of an issue.”
Faculty members and alumni who went on to lead colleges themselves applaud President Eisgruber at his public installation Sept. 22.

raised the question of whether burning the American flag was protected under the First Amendment. Stevens dissented from the Court’s 5–4 decision that flag-burning is protected speech, and assigned Eisgruber to work with him on the opinion. “I’m not sure he agreed with my views,” the justice recalls, “but that didn’t affect the quality of the help he gave me at all.”

Eisgruber’s parents urged him to choose law over academia, citing low faculty salaries and uncertain employment prospects. “I tricked them by going to law school and becoming an academic later,” he jokes. He joined the faculty at New York University’s law school in 1990 and returned to Princeton in September 2001 as a visiting fellow in the Program in Law and Public Affairs, accepting a permanent appointment a year later.

Tilghman’s decision to name Eisgruber provost in 2004 caught him by surprise, but over the next nine years he worked closely with her on almost every area of University policy. He also found time to write, publishing three of his four books — on religious freedom, human rights, and the Supreme Court confirmation process — during that time. His greatest challenge came during the 2008–09 recession when, in the space of a few months, the endowment lost more than 20 percent of its value. He and other University leaders assembled a crisis budget that included deep spending cuts and, for the first time in memory, staff layoffs.

The budget struck at the cherished notion of the University as a community, and it was far from clear that the group had struck the correct balance. “If you cut too deeply, you reduce the excellence of the University,” Eisgruber says, explaining the dilemma. “But you also put the University at risk if you don’t cut enough” and the downturn worsens. Some of the people whose jobs he was eliminating or whose salaries he was freezing were friends.

Tilghman praises Eisgruber’s ability to explain the tough choices, calmly and methodically, to the rest of the University community. “I think it’s that instinct to be inclusive, to treat everybody like an adult who needed to understand how serious the circumstances were, and then to elicit the support of everyone on campus to help us get through it.”

In the short term, any shift in policy as Eisgruber begins his term is expected to be almost as subtle as the change in the color of his office walls. Two potentially controversial reports, initiated by Tilghman, were on the horizon: one addressing the need to increase diversity among the faculty, senior administrative ranks, and graduate-student body (see page 14), and the other recommending ways to improve access for low-income students. He supports the long-discussed creation of a program in Asian-American studies, and has been working with faculty members to design a curriculum. He has been actively involved in discussions over how Princeton should be involved in online education, and backs the expansion of global initiatives, such as a planned Princeton office on the campus of Beijing’s Tsinghua University to support Princeton faculty and students in China. “One of the most important things to the future of the United States, the future of China, and more generally the future of the globe is to create channels of communication between the people who are going to be the leaders in the future,” he says. “You want people to have the capacity to conduct those conversations.”

He also strongly supports two controversial Tilghman policies, grade deflation and the ban on freshman rush, but when reminded of Tilghman’s aspiration that every undergraduate belong to both an eating club and a residential college, Eisgruber sounds very much like the independent he once was. “I think every student at Princeton needs to feel fully included within our community and needs to feel able to participate in the options that are attractive to them,” he says. “I think we need to remember that some of our students who flourish here may not feel that that is about either a residential college or an eating club.”

Asked about his vision of the job he has assumed, Eisgruber seems nonplussed for a moment, then launches into a detailed answer that makes clear he has given the question a great deal of thought. “I think what university presidents do is interpret the aspirations of their community and then help to mobilize the community behind those aspirations,” he says. “Part of what you have to do is listen, part of what you have to do is play back, and part of what you have to do is inspire and organize people.”

“I really am at a stage at this point where I want to take some time to listen to people,” he says. “We’re moving strongly ahead with a set of initiatives that had commenced under Shirley’s leadership and that I feel very enthusiastic about. And that combination, together with listening to what people have to say about the future, I think is the right way to approach the first year.”

Mark F. Bernstein ’85 is PAW’s senior writer.
As an undergraduate, Yoram Hazony ’86 ate his meals on Prospect Avenue — not at an eating club, but at Stevenson Hall, then Princeton’s kosher dining hall. Partly, that was because he had begun to follow the dietary requirements of an observant Jew. But it was also for the conversation, which rivaled anything he heard in class. Each night at dinner, Hazony and his friends — a collection of students from debating circles and campus Zionist groups — would talk about politics, philosophy, and issues of the day. They’d discuss what they liked and disliked about Princeton. Several of the students planned to move to Israel after graduation, and they often imagined what they would do once they got there.

In the group was Hazony’s friend Daniel Polisar ’87; the two students co-founded Princeton’s conservative journal, The Princeton Tory, and teamed up to win a national debate title. There was Josh Weinstein ’87, a physics student who enjoyed philosophy; and Near Eastern studies student Julia Fulton ’88, who would marry Hazony a year before she graduated. “We certainly had a lot of conversations about what Israel needed,” Polisar remembers. “We were doing a lot of reading by public intellectuals, the gist of which was, ideas have consequences, and it’s the power of ideas that drives history and drives the future. ... It was clear to us that higher education is the leading force in shaping the way people think — certainly the most influential people in society. And therefore it shapes the future.”

At some point, the students came up with an idea: They would start their own college — one dedicated to the liberal arts — in Israel. Within five years of graduating, the Hazony’s, then living in the West Bank settlement of Eli, and Weinstein had begun a summer program in which 20 students studied Jewish texts and Western philosophy. Then they were joined by other alumni and colleagues, and with support from American philanthropists Ronald Lauder and Zalman Bernstein (whose Tikvah Fund supports a highly regarded seminar program in Judaic studies at Princeton), the small program morphed into the Shalem Center, a research center and think tank in Jerusalem, in 1994. (“Shalem,” in Hebrew, means “complete.”)

Dismayed by what they saw as a trend toward universalism in Israel — a move away from the things that gave Israel its particular Jewish character — the young alumni and their Shalem colleagues began publishing a quarterly journal called Azure: Ideas for the Jewish Nation. “In most countries, the role of defending the idea of the nation — the preservation and deepening of its heritage, its texts and holy places, and the wisdoms and social crafts which its people have acquired — belongs to political conservatives,” Hazony wrote in the first issue, in 1996. “What passes for a ‘national camp’ in Israel, the Likud and its sister parties, has no tradition of intellectual discourse to speak of. It has no colleges, no serious think tanks or publishing houses, no newspapers or broadcasting. Nothing like the writings of Smith, Burke, or Hayek has ever been written in Hebrew, or even translated.”

The group started its own press, largely to publish Hebrew translations of classics of Western political thought, including Edmund Burke and Friedrich Hayek. It put on academic
Martin Kramer ’75 ’82, left, is the president of Shalem College; Daniel Polisar ’87, the provost.
Jerusalem can be a noisy place — a place of car horns honking and sirens shrieking and people shouting, clamoring to be heard. Yoram Hazony does not shout. He speaks almost in a whisper, and amid the lunchtime din at a café in Jerusalem’s stylish German Colony neighborhood, one must strain to catch everything he says.

On this day, in the summer of 2012, Hazony is discussing his latest book, *The Philosophy of Hebrew Scripture*, which asserts that the Bible should be read as a book of reason and political thought. Over a lunchtime discussion that runs for more than three hours, Hazony comes across alternatively as a biblical scholar, a political theorist, and a fighter in a culture war. He argues that although major tenets of liberalism, such as self-determination, might be associated with people like John Stuart Mill or Woodrow Wilson 1879, they are rooted in the biblical tribes of Israel.

Hazony notes that much of the Hebrew Bible was written by exiles after the destruction of the 500-year-old Jewish kingdom. “The Jews are sitting outside of their kingdom, which has been destroyed completely, thinking about how should we, as people without a state, think about the state? Should we have states? What should be our relationship with that?” Thus was born the idea of the nation-state, he says.

“The idea that the Jews should have their own kingdom and that it should be free from the rule of Egypt and Assyria and Babylonia ... and on the other hand it should not rule over neighboring people like Moab and Edom, which should have their own independent kingdoms — that idea, as far as I know, appears for the first time in world history in Hebrew scripture,” he says. (Hazony does not address how that relates to the idea of a Palestinian state, but he has written that one should be accepted only if it accepted Israel as a Jewish state — a possibility he described as remote.)

The son of a former Princeton engineering professor, Hazony was born in Israel and came to the United States as a child to be raised in Princeton; he decided when he was 18 that he would move back. One evening, after college, Hazony was in Israel attending a Sabbath dinner, “pontificating” about philosophy with the self-confidence of many a new Princeton grad. Seated with him was a rabbi who never attended college. The rabbi responded with a reference to famed political philosopher John Rawls ’43 ’50. “Who is John Rawls?” Hazony recalls asking. The rabbi pulled from his shelves books by Rawls, Robert Nozick, and Bertrand Russell. Soon Hazony was back in New Jersey, working on a Ph.D. in political theory at Rutgers and attending a graduate seminar on the philosophy of law, with Professor Robert George.

Both Hazony and Polisar, who wrote his Princeton thesis on Israeli politics and his Harvard dissertation on the failure of democratization in the Palestinian Authority, struck George “as political activists and intellectuals.” Hazony stood out for his willingness to defy prevailing opinions.

Hazony wrote his Rutgers dissertation on the political theory of the Book of Jeremiah and its relevance to modern topics; his first book, published in 1995, was about the political teachings of the Book of Esther. If his interest in the philosophy of the Bible sounds academic and perhaps irrelevant to current affairs, Hazony draws a straight line to political life today — to what he views as efforts to delegitimize Israel as a modern homeland for the Jewish people and an ignorance about Israel’s roots in both Western and biblical thought. In the 1990s, Hazony believes, other intellectuals began moving the
discussion toward “post-Zionism,” and in 2000 he responded with a provocative book titled The Jewish State: The Struggle for Israel’s Soul. The first part of that title recalls an earlier book of the same name — the one in which Theodor Herzl, in 1896, laid out his vision for a Jewish homeland.

Hazony’s Jewish State was written after the creation of the European Union — which “is all about dismantling the old nation-states.” Those ideas hit Israel hard, he says, to the point where even Israelis came to doubt the idea of Israel as a nation-state for the Jewish people.

“If we wish for the Jewish state to end otherwise than did the Soviet Union, then we must turn our attention back to the motivating idea that has grown faint and unintelligible.”

In the book, Hazony didn’t mince words about how he felt Israel’s cultural and academic elite had jeopardized Israel’s existence as a Jewish state. He blamed historians “obsessed with exposing the invidious character and crimes” of early settlers and a court system that cared more about “replicating Canadian legal institutions” than about creating one to fit Israel’s needs. He harshly criticized academia for research and lectures he thought contributed to an anti-Zionist atmosphere and blamed Israel’s school system for de-emphasizing the “classic Zionist narrative” in new textbooks. Hazony also leveled charges at Israel’s most acclaimed contemporary writers: Amos Oz displayed a “carefully controlled disdain for Zionism,” while A.B. Yehoshua had “an almost obsessive need to take a hammer to the Zionist narrative and the idea of the Jewish state.”

Not surprisingly, the book made a splash, drawing mixed reviews. Hazony’s “criterion of national boosterism seems uncomfortably close to the one set by Soviet ideologues for approved writers and artists producing Socialist Realist odes to the state,” wrote The New York Times.

Last January, after Shalem College was accredited, Hazony wrote that he considered The Jewish State largely as a “manifesto” for the college, laying out the framework for how higher education in Israel ought to function and showing how ideas “develop and grow in the public life of a nation.”

Now he has left Shalem because of unspecified “substantive disagreements over policies,” but says his departure will allow him to take the ideas behind Shalem to other universities in Israel. In May he was appointed to a six-person government commission on general studies and the liberal arts. “Shalem College,” he says, “was just the first step.”

Shalem College opened Oct. 6 in a new, leased building on the Kiryat Moriah educational campus in Jerusalem. Princeton professor Daniel Kurtzer, the former U.S. ambassador to Israel and a keen observer of Israeli culture and politics, describes the new college as “revolutionary in Israel.” It follows an American-style model with a four-year undergraduate program. Other Israeli colleges follow a European model: They grant a bachelor’s degree in three years, and students immediately immerse themselves in their specialties. “It will be an interesting and possibly unsuccessful issue,” Kurtzer says of Shalem, “because most Israelis spend three years in the army before college; they come out and are kind of anxious to get started on their life.”

Princeton alumni would find much that is familiar in the new college, and for good reason: Its planners visited Princeton and a handful of other elite colleges when they were designing the humanities-based curriculum (notably Columbia, St. John’s College in Maryland, and the directed-studies program at Yale). Kramer, who had directed the Center for Middle Eastern and African Studies at Tel Aviv University and already was associated with Shalem, was named founding president. Professor emeritus Bernard Lewis donated “many thousands of volumes,” largely on the history of Islam and the Middle East, to Shalem, forming the core of the college’s library.

Suzanne Last Stone ’74, a professor at the Cardozo School of Law at Yeshiva University in New York, led the development of Shalem’s core curriculum and will lecture at the college. Texts are taught in small discussion groups akin to preceptorials, and the college is emphasizing undergraduate instruction (there is no graduate program). The core curriculum, compulsory for all students, is based largely on the great books in Jewish and Western traditions and includes the natural and social sciences, art, music, literature, and Western and Eastern thought and religion. (Among the required authors are Plato, Maimonides, Shakespeare, Tolstoy, and Einstein.)
As a think tank, Kurtzer says, Shalem deserves credit for bringing a new, conservative voice to public debate; he notes that most notable Israeli think tanks are either liberal in perspective or concerned only with matters of security. By contrast, Shalem brought together more-conservative thinkers who otherwise might not have had an intellectual home, and gave former government and military officials a base from which to continue their involvement in public life. Told of the founders’ repeated references to the “Princeton in the nation’s service” motto, Kurtzer responds: “If they follow the motto of ‘in the nation’s service,’ that’s one thing. A lot of the stuff about the ‘service’ motto, according to Shalem’s website; or Middle East and Islamic studies, in which students will study Arabic, read classic works of Islam, discuss Islamic philosophy, and “even listen to the Friday mosque sermons.”

Stone says that by reading primary sources in the Western and Jewish traditions, students will learn that “the questions that are played out in the newspaper every day are actually products of a very long argument and conversation” and should not be interpreted solely through the lens of the moment. She takes inspiration not only from Princeton, but from the way in which students traditionally study Jewish texts intensively in pairs and small groups: “This is not about religion. It’s about the quality of learning — the dedication, passion, commitment; the engagement people have with the primary material and their fellow students, grappling with the texts, questioning the primary material.”

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Marilyn Marks ‘86 is PAW’s editor.

THE FACULTY INCLUDES SCHOLARS KNOWN FOR A VARIETY OF VIEWS, INCLUDING TWO WINNERS OF THE ISRAEL PRIZE, ONE OF THE NATION’S HIGHEST HONORS.
JONATHAN BUTLER ’92

RISE OF A FLEA MARKETEEER

Creating trendy gathering spots for people seeking art, jewelry, and barbecue

On steamy summer weekends, thousands of shoppers flock to the Brooklyn Flea, an outdoor market across the East River from midtown Manhattan. They browse through stalls selling art, furniture, jewelry, locally prepared food, vinyl records, and even Star Wars figurines.

Jonathan Butler ’92 is likely to be there — gauging the foot traffic, chatting with a vendor, or buying a cold drink. After all, Butler founded and runs — with business partner Eric Demby — the five-year old Flea, a visible symbol of Brooklyn’s newfound hipness.

Since its opening in 2008, the Brooklyn Flea has expanded to a second weekend location, and Butler added the Smorgasburg food market at two Brooklyn sites. A SmorgasBar — with food and beverage vendors — opened Memorial Day weekend at South Street Seaport. The Brooklyn Flea brand expanded to Philadelphia in June and Washington, D.C., in September, primarily with local vendors.

Butler came to flea-marketeering via a rambling career path. An MBA from

continues on page 34
New York University and a stint at Merrill Lynch gave him a knack for business analysis. Finance, however, didn’t scratch his creative itch, so over the years he studied furniture design, wrote for a wealth-management magazine, invested in real estate, and, in 2004, started the Brownstoner blog to document his restoration of a brownstone in Brooklyn. Butler left Merrill in February 2007, vowing to “either make the blog a business or move to a farm in Vermont.” The blog succeeded: Brownstoner has grown to cover real estate and renovations and discussions of race, class, and gentrification. It served as the launching pad for what became the Brooklyn Flea empire.

Intrigued by flea markets, Butler decided to organize one around the concept of salvaged architectural materials. He pitched the idea of “Salvage Fest” on Brownstoner and found vendors. By the spring of 2008, Butler had expanded to a more general flea market in a Brooklyn schoolyard. Vendors pay a flat fee to participate.

With food vendors driving expansion, in 2011 Butler opened Smorgasburg in the trendy Williamsburg neighborhood. Smorgasburg, with 75 to 100 vendors, is now “more buzzy and popular than the flea market in terms of tweets and Facebook photos,” he says. One vendor, Mighty Quinn’s, often has a line of 100 customers for its barbecue on a Sunday.

Butler is opening a beer hall in a former service station in Crown Heights, Brooklyn, with a food court for four popular Smorgasburg vendors. The building also will have a separate section, developed by another company, with kitchens, classrooms, and offices that budding food entrepreneurs can use. “I’m trying to create a small-business platform,” Butler says of his ventures. “Somebody with an interest in starting a food business can try their concept at the Flea and Smorgasburg, instead of investing $500,000 in a small restaurant.” And it’s working: last year Mighty Quinn’s opened a restaurant in Manhattan’s East Village.

Q&A

WILLIAM RUCKELSHAUS ’55 ON THE WATERGATE SCANDAL

On Oct. 20, 1973, the so-called Saturday Night Massacre propelled the Watergate scandal into a true constitutional crisis. Confronted with an order from President Richard Nixon to fire special prosecutor Archibald Cox, both Attorney General Elliot Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William Ruckelshaus ’55 resigned. Although Solicitor General Robert Bork fired Cox, a public outcry forced Nixon to appoint a new special prosecutor, and the House of Representatives soon began impeachment hearings, which led to Nixon’s resignation. Ruckelshaus is the last surviving participant in that drama.

Did you have any hesitation about resigning?

No, I honestly didn’t. It seemed to me that what the president was asking us to do was fundamentally wrong. I had worked with Cox when I was acting director of the FBI [from April to June 1973], and he could not have been more cooperative.

What did you do that night after you resigned?

My wife and I went out to dinner at the home of some family friends. I got there a little early because my office was closed down faster than I thought. Our children were there, too, watching television upstairs. About half an hour after I got there they came streaming downstairs. One of them was crying, saying, “Dad’s been fired by the president!”

WATCH: A video of Jonathan Butler ’92 at paw.princeton.edu

Dr. Van Wallach ’80

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You have defended Bork’s decision to fire Cox. Why?

Both Richardson and I had been asked to promise, during our Senate confirmation hearings, that we would not fire Cox except in extraordinary circumstances. Bork had never made that promise. So there was a difference between his circumstance and ours, which I believed made it justifiable, in his eyes, for responding affirmatively to the president’s order.

He was the last one in line in the chain of command at the Justice Department, and if he hadn’t done it, it wasn’t clear who had the authority to do it. The president could have appointed anybody as acting attorney general and ordered them to fire the special prosecutor.

Is it true that you fired Mark Felt, “Deep Throat,” for leaking to The New York Times?

Felt was the No. 2 guy at the FBI when I became acting director. While he was out of the office on vacation, stories began appearing in the Times about wiretaps that [J. Edgar] Hoover had ordered. We checked and records of those wiretaps were missing from the FBI files, so I started an internal investigation to trace them. After several weeks, we eventually found them in John Ehrlichman’s safe at the White House.

Stories about information obtained from the wiretaps continued to appear in the Times, so obviously there was a leak somewhere in the FBI. I received a call from a man who identified himself as a reporter who was writing these stories for the Times. He said, “I suppose you’re wondering where these leaks are coming from. Well, they’re coming from Mark Felt.”

I confronted Felt the next day. He denied being the source of the story, but I told him I had the information on good authority and didn’t believe his denials. He had violated every stricture at the FBI about the sanctity of information in their possession, that you don’t release that to the media, ever. The next morning, Felt had his resignation on my desk, which I took as an admission of guilt. Years later, Max Holland interviewed me for a book he was writing about Felt. Holland told me he didn’t think I had actually been talking to the Times reporter.

Do you see Felt as a hero?

Oh, no. I think Felt was a guy obsessed with taking Hoover’s place as FBI director. He was trying to feather his own nest and undercut his bosses at the FBI.

To what extent is Watergate responsible for our current cynicism about government?

It certainly contributed to it, but I think it started with the Vietnam War. Trust in government spiraled downward during the war, and things like Watergate gave it another shove in that direction.

Interview conducted and condensed by Mark F. Bernstein ’83

READ MORE: A longer version of this interview is at paw.princeton.edu

Military Children and Families

Stephen J. Cozza & Richard M. Lerner, Editors
Publication Date: October 1, 2013

In the all volunteer armed forces, having children is now the norm, and military families live in almost every community in the nation. Over more than a decade of a war in Iraq and Afghanistan, children in military families have faced unprecedented challenges as their parents were repeatedly deployed to combat zones, some never to return. But, as our upcoming publication reveals, these children also have many sources of strength that they can draw on to thrive in the face of adversity.

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NEW RELEASES

The chasm between Americans who have served in the military and those who haven’t has troublesome consequences, says Andrew Bacevich ‘82 in Breach of Trust: How Americans Failed Their Soldiers and Their Country (Metropolitan Books). Americans have become unrealistic about what the military can and can’t do, he argues, and more tolerant of seemingly endless military interventions. Bacevich is a professor of history and international relations at Boston University.

“Tchampion sensibly designed racial affirmation action … because, on balance, it is conducive to the public good,” writes Randall Kennedy ‘77 in For Discrimination: Race, Affirmative Action, and the Law (Pantheon Books). A professor at Harvard Law School, Kennedy explores the legal history of affirmative action, analyzes its benefits and costs, and reflects on its future.

In Playing to Win: Raising Children in a Competitive Culture (University of California Press), Hilary Levey Friedman ‘09 examines the world of competitive soccer, dance, and chess for children and explores why families devote so much time to these activities. “Parents worry that if their children do not participate in childhood tournaments they will fall behind in the tournament of life,” she writes.

In Band of Angels: The Forgotten World of Early Christian Women (The Overlook Press), Kate Cooper ‘93 explores the role played by women in helping spread and shape the early Christian movement. Among women she discusses are the martyr Perpetua and the empress Pulcheria. Cooper is a professor of ancient history at the University of Manchester in the United Kingdom.

All but two of the 16 tracks on the solo piano CD Home and Away, Volume One (BMS) by Barry Miles (Silverlight) ‘69 are originals. A composer, arranger, and keyboardist, he recorded many of the songs in his living room on the Steinway grand piano he’s owned since age 13.

Luke Cissell ‘02’s CD Cosmography (Silver Squid Music) includes 12 tracks of instrumental music that blend electronic and bluegrass sounds.

A New York City resident, Cissell plays fiddle, mandolin, banjo, and synthesizers, and wrote 11 of the tracks. This is his second album.

MORE ONLINE: Interview with author Andrew Bacevich ‘82 and tracks from albums by Luke Cissell ‘02 and Barry Miles ‘69 at paw.princeton.edu

Conference Features Will, Petraeus

Writer and television commentator George Will ‘68 and former CIA director and retired Gen. David Petraeus ‘85 *’87 will be among the speakers at Princeton’s first conference for graduate alumni from all departments, Oct. 17–19. The free conference — Many Minds, Many Stripes — also features sessions on higher education, national affairs, Princeton history, and career development, as well as social gatherings and a conversation with President Eisgruber ‘83.

As of mid-September, about 550 people had registered for the conference, which was intended “to engage as many graduate alumni as possible with Princeton University, with faculty and academic departments, and with each other,” said Debby Corrodi Foster ‘92, senior associate director for graduate alumni relations.

Details and registration are at alumni.princeton.edu/manyminds. ◆

PRINCETONIANS

NEW RELEASES

PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY October 9, 2013
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/2013/10/09/sections/class-notes/
The list is updated with each new issue.
John K. White ’44 *45
John died May 5, 2013, at home in Arlington, Va., from the effects of a stroke he suffered last year.

Preceded at Princeton by two uncles (1903 and 1910) and his brother, Richard ’42, John majored in civil engineering and joined Prospect Club. John graduated summa cum laude in 1943 and received a master’s degree in civil engineering in 1945.

During the war years he taught engineering in various Princeton military programs and was devoted to Princeton’s First Presbyterian Church, where he taught Sunday school.

John married Ruth Piper in 1945 and went to work for American Homes engineering division on prefabricated housing. In 1960 they moved to Virginia, where he co-founded a prefabrication housing business in and around Reston. He continued as an independent architect until last year.

Active in many civil-rights causes, John was a Rotarian, an elder at Little Falls Presbyterian Church, and a volunteer with Meals on Wheels. Ruth died in 1999. John is survived by his sons, Christopher, Thomas and Howard; one grandson; and two great-grandchildren.

He was a kind person, always reaching out to others. Devoted to ’44, John attended 13 reunions, including 40 majors. In our 40th yearbook he noted, “Much needs to be done to promote peace and brotherhood.”

THE CLASS OF 1947

John W. Carpenter Jr. ’47
John Carpenter died May 8, 2013, in Orange City, Fla.

He was born in Cleveland and attended the University School in Shaker Heights, Ohio, before coming to Princeton. He served in the Navy in the Pacific and was in Tokyo Bay for the Japanese surrender.

Returning to Princeton, John was a member of Cannon Club and earned his degree in economics in 1949. He reconnected with the class at our first Chicago mini-reunion, and came back frequently thereafter.

John’s career involved selling prefab homes. He retired from Wick Building Systems in 1982. He had moved to Walloon Lake, Mich., in 1970 and split his time (when not traveling) between Michigan and Orange City.

His greatest interests were international travel and the Rotary Club. John had visited every continent. As a Rotarian, he worked for world community-service projects, including workshops for children in Peru and clothing for street people in Romania. He taught English in several countries and raised funds for the Rotary Foundation. He received the Service Above Self prize in 2007.

John had proposed the Dalai Lama as a Paul Harris Fellow, and shared the dais with him at a Rotary International meeting in Albuquerque.

The class sends condolences to John’s brother, Noble, and his many nieces and nephews.

Charles E. Getler ’47

Born in Detroit, Charlie prepped at Detroit University School and entered Princeton in June 1943. He was joined by Rod Merrick in one of our class’s first thefts of the Nassau Hall bell clapper. After two years he enlisted in the Navy, but after his discharge returned to Princeton, where he roomed in Holder with Joe Lackey — later his neighbor in Grosse Point, Mich. Charlie majored in politics and graduated in 1948. He received an MBA from the University of Michigan in 1951 and married Joyce Culehan a year later.

Charlie’s first and only employer was Ford Motor Co., where he worked in numerous departments. After a 40-year career with Ford, he retired as administrative manager in the controller’s department. Charlie and Joyce moved from Grosse Point to Naples soon after.

Charlie had wanted to do financial planning in retirement and was pleased when the Collier County commissioners asked him to consult for them. He was also a director of the Princeton Club of Southwest Florida.

The class remembers this outgoing, though serious, classmate, and sends these memories to Joyce and to daughters Diane and Julia.

Paul C. Hudson ’47
Paul died Feb. 4, 2013, in Baltimore, Md.

After graduating from Gilman School, Paul was accepted at Princeton but joined the Marine V-12 unit in Princeton on July 1, 1943. Paul served his freshman year in Princeton but was later transferred to Cornell.

Next came Parris Island, S.C.; New River, N.C.; and Quantico, Va. He was sent overseas and spent a year on Oahu. Discharged in July 1946, he promptly sought readmission to Princeton that autumn. While at college he majored in economics and graduated in 1948.

After working for Vick Chemical and General Foods, Paul sought out a second career in medicine. Because he needed additional credits he attended Loyola University in Baltimore, but was subsequently admitted to the University of Maryland and graduated in 1955. He interned at the University Hospital in Baltimore and then had a five-year residency in neurological surgery. Paul entered private practice in 1961 and remained in practice until his retirement in 1981.

Since 1981 Paul had worked in venture capital and private-investment banking. He is survived by his sister, Carroll H. Swarz; brother-in-law, John L. Swarz; and niece, Elizabeth S. Cook.

Ernest L. Ransome III ’47
Ernie died May 5, 2013, in Okatie, S.C. He is remembered as an outstanding athlete in football and lacrosse, and an All-American in lacrosse in 1946.

Ernie graduated from Phillips Exeter. He joined the Marines and Princeton’s V-12 program in 1944. He returned to Princeton as a civilian in 1946 and graduated in 1947 with an A.B. in economics.

During the next two years, Ernie worked at Johnson & Higgins. He then came back to Princeton as assistant to the dean, freshman football coach, and lacrosse head coach.

In 1950 he joined his brothers (including Percy ’46) at Giles & Ransome, a large Caterpillar dealership. During his long career, which he ended as company chairman, Ernie found time to serve on a number of bank boards during the 1970s and ’80s. He and Percy also founded Ransome Airlines.

Ernie was able to find time for lots of golf. He was club champion, board member, president, and chairman of Pine Valley Golf Club in Clementon, N.J. In 1955 he was awarded the USGA medal for 25 years of service to the sport.

He and his first wife, Nancy, had three daughters. In 1994 he married Myradean, and in 1997 they moved to South Carolina.

The class sends memories of this outstanding classmate and friend to Myradean; daughters Leslie, Jane, and Elizabeth; and Ernie’s stepchildren, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

Owen Calderwood ’48
Owen Calderwood died May 4, 2013, at home in East Orleans, Mass. He was 88.

Born in Ridgewood, N.J., his career was in oral surgery and general dentistry after he received his professional training at Tufts University Dental School.

Before entering Princeton, Owen served two years in the Navy during World War II as a pharmacist’s mate in the Pacific. He was in the military again during the Korean War, serving as a dentist at Parris Island, S.C.

He spent more than 30 years in professional practice at Valley Hospital in Ridgewood and
from an office in his home.

Owen is survived by his wife, Connie; sons Clay, Jamie, and Bill; his daughter, Lucy Hersey; his sister, Jean Wood; and seven grandchildren.

A. Herman Stump ’48
Herman Stump, a principal in a family insurance company who was widely known as an active churchman and volunteer, died May 12, 2013, of complications from a fall and pneumonia. He was 87.

He never used his first name (Augustine) and was known to all as “Humpy.”

Born in Baltimore and raised in Owings Mills, Md., Humpy was a 1944 graduate of Gilman School. He entered Princeton before joining the Navy, then returned to graduate in 1950. He and his wife, Louise (née Warfield), lived in a log cabin on a 15-acre farm in Reisterstown. They shared an abiding interest in fox hunting and horses.

Humpy’s greatest interest was in local volunteering — for a soup kitchen, a men’s shelter, a job-placement service, and his church. His faith and kindness toward others was genuine.

One friend noted, “There was nothing uncouth, sugary, schmaltzy, or saccharine about him.” Truman Semans ’48, a classmate and a friend since childhood, added: “He was a great human being and one of the most caring men I’ve ever known.”

Louise died in 2012. Humpy is survived by his son and daughter; his brother, Dawson; and five grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1949
Melville P. Dickenson Jr. ’49
The Class of 1949 lost one of its finest when Melville Pierce Dickenson died Oct. 14, 2012.

Born in New York City March 5, 1928, Mel attended Exeter and then followed his father, Melville Pierce Dickenson ’23, to Princeton, where he majored in politics and was active in class affairs. He joined Tiger Club and played football, lacrosse, and hockey.

He married Virginia Ann (“Jinny”) Paul in 1950 while serving in the Marine Corps. Mel created a successful employee-benefit business in Philadelphia. He was an active church member and worked for many good causes. He belonged to several golf clubs, and was known to all as “Humpy.”

Jinny predeceased Mel. He is survived by their children, Mel, Anne, Sarah, and Julia; nine grandchildren; one great-grandchild; and a host of extended family and friends.

Frank B. Jarrell ’49

Frank was born Dec. 20, 1927, in Hopkinsville, Ky., and came to Princeton from North Fulton High School. He majored in economics, served on the board of the Tiger and, joined Key and Seal Club.

During the Korean War, Frank served as a second lieutenant in the Army in Germany. He then spent 20 years in the family men’s clothing business, after which he was engaged in sales in the printing industry. Retirement brought Frank and his wife, Marion (“Sissie”) Ellis Jarrell, to other interests, including the restoration of an 1830s Federal house (now on the National Register of Historic Places), trading in old sporting books, art, and memorabilia (via his “Flintside Gallery”), fishing, and raising Labrador retrievers. He was an active Episcopalian.

To Sissie; their children, Jim, Anne, Frank, and Robert; and eight grandchildren, we extend the profound sympathy of the class.

Sanford L. Margoshes ’49
Sanford Margoshes died Sept. 23, 2012.

Sandy was born March 28, 1928, in New York City and graduated from the Bronx High School of Science. At Princeton he was a member of the tennis team, the Triangle Club orchestra, and the choir. He also hiked with the Outing Club. Sandy graduated cum laude with a major in psychology and election to Sigma Xi honor society.

After Princeton and a hitchhiking tour across the country, he did graduate work at Columbia, obtaining a Ph.D. He pursued a career on Wall Street as a financial analyst. He worked for various large oil companies and finally had his own company.

Sandy and his late wife, Ina, had three children, Seth, Deborah, and Joseph; and two grandchildren. Sandy loved to hike, garden, paint, and read. We will miss him, and we extend condolences to all of his loved ones.

THE CLASS OF 1950
Charles F. Knights ’50

Born in Newark, N.J., Charlie graduated from Chatham (N.J.) High School and served in the Navy from 1944 to 1946 before entering Princeton. At Princeton, he graduated with honors in electrical engineering. His married life began at the end of his freshman year when, with Dean Godolphin’s permission, he wed Evelyn Thomson, whom he met in second grade. They lived his junior and senior years in “The Project” (housing for married veterans), during which time their first daughter was born.

He resided for many years on Long Island, where he held jobs in the electronics industry. He subsequently lived in Vermont and Cape Cod until he retired two years ago and moved to Portland.

Family, church, and music were all priorities for Charlie. He delighted in being part of church choirs, a barbershop quartet while in Long Island, and the Chatham (Mass.) Chorale. He passed on his enjoyment of reading, crossword puzzles, bridge, and board games to his daughters.

Our condolences go to Evelyn, Charlie’s wife of 65 years; daughters Linda, Carol, and Sally; four grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren. A son Steven predeceased him.

Dave majored in politics and belonged to Cannon. After earning a bachelor of laws degree from Harvard Law School in 1953, he served three years as a Judge Advocate General (JAG) officer in the 4th Naval District in Philadelphia.

Dave then returned to Warren to practice private law. He became an assistant prosecutor in 1960 and was admitted to practice before the Ohio Supreme Court.

In 1964 he was elected Trumbull (Ohio) County prosecuting attorney and in 1968 was elected common pleas judge. During his tenure as common pleas judge, the Ohio Supreme Court cited him eight times for outstanding judicial service. He returned to private practice in 1987, finally retiring in 1999.

Dave is remembered for his humor and wit and as a storyteller at various public events. He had an abiding interest in history and politics, which he integrated into his travels. He loved a variety of sports, both as a participant and as an observer.

Our sympathy goes to his wife, Mary Flo, whom he married in 1951; and his son, David, a third-generation lawyer. His son Mark died in an accident in 1980.

THE CLASS OF 1951
John V. Smith ’51
John was born May 12, 1930, to Capt. Robert H. Smith and Frances B. Smith.
John graduated from the Severn School and spent a year at Princeton, where he was a member of Whig Clio, Theatre Intime, and the fencing squad. He entered the Naval Academy in 1948 and graduated in 1952.

He married Ellen Trevor Nov. 6, 1954, in Key West. John attended the Naval Submarine School, earned a master’s degree in chemistry from the Naval Postgraduate School, and attended the Guided Missile School and the Armed Forces Staff College. His first assignments were on surface ships, after which he went into submarines.

His later assignments included staff command in Norfolk, Va., from 1967 to 1969; staff command in Charleston, S.C., from 1969 to 1971; Naval Ordnance Systems Command from 1971 to 1975; commanding officer at Keyport Naval Station from 1975 to 1977; commanding officer at Charleston Naval Base from 1977 to 1979; and the Air War College faculty at Maxwell Air Force Base from 1979 to 1982. John retired with the rank of captain.

He died June 17, 2012, of natural causes in Bremerton, Wash. He is survived by Ellen; sons E. Trevor Smith and C. Andrew Smith; four grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren. His son John Jr. predeceased him.

THE CLASS OF 1952

Daniel Baker ’52

Dan Baker died May 19, 2013, in Ruxton, Md. He was the son of Joseph D. Baker Jr. 1916. A native Baltimorean, Dan finished at Gilman School. At Princeton he joined Cloister and majored in basic engineering. He roomed with Mac Cromwell, Don Spurling, and Gordon Lamb.

After two years in the Army, he worked at Martin Marietta — successor to his family business — until 1967, when he declined a promotion that would have meant leaving Baltimore. Instead he went to work at Alex. Brown for 30 years. He retired as a general partner with compliments from his colleagues, including “one of the true gentlemen in the investment business in Baltimore.” He then took up farming on the place where he had lived as a boy.

Dan is survived by his wife, Patty (née Patricia Grotz) Baker, and his children, John Daniel and Helen Baker Bonsal. The class offers sympathy to them.

THE CLASS OF 1953

William M. Brewer ’53

Bill, one of Gilman, Old Nassau, Cap and Gown, and the University of Virginia Business School’s own, died May 3, 2013, of mesothelioma, in Brooklandville, Md. At Princeton, Bill roomed with, among others, Jay Cooper, Hap Hackney, Skip Hargraves, Al Hoblitzell, Cy Horine, Smiley Johnson, Bill Kenny, and Liv Rodgers ’52.

Following service as a Naval Intelligence officer, he joined Charlie Barham, Cooper, Pieter Fisher, and Hackney to earn an MBA from the University of Virginia. There, he was class president and recipient of the coveted OAK Award for service, athleticism, and scholarship. Afterward, he and Hackney traveled overseas for three months, a journey their fathers Benjamin H. ’21 and Hiram H. “Monk” ’22 might have experienced when they graduated.

Bill used his business and financial experience as business manager of his alma mater, Gilman School, and as a chief fundraiser for the refurbishing of his eating club, Cap and Gown, which he also served as a trustee. His favorite second home was in Charlevoix, Mich., where he sailed and played ferocious tennis. He is survived by his wife, the former Dorothea Pearce Leonard; children Page Williams, Elisabeth Kelly, and William M. Jr.; and two grandchildren. Speaking for them, daughter Page said, “It was such fun traveling with him and listening to his storytelling. He made all of us feel very loved.”

THE CLASS OF 1956

Edward Benjamin Clark Lukens ’56

Ben died of heart failure May 26, 2013, after a full and productive life. After graduating from Exeter, Ben entered Princeton. His senior-year roommates were Dan Gardiner and David Sinkler, though he also considered several others as roommates, including Perry Burns, Dick George, Charlie Grace, Kit Powers, and Tony Potter. Their interests were primarily in liberal arts, particularly English and history. Ben belonged to Cottage Club, as did many of his close friends, where they made full use of the social opportunities offered.

Following graduation, Ben served with the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, a unit of the Pennsylvania National Guard. He loved to travel, in particular to Paris, where he worked with the important clients of J.P. Morgan & Co. He retired to South Portland, Maine, though his summers were spent at Northeast Harbor, Maine.

Ben had a large and extroverted personality. He was gregarious, generous, hilariously funny, given to hyperbole, loyal to the extreme, and very inclusive with many, many friends. He will be fondly remembered by all who knew him from the Class of 1956, and elsewhere in his journey through life.

Ben is survived by his brothers, Lewis and Robert, and many cousins, nieces, and nephews. He was predeceased by his son Peter.
Undergraduate Schools Committee. Senior year he roomed with Ed Johnstone.

Dan was the longtime president of Campus Supply. He also joined the board of Hometown Bank and became its chairman in 1975. a position he held until the time of his death. He was instrumental in developing the Portage Terminal Railway and contributed to publications on economic development and short-line railroads.

He took pleasure in the birds and trails of the Blue Ridge Parkway and sailing Lake Ontario and Presque'Isle Bay in Ontario. An avid gardener, he read extensively and enjoyed the theater, as well as classical and jazz concerts. Dan followed the Cleveland Browns and Montreal Canadiens with the same enthusiasm he brought to crossword puzzles and walks across Civil War battlefields.

To Polly, his wife of 73 years, and his daughters, Anne and Catherine, the class extends its deepest sympathy.

Lewis S. Kunkel Jr. ’58

Lew died April 8, 2013, at his home in Mechanicsburg, Pa. He came to Princeton from St. Mark’s School. A member of Cap and Gown, he majored in philosophy and rowed varsity heavyweight crew. He earned his law degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

Following Army service and while in the Naval Officer Reserve, Lew joined the firm of Pepper Hamilton in Philadelphia. After becoming a partner, he opened the firm’s Cleveland office. He earned his law degree by 1964. He then received a degree in civil engineering, and his career included working on the Boeing 747 and managing the construction of numerous buildings throughout the United States, notably at the University of Washington, Central Washington University, Clemson University, and the South Carolina Aquarium.

Bill had a passion for the outdoors and had climbed every major peak on the West Coast — from Mount Baker to Mount Whitney.

The class, especially the 1964 football seniors, extends deepest sympathy to Bill’s wife of 49 years, Alja Guedel; son Greg Guedel; daughter-in-law Christina Wygant; daughter Malia Braaten; son-in-law Karl Braaten; sisters Dede Busby and Donna James; and grandson Erik Braaten.

THE CLASS OF 1962

Larry W. Myers ’62

Larry Myers died March 29, 2013, at his home in Omaha.

Larry came to Princeton from Omaha’s Westside High School. After sophomore year, Larry went to the University of Nebraska, earning a law degree by 1964. He then received a master of laws degree from the University of Michigan.

Larry befriended many Nebraska football players and assisted 1972 Heisman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers in writing the latter’s book, An Era of Greatness.

During his time at Princeton, Larry roomed with Steve Ball, the late Lance Lipitz, Larry Wolff, Albert Hand, Jon Wang, Russ Tormose, Al Muller, Dave Connors, and Chick Carroll. He joined Tiger Inn, played freshman baseball, and was named the outstanding ’62 debater on the debating team. He often came East to see former roommates.

Robert Denman Thompson Jr. ’58

Denny died peacefully April 29, 2013, in Shaker Heights, Ohio.

He came to Princeton from Buchtel High School in Akron, Ohio. At Princeton he was a premed student majoring in chemistry, and a member of Elm Club, Orange Key, and the Campus Fund Drive. His senior-year roommates were Hal Dvorak and Mike Love.

After Princeton, Denny earned his medical degree from Columbia and completed his postgraduate training in internal medicine and nephrology at University Hospitals of Cleveland.

Denny died peacefully April 8, 2013, at his home in Mechanicsburg, Pa. He came to Princeton from St. Mark’s School. A member of Cap and Gown, he majored in philosophy and rowed varsity heavyweight crew. He earned his law degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

Following Army service and while in the Naval Officer Reserve, Lew joined the firm of Pepper Hamilton in Philadelphia. After becoming a partner, he opened the firm’s Harrisburg branch office. He spent his entire career with Pepper Hamilton, retiring in 2000 after an active practice specializing in litigation.

Lew loved the outdoors. He trained his own dog birds and was an avid flytier and fly fisherman who caught and released trout on six continents.

The son, brother, and father of Princetonians, Lew served for many years as a member and chairman of the Pennsylvania Alumni Schools and Scholarship Committee. A Princeton oar still hangs in his office.

Lew was a gifted storyteller with a keen sense of humor. He handled his pancreatic cancer diagnosis with great equanimity, reflecting, “I can’t complain. I’ve had a good life.”

The class extends its sympathy to his wife, Louise; brother George ’56; children Lewis, Lucy, and Eliza ’89; stepchildren William and Sarah; and five grandchildren. (The class thanks daughter Eliza for writing this memorial.)

The class extends its sympathy to his wife, Mariana, and their son, Andrew. Their son David ’89 died while at Princeton.

THE CLASS OF 1964

William E. Guedel Jr. ’64

Bill Guedel died May 15, 2013, in Providence Medical Center in Everett, Wash., from pancreatic cancer after a long battle with kidney failure. He was 71.

Bill was born March 28, 1942, in Canton, Ohio. He attended Canton McKinley High School, where he participated in wrestling and track and captained the football team and gained All-Ohio honors. At Princeton, Bill worked at Commons and was captain of the 1960 freshman football team and the 1965 Ivy League Football Co-Champions football team.

THE CLASS OF 1966

George H. Largay II ’66

George died May 28, 2013, in his Woodbury, Conn., home after an extended illness.

At the Canterbury School, George edited the school newspaper and was a standout member of the football, hockey, and track teams. At Princeton he played rugby and 150-pound football. He belonged to Cottage Club and served as its vice president. He majored in history.

After Princeton, George earned an MBA from Stanford, where he roomed with John Scully, Bill Reed, George Weiksner, and Terry Eakin. He then worked in the family business, eventually selling it to Illinois Tool Works. In 1990 he took a position with classmate Jon Dawson’s securities firm.

Ever loyal to Princeton, George never missed a major reunion and was a regular at class meetings. He hosted a class mini-reunion.
on Cape Cod. Fiercely competitive in athletics (and everything else), he took on all challengers in skiing, hockey, golf, fishing, and sailing. He was an instrument-rated pilot and an avid member of Wianno Yacht Club.

George leaves a large and loving family, including his wife, Sheila; daughters Blaire, Erin, and Galen; and son Bryan. The class extends deepest sympathy to them. We share their sorrow.

Theodore D. Tieken Jr. '66

Ted Tieken died May 20, 2013.

Ted grew up in Chicago and came to Princeton from St. Paul’s School in Concord, N.H. At Princeton he played freshman golf and junior varsity hockey. He majored in English and belonged to Cap and Gown.

Ted earned an A.B.A from Northwestern University. Remaining in his native Chicago, he founded and ran Marouffa Press, a publishing house specializing in poetry and books on the environment. He later served as president and chairman of Babson Farms, which his father had founded and led for many years.

Ted served on the boards of a number of nonprofit organizations in the Chicago area, including the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago, Graceland Cemetery, and Lyric Opera of Chicago. He played an active role in building the physical rehabilitation movement in Chicago.

He is survived by his wife, Charlotte Goodwin Tieken; sisters Nancy Tieken and Elizabeth Kirkpatrick; and companion Lee Glazer. The class extends sympathy to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1975

Beverly F. Canzater Jacobs '75

Beverly Jacobs died suddenly and unexpectedly Dec. 27, 2012, at home in Newark, N.J.

Born in Anniston, Ala., Bev was educated in the public school system of New York City, attending Andrew Jackson High School. At Princeton, she majored in sociology, earned a teaching certificate, and loved her modern dance classes. She worked as a DFS crew leader at Wilson College and was the first female manager of the Princeton track team.

After graduation, Bev began her working career in advertising at Benton & Bowles in New York, handling accounts ranging from the U.S. Post Office to laundry detergents.

Bev then changed her career focus to education and spent more than 30 years teaching in the school systems of East Cleveland and Solon, Ohio, and Cambridge, Mass. In addition to displaying her talents teaching students in the classroom, she served as a mentor to other teachers, advising on best practices in teaching mathematics and technology. She most recently was employed by the New Jersey Department of Education.

Besides mentoring teachers and children, Bev’s passions included cooking, quilting, knitting, and reading.

Bev is survived by Gregory A. Jacobs ’74, her husband of 34 years; daughters Charlotte and Stephanie ’07; and son-in-law Gregory Snyder ’08.

GRADUATE ALUMNI

John E. Brigante ’47


Brigante graduated from the University of Buffalo in 1944 and earned a Ph.D. in politics from Princeton in 1947. For the next 10 years, he taught political science at several colleges and universities in Massachusetts until retiring as a full professor.

In 1952, Brigante was chosen to co-author a history of the Office of Price Stabilization. His Ph.D. dissertation had been on the planning committee of the War Production Board during World War II.

After retiring from academia, he joined General Tire and Rubber and for three decades was its chief economist until 1987. He then was a consultant for the United Nations to underdeveloped countries.

Brigante is survived by two children.

Charles E. Frye ’64

Charles Frye, retired longtime professor of political science at Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania, died Jan. 4, 2013, at home in Windsor, Colo. He was 79.

Frye graduated from the University of Colorado with bachelor’s and master’s degrees in 1957 and 1960, respectively. He earned a Ph.D. in politics from Princeton in 1964, and thereafter began teaching at Bryn Mawr.

After Frye retired from Bryn Mawr, he returned to Windsor, Colo., where he was born. He served as president of the Windsor Historical Society.

He is survived by Ingeborg, his wife of 50 years; two children; and six grandchildren.

Cedric W. Long ’66

Cedric Long, assistant director of the Division of Extramural Activities (DEA) of the National Cancer Institute (NCI), died unexpectedly May 3, 2012. He was 75.

Long graduated from UCLA with bachelor’s and master’s degrees in 1960 and 1962, respectively. In 1966, he received a Ph.D. in biology from Princeton, then held a postdoctoral fellowship at Berkeley, taught at the NYU School of Medicine (1968-70), and worked at Flow Labs (1970-76) and Litton Industries (1976-80). He then began his 32-year federal career at the NCI, part of the National Institutes of Health.

As the DEA’s assistant director, he oversaw NCI’s advisory committees and research-integrity compliance and also was project officer of the contract-supporting operations of the presidentially appointed National Cancer Advisory Board and NCI’s Board of Scientific Advisors.

Long published more than 90 papers and abstracts. His research covered enzymology, protein chemistry, cell biology, virology, immunology, and nucleic-acid chemistry. He also studied leukemia and sarcoma viruses and their relation to cell growth and transformation of normal tissue into malignant tissue.

Long was a referee for the Journal of the National Cancer Institute, Analytical Biochemistry, International Journal of Cancer, the National Science Foundation, and was a member of the NCI Cancer Bulletin’s executive editorial committee.

Graduate memorials are prepared by the APGA.

This issue has undergraduate memorials for Paul M. Douglas ’41 ’48 and John K. White ’44 ’55.

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Classifieds

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One Friday afternoon — Oct. 3, 1913 — 430 freshmen were pelted with bags of flour on the steps of Whig Hall in that zany annual ritual called the Flour Picture. Among the messy throng was a small, blonde-headed kid from Minnesota named F. Scott Fitzgerald.

He entered with the Class of 1917, boarding at 15 University Place, but eventually fell back a year and then failed out. Nonetheless, Fitzgerald’s youthful novel about Princeton life, This Side of Paradise, published in 1920, still colors our perceptions of the University. We have long chafed from his caricature: “the pleasantest country club in America.”

“From the first he loved Princeton,” Fitzgerald writes of his protagonist, Amory Blaine, including “the wild moonlight revel of the rushes.” The last of these riot-like contests on Cannon Green came the evening after the Flour Picture was taken, when the freshmen marched up from Brokaw Field, then charged around the east end of Whig to attack the Class of 1916.

Central to Paradise is the godlike captain of the football team, modeled after Hobey Baker 1914, who addressed the freshman class in Murray Hall as the school year began that October a century ago: “The man who would make good in college athletics must make sacrifices,” Baker said. “Such discipline not only makes athletes but makes men.”

Fitzgerald, like Blaine, dreamed of playing freshman football but was cut from the team that month. In a fateful move, Fitzgerald instead joined the staff of the humor magazine, Tiger — and turned his life toward literature.◆
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