





An editorially independent magazine by alumni for alumni since 1900

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ON THE COVER: Shirley M. Tilghman, Princeton's 19th president. Photo: Bloomberg via Getty Images.



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FRESH FACES

View images from the Class of 2016's first week on campus.



SPORTS DIGEST

Kevin Whitaker '13 recaps Tiger headlines every Monday morning.



ON THE LAWN

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WHAT'S YOUR VIEW?

Share your thoughts about children's literature in the digital age.



Gregg Lange '70's
Rally 'Round the Cannon
A look at contemporary

Chinese artist Ai Weiwei and Princeton's own revolutionaries, circa 1776.



Opening Exercises: Occupying Princeton

On September 9, at Opening Exercises, I welcomed 1,357 new freshmen — the largest class to matriculate in Princeton's history — together with other new and returning members of our University community. In my address, I encouraged each member of the Class of 2016 to "occupy Princeton" by making it uniquely his or her own, reminding them that in 2012, Princeton is not solely a location in New Jersey but a gateway to educational opportunities throughout the world. Here is part of what I said. — S.M.T.

pening Exercises is one of the truly joyous occasions at Princeton because it marks the beginning of a great adventure — your great adventure. At this moment in your Princeton education everything is possible — every door stands open, every dream has the potential to come true. You are about to Occupy Princeton.

Now don't panic — I don't mean to suggest that you are going to live in a soggy pup tent on Cannon Green for the next four years. Instead, I am co-opting that phrase from last year's political season to preview what I hope will be the many ways in which you will seize the moment, take this University by storm, make it uniquely your own, and leave it better than you found it.

Let me begin with the most literal meaning of Occupying Princeton. Here you are! Bravo for making the wise decision to attend this University. I suspect that there are almost as many reasons for why you chose Princeton as there are members of the Class of 2016. Some of you knew you wanted to come to Princeton the moment you stepped on this beautiful campus — it just looked and felt like what a college campus is supposed to be. I completely understand that reaction. Even after 26 years, I occasionally find myself dazzled when I encounter a long vista through Gothic arches, or the sky's reflection on the glass façade of Sherrerd Hall. Geography matters, and you will find inspiration in living and working in a setting that can continually astonish.

Some of you were attracted by the opportunity to work with faculty who are not just extraordinary scholars, scientists, and engineers, but also are committed to sharing their knowledge and erudition with the next generation. That is a great reason to choose Princeton — you will come to know faculty as individuals, not just as talking heads at the front of the class. And rather than being intimidated by the prospect of writing a senior thesis, some of you were motivated to come to Princeton by the chance to take responsibility for your own intellectual development, rather than being a passive recipient of learning. Writing a senior thesis may seem daunting to you right now, but it will be the most exhilarating and rewarding experience of your academic career, and the one you remember best.

There are those of you in the Class of 2016 who had siblings who attended Princeton, or parents or grandparents, and undoubtedly received regular doses of Princeton lore around the family dinner table and have a



closet full of orange and black paraphernalia. Others of you had never heard of or even considered Princeton until a teacher or guidance counselor or family friend suggested that you should take a look. And by the way, it has been my experience that the moment you arrive on campus, those differences completely evaporate, and you all become Princetonians to the core. Some of you had something very specific in mind when you applied to Princeton — to study with world-class mathematicians; to combine a liberal arts education with a serious commitment to the arts; to play on a sports team that contends for Ivy championships on a regular basis. The great majority of you, however, are completely open to what lies ahead and plan to use your first year or so to explore the tremendous smorgasbord of opportunities that Princeton has to offer.

But whatever your path to Princeton, you are now a member of the Class of 2016, collectively poised to Occupy Princeton for the next four years. As I warn each freshman class, the next four years are going to go by in the blink of an eye. If you do not believe me, ask any member of the senior class. That look of panic in their eyes is not solely brought on by the fact that they are still struggling to find a topic for their senior theses. It also reflects their realization that there is a light looming at the end of the tunnel, and they have just one more year to savor and extract the full worth of this place.

So Occupying Princeton means first and foremost carpe diem — seize the moment, take responsibility for consciously and conscientiously carving out your own vision of a Princeton education. For there is no quintessential Princeton experience, especially for a class as broadly diverse in every imaginable way as yours. Each Princeton experience is forged from a highly individual spectrum of interests, talents, initiative, focus, and, yes, serendipity. Luck matters. The roommates you are randomly assigned, the conversations you happen upon in the dining halls, the preceptor who takes a special interest in your work, the play you decide to audition for on a

whim — who knows what will turn out to be a revelatory moment in *your* Princeton experience?

But as the 19th-century French scientist Louis Pasteur famously said, "Chance favors only the prepared mind." A prepared mind is open to courses in disciplines and fields you have never encountered before and to testing whether subjects that fascinated you in high school are truly your calling. A prepared mind will explore extra-curricular interests that bring you in contact with students who come to Princeton with very different life trajectories than yours, and who will challenge you to grow as an individual. With a prepared mind, you can leave your mark on Princeton by the ways in which you choose to spend your time and engage with your classmates and fellow students. But let me be clear — Occupying Princeton well means making real choices. The buckshot approach to Princeton does not work. So take your time, pace yourself, and don't try to do everything all at once.

Although it may sound like I am about to contradict myself, Occupying the Princeton of the 21st century requires that you *leave* Princeton from time to time to explore the rest of the world. This was not always the case; in fact, Princeton was often criticized by its alumni for discouraging their efforts to study abroad. However, that began to change in 1996, when we celebrated the 250th

anniversary of the founding of Princeton and President Harold Shapiro used the occasion to modify our informal motto. "Princeton in the Nation's Service" became "Princeton in the Nation's Service and the Service of All Nations" - words now carved into the walk in front of Nassau Hall. Whether you describe the world as flat, or shrinking, or massively interconnected, it has profoundly changed, and modern well-educated citizens need to be cosmopolitans — a word that Professor of Philosophy Anthony Appiah has used to describe a person who is genuinely familiar with and at ease moving between cultures, without losing sense of his or her own identity.

Economists and sociologists predict that many of you will spend some fraction of your lives in different countries with different languages, religions, and political beliefs. To

be successful, you will need to be cosmopolitans, and the best way to acquire that trait is to engage the world — by getting to know students from other countries here at Princeton and by studying the languages, cultures, religions, histories, and political philosophies of other societies. But as meaningful as those experiences can be, they are no substitute for first-hand experience, and you will quickly discover that Princeton now offers many options for you to explore other parts of the world — semester- and year-long study abroad opportunities at excellent universities and myriad summer experiences, including Global Seminars, intensive summer language training, research opportunities, and internships around the world. It is not too early

for you to begin planning your strategy for becoming a cosmopolitan.

As you know, the Occupy movement began last fall in Zuccotti Park near Wall Street in New York as a protest against the growing inequality in income and opportunity in the U.S. and in many other countries around the world. The movement's rallying cry was "We are the 99 percent," to underscore the point that the widening gap in wealth is benefiting a very small percentage of the population. With your matriculation at Princeton, and irrespective of your family circumstances up to this moment, you have now become part of the 1 percent, not in terms of wealth, but certainly in terms of future opportunity. Admission to Princeton is a privilege that is bestowed on very few individuals, and with it comes a responsibility to use your education to make the world a better place. "Princeton in the Nation's Service and the Service of All Nations" is not a hollow phrase, but a call to action that justifies the immense effort and resources that go into educating each of you. By virtue of that education, and the credential you will earn that signals to the world that you have worked prodigiously hard to pass a very high educational bar, you will have a dizzying array of options before you. We are agnostic about what you choose to do, but we do insist that it have a purpose that is larger than you. In that sense,



Occupying Princeton is not an end in itself but, rather, a means of preparing yourselves for many occupations — and vocations — in a world that sorely needs the skills and qualities of mind you bring to this University and will surely enhance over the next four years.

I am looking forward to getting to know each of you and to cheering you on inside and outside the classroom as you Occupy this great University. I hope you will leave our campus, saying, as generations of students have said before you, "This place changed my life." Welcome to Princeton!

5M Jilghman

THE ELECTION FOR WOODROW WILSON'S AMERICA

An exhibition inspired by the centennial of Woodrow Wilson's election to the U.S. presidency in 1912. The exhibition draws on the holdings of



both the University Archives and the Public Policy Papers to document the life of Wilson from his early years through his first term as president. In addition to photographs, documents, and political cartoons, the exhibition features campaign memorabilia loaned by Anthony W. Atkiss '61.

FIRESTONE LIBRARY'S MILBERG GALLERY

Now through the end of December Monday through Friday: 9 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Saturday and Sunday: 12 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Curator's tour of the exhibition: Oct. 28, 3 p.m.

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Princeton Alumni Weekly

An editorially independent magazine by alumni for alumni since 1900

OCTOBER 10, 2012 Volume 113, Number 2

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Princeton Alumni Weekly (I.S.S.N. 0149-9270) is an editorially independent, nonprofit magazine supported by class subscriptions, paid advertising, and a University subsidy. Its purpose is to report with impartiality news of the alumni, the administration, the faculty, and the student body of Princeton University. The views expressed in the Princeton Alumni Weekly do not necessarily represent official positions of the University. The magazine is published twice monthly in October, March, and April: monthly in September, November, December, January, February, May, June, and July; plus a supplemental Reunions Guide in May/June.

Princeton Alumni Weekly, 194 Nassau Street, Suite 38, Princeton, NJ 08542. Tel 609-258-4885; fax 609-258-2247; email paw@princeton.edu; website paw.princeton.edu.

Printed by Fry Communications Inc. in Mechanicsburg, Pa. Annual subscriptions \$22 (\$26 outside the U.S.), single copies \$2. All orders must be paid in advance. Copyright © 2012 the Trusties of Princeton University, All rights reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part without permission is prohibited. Periodicals postage paid at Princeton, N.J., and at additional mailing offices.

Postmaster: Send Form 3579 (address changes) to PAW Address Changes, 194 Nassau Street, Suite 38, Princeton, NJ 08542.

The "PAW Asks" article (Campus Notebook, June 6) with Professor Paul Krugman, about the U.S. and global economies, prompted more than a dozen alumni responses at PAW Online.



"Professor Krugman has lots of book learnin', but doesn't have a clue as to how real businessmen in the real world think," wrote GAETANO P. CIPRIANO '78.

DOUG BARTON '65 found Krugman's analysis "brilliant, as usual, while still accessible to those of us who got no farther than Econ 102."

EDWIN L. BROWN *61 said he was in Athens "to implement the 1953 Refugee Relief Act in Truman Doctrine/Marshall Plan days. If now Krugman stands by as odd-man Greece goes under the bus, not seeing the domino effect on Spain, we help bring the House of Europe down on our heads."

"Keynesian stimulus (more debt) just leads to a compound-interest catastrophe," commented LARRY DICKSON *71. His suggestion: "Print 'equity money' that buys 'preferred stock' in national assets, and pay down all the debt."

Said JOE FOX '44 *47: "You can't say Keynesian economics won't work if you don't give them a try."

Potential-based admissions

Inbox

Over the past 50 years, there have been many approaches to greater diversity and fairness in leading American universities — generally by admitting more applicants from public schools and other countries, and minorities and women. Now it may be time to give priority to applicants who will gain the most from their education at Princeton.

Does Princeton want to contribute to giving the elite ever more advantages? If so, then it just has to admit the best and the brightest based on demonstrated ability and achievement. An achievement-based admission policy largely replicates accepting students from affluent families who give their children advantages not available to others.

Or does Princeton want to contribute the biggest differences in creating the elite? If this is so, then Princeton must look at potential growth — the potential of increased ability in the overall class. This certainly would be more difficult, but the outcome, I submit, would be an increase in overall student learning and a greater value to society, progress for all, and to students themselves.

An admission policy based on potential would select students who have the greatest potential to benefit the most and grow the most from the educational experience. This would achieve the laudable goals of greater educational impact and increased diversity that have been pursued over many years. Who benefits? Both the students admitted and society would gain more from this approach. Who loses? Only those students who would be replaced by students with greater potential to contribute to our society. If the motto "in the nation's service" is operating, Princeton would adopt a potential-based admission policy and find ways, as it could, to make this policy successful.

— Ken Phillips '62

KEN PHILLIPS '62 Roslindale, Mass.

"Now it may be time to give priority to applicants who will gain the most from their education at Princeton."

Appreciating the humanities

The article "Renaissance Man" (feature, June 6) begins with the words, "If you think a scientist can't be a humanist. meet Erez Lieberman Aiden '02." Unfortunately, Aiden's "half-joking" line — "It seems to be possible to study language change and these kinds of seemingly nutty subjects without completely wrecking one's scientific career" proves that Aiden can't be both. The arrogance and narrow-mindedness

Catching up @ PAW ONLINE







Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library trustees, from left, Tony Atkiss '61, Mike Dickens '68, Robert Cullinane '70, Mike Robbins '55, and Richard Coleman '60 pose in front of Wilson's 1919 Pierce-Arrow limousine, which features the presidential seal, orange pinstripes, and a tiger hood ornament. They are among 10 alumni helping to commemorate the 1912 presidential election. Read more in the Sept. 5 "Tigers of the Week" post at paw.princeton.edu/blog.

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

FROM THE EDITOR

The news that Shirley Tilghman would step down

as president at the end of the academic year was not a complete surprise, coming as it did shortly after Princeton's \$1.88 billion fundraising campaign. College presidents often leave the post after a campaign, and Tilghman already had outlasted most of her peers. The average tenure for a college president these days is about eight-and-a-half years; Tilghman has been in the job for 11.

Tilghman told University trustees of her decision on the day that PAW was going to press, and so this issue includes only brief coverage. Most of what will be written about Tilghman's tenure over the next weeks, here and elsewhere, surely will focus on her many accomplishments, including the expansion of Princeton's groundbreaking financial-aid program; the transformation of the campus with projects such as Whitman College, the Lewis Library, and the neuroscience institute; the steps toward the planned arts district; and the expansion of the Center for African American Studies.

But I will remember other things, as well. President Tilghman has not always approved of PAW's coverage of University news, and yet, whether the news was good or bad, she responded to our questions with honesty and thoughtfulness. She welcomed our staff into her office. She expressed great pleasure when PAW readers took note of the President's Page in each issue. These are small things, given the huge job of any university president, but I will miss them.

In a few days, during the weekend of the Princeton-Harvard football game, Princeton will mark the success of the Aspire fundraising campaign. There will be great celebration. But with this coming farewell, it will be bittersweet.

— Marilyn H. Marks *86

inherent in that one statement suggest that Aiden does not appreciate language change and other "nutty" subjects except as those subjects feed his "science."

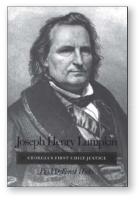
He seems to imply that it is possible to "dabble" in such topics and still be taken seriously because, after all, he's first a scientist. His attitude is a slap in the face to researchers and scholars who explore such "nutty" topics much more deeply and seriously. What would one make of a humanities scholar, for example, who says, "Wow, I can be an English professor and study scientific language and still be taken seriously and not get fired!"? As a humanist first, would he or she be taken as seriously as a Renaissance "man"? Or would s/he be dismissed as a dilettante?

I would like to think that a true Renaissance man of our time would appreciate that the more he learned, the more he still had to learn. Sadly, Aiden doesn't seem to be that man, in spite of the breadth of his research interests.

KALPANA SHANKAR '89

Dublin, Ireland

P ۵



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Debating life beyond Earth

In the June 6 issue, PAW reported that astrophysics professor Edwin Turner and researcher David Spiegel have concluded that "scientists' excitement about the possibility of extraterrestrial life [is] fueled by a very unscientific component: optimism" (Campus Notebook). Just because life arose here, they say, we shouldn't assume that it has arisen anywhere else.

This brought back memories of an intellectual highlight of my undergraduate years, a debate in McCosh between two giants, Carl Sagan of Cornell and Freeman Dyson of the Institute for Advanced Study. Although the date is fuzzy — I'd guess it was 1974 — the details remain clear. Sagan, the worldfamous, charismatic space junkie, argued that in a universe of "billions and billions" of stars (his widely parodied phrase), it is highly improbable that there is only one planet like ours. Surely the universe is teeming with life. Dyson, a towering intellectual with a decidedly low-key manner, contended

Each story, letter, and memorial at paw.princeton.edu offers a chance to comment

The Department of Art and Archaeology 2012-2013 LECTURE SERIES

Tuesday, October 23 • 5:00 PM; Wolfensohn Hall, Institute for Advanced Study Mitchell Merback, Johns Hopkins University

Recognition: Theme and Meta-Theme in Northern Renaissance Art*

Wednesday, November 14 • 5:00 PM; 101 McCormick Hall The Kurt Weitzmann Endowed Lecture

Anthony Cutler, Pennsylvania State University • *The Empire of Things:*Gifts and Gift Exchange in Late Antiquity, Byzantium, Early Islam, and Beyond

Tuesday, December 4 • 5:00 PM; 106 McCormick Hall Erika Naginski, Harvard University Impossible Design: Porsena's Tomb and French Visionary Architecture

Monday, December 10 • 5:00 PM; Wolfensohn Hall, Institute for Advanced Study Sidney Kasfir, Emory University

Up Close and Far Away: Artists, Memorialization and Uganda's Troubled Past*

Tuesday, February 12 • 5:00 PM; 106 McCormick Hall Peter Sturman, University of California, Santa Barbara Family Matters--The Strange Case of the 'Poetic Ideas' Scroll Attributed to Mi Youren and Sima Huai**

Tuesday, March 5 • 5:00 PM; Wolfensohn Hall, Institute for Advanced Study David Joselit, Yale University • *How to Occupy an Image**

Friday & Saturday, March 8 & 9 • 6 PM Friday & 10 AM Saturday; 106 McCormick Hall Graduate Student Conference

Why Art History Matters: Politics, Ethics and Objects

Monday, April 9 • 5:00 PM; Wolfensohn Hall, Institute for Advanced Study Olivier Lugon, Université de Lausanne • The Ubiquitous Exhibition: Magazines, Museums and the Reproducible Exhibition after World War II*

SPRING 2013 • 101 McCormick Hall

The Robert Janson-La Palme Endowed Symposium Martin Kemp, Trinity College, Oxford • Date: TBD

"It doesn't look like Leonardo": science, connoisseurship and circumstance in the attribution of works of art

- * Co-Sponsored by Department of Art and Archaeology and Institute for Advanced Study
- ** Co-Sponsored by Department of Art and Archaeology and Tang Center for East Asian Art

For more information, please see the website: www.princeton.edu/artandarchaeology/events/

Inbox

that Sagan and his supporters made an appealing argument but one that was devoid of supporting evidence.

At the end of the evening Dyson conceded that Sagan was the superior debater, and he came to admire Sagan's work to promote the exploration of space. Still, half a lifetime before Turner and Spiegel, he reminded us that the existence of life beyond Earth was merely a hypothetical based on hope. Although Sagan died some years ago, I'd love to hear Dyson's

thoughts on the subject now. CHARLIE BELL '76
Lakeville, Conn.

Mudd Library's ACLU papers

I've been an ACLU national staff attorney for 35 years. During that time I've litigated more than 150 cases around the country on a wide range of civilliberties issues, including free speech, prisoners' rights, and ballot access. It's

been an incredible experience and a dream come true. At least 75 of my litigation files were sent to Princeton as part of its collection of ACLU papers in Mudd Library (Campus Notebook, July 11). In the front of each litigation file, I wrote several paragraphs explaining what the case was about and its significance. If anyone should examine them and have any questions, I'd be delighted to respond!

STEPHEN L. PEVAR '68
West Hartford, Conn.

Preparatory Schools Fall 2012



"I remember my Hun experience as being filled with teachers who were well rounded and interested in everything, including academics, athletics, arts, and me."

— R. Volz '01

From the Archives



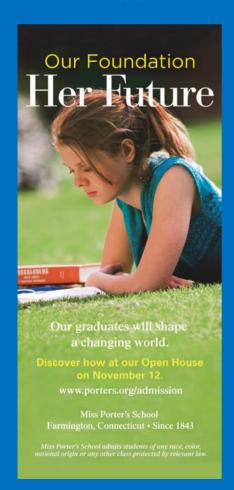
Re the April 4 From the Archives photo: This picture was taken (I believe) in the

basement of the B-wing of the EQuad (note the height of the windows) upon delivery of the first DEC VAX computers for the MMM project. Clockwise, from lower left: Professor Rich Cunningham, Steve Kugelmass *88, research staffer Pat Parseghian, Professor Peter Honeyman *80, (uncertain), Professor Hector Garcia-Molina (seated), Arvin Park *88, Rich Schaefer '86, and Professor Richard Lipton.

HAL STERN '84 Livingston, N.J. Editor's note: An email from Peter Honeyman confirmed the identities of several researchers in the photo, including Steve North *86 as the person pictured to Honeyman's left. Frank Pittelli *87 wrote in to say that "the 'massive' amount of memory to be assembled was 1 gigabyte, occupying most of the two large cabinets in the photo. Nowadays, 1 gb is part of a small chip. Computer scientists spend their entire career surfing just ahead of a wave of obsolescence." The project was considered "truly audacious" for the time, he said.

"I developed timemanagement skills and the ability to self-motivate at Miss Porter's School, both of which are invaluable to my studies and experience at Princeton."

— K. Nealon '13



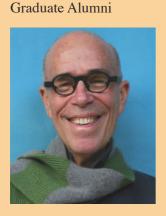




News from the Alumni Association

The Alumni Association of Princeton University: over 80,000 served

Peter Rupert Lighte *81 (East Asian Studies) Chair, Committee on Nominations and Awards Association of Princeton





Taiwan, Princeton in Asia **December 1970**

To learn the many ways to stay connected to Princeton, contact the Office of the Alumni Association at 609-258-1900 or www.alumni.princeton.edu

aluminaries

Peter Lighte's route to and through Princeton is out of the ordinary. A student adrift at George Washington University, he inadvertently grew fascinated with matters Chinese; and that first brought him to Princeton, still the age of an undergraduate, as a visiting student in 1969. Over the following decades, Lighte first taught and then rose in the banking world, living in London, Hong Kong, Tokyo and Beijing; but the road regularly circled back to Princeton.

"Princeton was the making of me," notes Lighte of his graduate school years studying toward his PhD with Professor F. W. Mote – "with its life changing academic encounters and profound friendships. Yes, it was a rite of passage, but not a walk in the park. But my life got sorted out at Princeton."

When he was approached in London during the early 1990s to take on volunteer work for Princeton, "it was most natural to accept." And since that time, he has served Princeton in a number of capacities. Already having been involved with Princeton-in-Asia from student days in Taiwan and by later establishing an informal summer intern program for Princetonians at J. P. Morgan Chase in Beijing, he took on Alumni Schools interviewing, became a Career Services volunteer, and sat on a number of Alumni Council standing committees. Currently, in addition to chairing APGA's Nominations and Awards committee, he is a member of the Graduate School Leadership Council. He is also involved with the LGBT conference planned for next April, celebrating the contributions that Princeton LGBT and kindred alumni have made to the University and their communities.

Now living in a Princeton house where he cat-sat as a student, Lighte, without hesitation, asserts, "For powerfully different reasons, my family and my stint at Princeton most profoundly informed the chap I have become." He and his partner, composer Julian Grant, have two daughters, Hattie and Tillie. The family was recently in London where Grant's new opera, "Hot House," premiered at the Royal Opera House as part of the Olympics festivities.



Princeton's new academic year is in full swing, with Seniors immersed in thesis planning and the Class of 2016 boldly inhabiting the pathways and classrooms that will be theirs for the next four years. And we will be welcoming Princeton alumni back on campus often this year.

Of special note, Saturday, October 20, will feature a number of activities designed specifically for alumni prior to the Princeton-Harvard football game. At 10:00 a.m., join us for an alumni-faculty lecture entitled OBAMA OR ROMNEY: THE FIRST 100 DAYS featuring Brandice Canes-Wrone '93, Princeton's Donald E. Stokes Professor in Public and International Affairs; Todd S. Purdum '82, National Editor of Vanity Fair; and Ramesh A. Ponnuru '95, Senior Editor of the National Review. Afterwards, join your classmates and fellow graduate alumni in Fine Plaza (rain location: the new Frick Chemistry atrium) for a special Tiger Tailgate before the game.

This year Alumni Day will take place February 23. Then in April join us for a very special Princeton University Conference for LGBT alumni the weekend of April 11 – 13. Princeton's LGBT and ally alumni serve in positions of leadership across the University and in their communities and we are looking forward to celebrating their accomplishments with you.

Hope to see you soon,

Margaret M. Miller

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



Save the Weekend of April 11-13, 2013

Come to campus for a gathering of Princeton's **LGBT** and ally alumni, celebrating the contributions they have made to the University and to their communities. The weekend will include presentations by alumni, senior administrators, faculty and students, as well as networking opportunities. To help plan for the conference, focus groups conversations are being held across the country this fall in **Boston**, **Los Angeles**, **New York City**, **Princeton**, **San Francisco**, **Washington**, **DC**, and also virtually. Be our guest and share your thoughts and ideas with us.

For more information on the conference and to participate in focus group conversations, visit http://alumni.princeton.edu/lgbt



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ELECTION 2012

his October, explore key issues of the 2012 presidential election with Princeton faculty, journalists, and alumni in this timely online series. Offered as a collection of free weekly events, these flexible webinar, video, and live stream sessions provide the chance to engage with the issues, presenters, and one another during this exciting election season.

The Obama Presidency: Then and Now

Webinar: Tuesday, October 9, 8:00-9:00 p.m.

Evan Thomas, Lecturer in the Council of the Humanities; Ferris Professor of Journalism.

Obama or Romney: The First 100 Days

Live Stream Webcast: Saturday, October 20, 10:00-11:00 a.m.

Brandice Canes-Wrone '93, Princeton's Donald E. Stokes Professor in Public and International Affairs

Todd S. Purdum '82, National Editor, *Vanity Fair*; Former White House Correspondent, *The New York Times*

Ramesh A. Ponnuru '95, Senior Editor, National Review

Mobilizing the Vote: Race, the Ground Game, and Voter Turnout in American Elections

Webinar: Tuesday, October 23, 8:00-9:00 p.m.

Ali Valenzuela, Assistant Professor of Politics

The Political Economy of the 2012 Elections

Webinar: Tuesday, October 30, 8:00-9:00 p.m.

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Perspective

The world is his classroom

By Mitchell Duneier

Mitchell Duneier is the Maurice P. During Professor of Sociology at Princeton.

A few months ago, just as the Princeton campus had grown nearly silent after Commencement, 40,000 students from 113 countries arrived here via the Internet to take a free course in introductory sociology. The noncredit offering came about through a collaboration among Coursera, a new venture in online learning, and 16 universities, including Princeton.

When my class was announced last spring, I was both excited and nervous. Unlike computer science and other subjects in which the answers are pretty much the same around the globe, sociology can be very different depending on the country that you come from. As letters and email messages began arriving in anticipation of my course, I wondered how I, an American professor, could relate my subject to people I didn't know from so many different societies.

Would my lectures become yet another example of American ethnocentrism and imperialism as I presented my sociological concepts like so many measuring sticks for the experiences of others around the world? Was it really possible, I asked myself, to provide quality education to tens of thousands of students in more than 100 countries at the same time? And could I do it in a way that would respond to the diversity of viewpoints represented from six continents?

My concerns grew deeper as I sat before the cold eye of the camera to record my first lecture. With nobody to ask me a question, give me bored looks, or laugh at my jokes, I had no clues as to how the students might be responding. Staring into this void, it was hard for me to imagine that anyone was listening. Can we even call these "lectures" when there is no audience within the speaker's view? Aren't those interpersonal cues — those knowing nods and furrowed brows — that go from the audience to the professor as crucial to the definition of a lecture as the cues that go from the lecturer to the audience?

My opening discussion of C. Wright Mills' 1959 classic book, *The Sociological Imagination*, was a close reading of the text, in which I reviewed a key chapter line by line. I asked students to follow along in their own copies, as I do in the lecture hall. When I give this lecture on the Princeton campus, I usually receive a few penetrating questions. In this case, however, within a few hours of posting the online version, the course forums came alive with hundreds of comments and questions. Several days later there were thousands.



Although it was impossible for me to read even a fraction of the pages of students' comments as they engaged with one another, the software allowed me to take note of those that generated the most discussion. I quickly was able to see the issues that were most meaningful to my students.

In addition to the course lectures, I arranged live exchanges via a video chat room, in which six to eight students from around the world — some selected from the online class, others who were volunteers at Princeton — participated with me in a seminar-style discussion of the readings while thousands of their online classmates listened in to the live stream or to recordings later. During these weekly sessions, I found that I was able to direct the discussion to issues that had been raised in the online postings.

Along with two Princeton students, our online seminar included university students from Nepal, Siberia, Iran, and Nigeria, a travel agent from Georgia, a civil servant from Singapore, and a fireman from Philadelphia. Their comments often revealed precisely how American sociology's assumptions about social life need to be analyzed and reconstructed in light of experiences elsewhere.

With so much volume, my audience became as visible to me as the students in a traditional lecture hall. This happened as I got to know them by sampling their comments on the forums and in the live, seminar-style discussions. As I developed a sense for them as people, I could imagine their nods and, increasingly, their critical questions. Within three weeks I had received more feedback on my sociological ideas than I had in a career of teaching, which significantly influ-

Campus notebook

Web exclusives and breaking news @ paw.princeton.edu

Art museum exhibit seeks to balance provenance, scholarship issues

As awareness of the murky history of art objects has grown in recent years, the museum world has struggled with whether items that lack complete documentation should be displayed, even when they have great artistic and educational value. That's a question

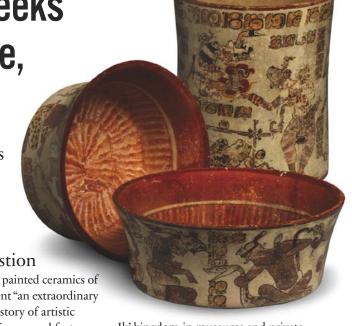
the Princeton University Art Museum has grappled with in mounting a new exhibition of Maya vases.

The exhibition, "Dancing Into Dreams: Maya Vase Painting of the Ik' Kingdom," runs through Feb. 17, bringing together 18 vases — 14 of them borrowed — from the eighth-century Ik' kingdom in present-day Guatemala. As the catalog states, painted ceramics of the kingdom represent "an extraordinary and sophisticated history of artistic achievement, involving several features otherwise unattested in the ancient (pre-European contact) America." There is much to be learned from them.

However, scholars generally believe that nearly all the Maya vases from the

Ik' kingdom in museums and private collections today were not excavated scientifically, said exhibit curator Bryan Just, and little is known of their origins.

The catalog notes that it is a matter of debate whether exhibiting ancient



Conference planned for LGBT alumni

On April 11–13, the University will hold its first conference for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered alumni. The idea "really came from alumni, that they wanted this," said Livia McCarthy, senior associate director for regional affairs at the Alumni Council, which is holding focus groups in seven cities to help plan the event.

"It feels a little overdue, but it's nice to see the University offering something that is targeted at the LGBT community," said Shawn Cowls '87, president of FFR/ Princeton BTGALA, a group for LGBT alumni and supporters.

Previous University conferences have focused on black alumni, women, and race and community.



A new academic year brings new round of college rankings

U.S. News & World Report: TIED FOR NO. 1 with Harvard in "Best National Universities"; also TIED FOR NO. 1 with Dartmouth in "Best Undergraduate Teaching" and NO. 3 in "Best Value Schools."

Forbes: NO. 1 OVERALL, based on postgraduate success and four-year graduation rates, student satisfaction, and student debt.

Washington Monthly: NO. 20 among national universities, based on social mobility, research, and service.

Princeton Review: NO. 1 for financial aid, NO. 2 for "Most Beautiful Campus," NO. 3 in "Best Value Private Colleges," NO. 6 for "Students Study the Most," and NO. 9 for "Best College Library."

Kiplinger's Personal Finance: NO. 1 in "Best Values in Private Colleges."

QS World University Rankings: NO. 9 in the world, with MIT ranked No. 1.

Academic Ranking of World Universities/
Shanghai Jiao Tong World Rankings: NO. 7 in
the world, ranking NO. 3 for number of faculty
Nobel laureates and Fields medalists and NO. 5
for highly cited researchers in 21 research
categories.

Times Higher Education World Reputation Ranking: NO. 5 in the world, with Caltech No. 1.

Newsweek/The Daily Beast: NO. 2 in "Most Affordable Schools" behind MIT; NO. 6 among "Most Rigorous Colleges."

Parchment: NO. 5 among U.S. schools in this ranking by an education-data company that analyzes the decisions of students with multiple college acceptances. By Allie Weiss '13

Maya works of art contributes to increasing the value of such objects "and by extension, to promot[ing] additional uncontrolled digging." But Just said he does not believe that "by exhibiting work collected by other

"We should preserve these things as best we can — whatever path brought them to our attention." Curator Bryan Just

museums and private collectors we are ... increasing demand or encouraging present-day unprofessional excavation" of Maya objects.

"To outrightly ignore unprovenienced but authentic antiquities — the approach of some students of ancient Maya art — is to choose a moral high ground that effectively contributes to the obfuscation of portions of the past we seek to understand," Just wrote in the catalog. "By contrast, I consider the inclusion of all known works of ancient art, regardless of provenance, a basic responsibility of academic and curatorial discourse, but with the proviso that the recent histories of such works, however contentious, be made transparently available."

In mounting the exhibition, the art museum developed a new policy for

borrowing objects. Like most museums in the United States, the museum had no stated provenance policy for incoming loans, but generally followed the practice of requiring borrowed items for exhibitions to have a documented history of ownership back at least to 1970 — matching the requirement for its acquisitions policy, which was established in 2007. The new borrowing policy allows the museum to adapt the date of required provenance on an exhibition-by-exhibition basis, depending on the prevailing laws and bilateral agreements in place, while requiring that full provenance information be disclosed publicly, explained museum director James Steward.

In the case of this exhibition, the policy permitted the museum to borrow and display Maya items with documented provenance prior to April 1991, as long as they are not known to have been stolen and their ownership is not contested. (April 1991 is the date of an agreement between the United States and Guatemala on the importation of antiquities.)

The vases in the exhibit are drinking cups used by eighth-century nobility.

They depict scenes from court activities

— including dancing ceremonies, ritu-

als, and courtly games — and creatures that suggest sickness. Ten of the vases are signed by the painter or can be attributed to a specific artist. The sophisticated painting style indicates that there was a thriving community of artists in the Ik' kingdom, Just said.

"We should preserve these things as best we can — whatever path brought them to our attention," the curator said. "We would have a very narrow understanding of this [Maya] civilization today if we didn't incorporate this material in study."

He said the exhibition presents a "tragic, unfortunate tale" of practices "that have irrevocably limited our ability to study and appreciate the past," including unprofessional excavation, damaging or misleading restoration efforts, and "the censure of academic study and public access to antiquities" whose provenance is not completely documented.

Steward described the new borrowing policy as a "middle position" that allows the museum to advance scholarship and yet do so in a "morally and ethically rigorous way." He said he hopes it will become "a mechanism for bringing interesting objects to the light of day." By K.F.G.

Tilghman to step down as president

President Tilghman will step down in June, after 12 years at Princeton's helm.

Her decision was announced Sept. 22, a day after she informed University trustees who were meeting on campus. The news follows the conclusion of the Aspire fundraising campaign, which raised \$1.88 billion over five years.

Tilghman said she felt her major priorities had been accomplished or were well on their way to being realized. "It was time for a new president to come in, to assess where we are. We're an extraordinary institution, but we are not perfect, and there are a lot of ways in which we can be better. I think that's going to be a more critical assessment if it's done by somebody who's not going to feel responsible for what's already happened," she told *The Daily Princetonian*. The trustees had not encouraged her to step down, she added.

Tilghman's accomplishments include implementing the

four-year residential-college system with the construction of Whitman College, leading the University through a sharp recession, increasing financial aid, expanding students' international experiences, creating the Lewis Center for the Arts and a new neuroscience institute, and fighting local opposition to lay the groundwork for the Arts and Transit neighborhood.



President Tilghman at Reunions 2012.

A professor of molecular biology, Tilghman was selected as Princeton's 19th leader — and its first woman president — in May 2001.

After stepping down she will begin a one-year leave, during which she plans to spend time in London, and then will return to the University to teach. The search for a successor will be led by Kathryn Hall '80, chairwoman of the executive committee of the Board of Trustees. *By J.A.*

News of Tilghman's decision broke as this issue of PAW was going to press; see the Oct. 24 issue for more coverage.



The 1,360 members of the Class of 2016 — the largest freshman class in Princeton's history — were welcomed to campus with a whirlwind of information sessions, barbecues, scavenger hunts, locomotive cheers, and the annual Pre-rade.

At Opening Exercises Sept. 9, President Tilghman told the class:

At this moment in your Princeton education everything is possible — every door stands open, every dream has the potential to come true. You are about to Occupy Princeton.

Now, don't panic — I don't mean to suggest that you are going to live in a soggy pup tent on Cannon Green for the next four years. Instead, I am co-opting that phrase from last year's political season to preview what I hope will be the many ways in which you will seize the moment, take this University by storm, make it uniquely your own, and leave it better than you found it....

You have now become part of the 1 percent, not in terms of wealth, but certainly in terms of future opportunity. Admission to Princeton is a privilege that is bestowed on very few individuals, and with it comes a responsibility to use your education to make the world a better place....

Her comments drew good reviews: "The Occupy theme made it really personalized to our class, really genuine," said Evan Chow '16.

Computer science professor Edward Felten drew gasps and

bursts of laughter from a class gathering at McCarter Theatre during an evening talk about how seemingly innocuous online data — an online purchase or a phrase entered into a search engine — can be used to infer private information. Said Daniel Tzou '16: "Some very cool thinking about privacy issues."





VIEW: Slide show of the Class of 2016 at Opening Exercises, the Pre-rade, the step sing (above), and more @paw.princeton.edu

WHAT STUDENTS SAY ABOUT ...

What they packed for Princeton: iPads, Kindles, sofa beds, posters, and Amazon gift cards ("for school books!")

The song many have as their ringtone: "Call Me Maybe" by Carly Rae Jepsen

"Hey, I just met you, and this is crazy. But here's my number, so call me maybe."

The strangest Princeton tradition:
The locomotive cheer

What they forgot to bring:
Clothes hangers
(nearly 6,000 sold at the U-Store by the start of classes)

THE CLASS OF 2016

Applicants: 26,664

Students admitted: 2,094 (7.9% of applicants, a record low)

Students enrolled: 1,360 (a record high, and 52 over the target)

Yield: 64.9%

Students receiving financial aid: 60%

Male-to-female ratio: 51/49

State sending most students: New Jersey, 246 (no students from North Dakota or Utah)

Foreign countries represented: 57 (top three: Canada, China, and South Korea)

Sons/daughters of alumni: 11.3%

U.S. minority students: 42.1% (a record high)

First-generation college: 11.5%

Varsity athletic prospects: 16%

International students: 11.3%

From public schools: 57.3%

From private schools: 42.2% (includes religious and military schools)

Home-schooled: 0.5%

Number of U.S. military veterans: none

B.S.E. students: 27.5% (a record high)

Source: Office of Admission; School of Engineering and Applied Science



Graduate-student orientation included talks on "success in graduate school" and "understanding your financial landscape." But it wasn't all serious: Grad students also went on a dessert crawl to sample the fare at some of Princeton's ice cream and cupcake shops. Said Rafi Stern GS, above at right with Jan Enkler GS, of his new home: "'Princeton' is on everything, even the water bottles."

NEW GRADUATE STUDENTS

Doctoral-degree students: 434

Master's-degree students: 182

Applicants: 12,077 (a record)

Students admitted: 10% of applicants

Male-to-female ratio: 61/39

International students: 39%

U.S. minority students: 15.9%

Underrepresented U.S. minority students: 8%

Humanities and social sciences: 34%

Sciences and engineering: 45%

Woodrow Wilson School: 16%

Architecture: 5%

Source: Office of the Dean of the Graduate School

Princeton adds eight senior faculty members

Among the new members of Princeton's faculty are these seven who were appointed as full professors:

AMITAVA BHATTACHARJEE *81, astrophysical sciences, from the University of New Hampshire's Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans, and Space. His research has broad applications to astrophysical, space, and fusion plasmas.

GARNET KIN-LIC CHAN, from Cornell. His research is in theoretical chemistry.

MIHALIS C. DAFERMOS *01, mathematics, from Cambridge University. He won the Whitehead Prize in 2009 for his "rigorous analysis of hyperbolic partial differential equations in general relativity."

ATIF MIAN, economics and public affairs, from the University of California-Berkeley. His studies emphasize the role played by political, governance, and organizational constraints in shaping the effectiveness and scope of financial markets.

SOPHIE MOREL, mathematics, from Harvard. She is a specialist in number theory, algebraic geometry, and representation theory.

EVE OSTRIKER, astrophysical sciences, from the University of Maryland. Her interests are in theoretical and computational astrophysics, including formation of stars and planets, dynamics and thermodynamics of the interstellar medium, and structure and evolution of spiral galaxies. Her father, Jeremiah P. Ostriker, a former provost, retired from the Princeton faculty this year.

ANDREAS WIMMER, sociology, from UCLA. His research focuses on the dynamics of nation-state formation, ethnic boundary-making, and political conflict from a comparative perspective.

Appointed as an associate professor was **ERIKA MILAM**, history, from the University of Maryland. Specializing in modern life sciences and in gender and science, she is the author of *Looking for a Few Good Males: Female Choice in Evolutionary Biology*.



Using burgernomics to measure wages

Since Roman times, economists have struggled with the difficulty of measuring the "real-wage rate" across nations: How much product can a given period of work buy? Such a measure could provide a valuable index of the standard of living of workers but is plagued by pitfalls.

Suppose one asks, "How many wagons can a wagon-maker buy with a year's salary?" Alas, wagons don't look the same in Estonia, Egypt, or El Salvador and require very different skills to construct. Wagons provide a flawed measure.

To this age-old problem, economics professor Orley Ashenfelter *70 has found a solution: a product that is basically the same everywhere — the McDonald's Big Mac.

Since the late 1990s, Ashenfelter has compiled what he calls the Big Mac Index, which cleverly gauges the real-wage rate in more than 60 countries. (A separate Big Mac Index, by The Economist, calculates the value of international currencies.)

To plug a nation into his Big Mac Index, Ashenfelter requires just two pieces of information: How much does a Big Mac cost locally? And how much does McDonald's pay its crew there? The Big Mac Index demonstrates

that workers are paid vastly different amounts to perform the same tasks, depending on the country.

Not only is the Big Mac standardized, but "workers are doing the exact same thing" when they make one, Ashenfelter says. If they are paid less to make one in the Third World, it's not because the work is easier or the workers less competent. Developing countries' economies are less productive, which pushes down prevailing wages. McDonald's workers may be just as productive in India as in, say, the United States, but they are paid the going wage rate, which is less in India.

Before the Industrial Revolution, real-wage rates were the same everywhere, barely above subsistence level, Ashenfelter says. Ever since,

rates have varied, employers being forced by competition to pay workers more in developed countries.

The index shows huge growth in real-wage rates in India, Russia, and China since Ashenfelter began measuring there in the late 1990s. But since the recession, "it's kind of a sad story," he says. Among emerging economies, "The least democratic countries are the ones doing the best — Russia and China. India is starting to backslide."

By W. Barksdale Maynard '88

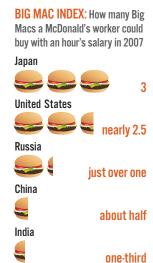
FYI: FINDINGS

A 10-minute "aha!" moment led to a possible solution for a mystery that long has baffled researchers working to HARNESS FUSION. David Gates, a principal research physicist at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, and staff research physicist Luis Delgado-Aparicio proposed a solution to the "density limit" problem, which can prevent fusion reactors from operating at maximum efficiency. The scientists had their "aha!" moment while working on equations that relate to the bubble-like islands that appear in the hot, charged gases - or plasmas - during fusion experiments. The findings were published April 20 in "Physical Review Letters."

Jesus espoused poverty, yet the CHRISTIAN CHURCH grew rich in late Roman times. Emeritus professor of history Peter Brown explores this paradox in his prodigious "Through the Eye of a Needle: Wealth, the Fall of Rome, and the Making of Christianity in the West, 350-550 A.D." (Princeton University Press). Brown found that bishops reinterpreted Christianity, allowing wealthy families to tithe generously, not renounce lucre altogether.

Elected president 60 years ago, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER has been caricatured as a genial duffer but was actually canny in dealing with international crises, argues Evan Thomas in "Ike's Bluff: President Eisenhower's Secret Battle to Save the World" (Little, Brown and Company). Former Newsweek editor-at-large and now a Princeton Ferris Professor of Journalism. Thomas sees Eisenhower as brilliant and ruthless, whether at poker or in confronting Moscow.

By W. Barksdale Maynard '88 and Nora Taranto '13



Easing the Internet's growing pains

THE TECHNOLOGY Ever wish that the music you are streaming on your phone could continue seamlessly from your local coffee shop's WiFi, to your cellular network while you run errands, to your home's WiFi as you walk into your house?

Computer scientists at Princeton recently have developed a new system — called Serval — that will let your device easily switch between wireless networks without losing con-



nectivity. This next-generation networking, named for an African wild cat as well as for the "service access layer" it describes, aims to increase efficiencies of Internet services by allowing companies to shift data traffic between servers.

"Right now, there is no easy way for application connections to transparently switch between two networks," says Michael Freedman, the assistant professor of computer science who heads the Serval development team. "Users or applications have to manage their connections manually."



WHAT IT MEANS FOR THE INTERNET The architecture of the Internet goes back to its early days in the 1970s, when computers were few and had fixed locations, Freedman says. Thus, the addresses of computers were mapped to specific network locations. But today, people want to speak not to individual computers but to services such as Facebook or Google. Behind these services are many computers, with many physical addresses. By creating an extra layer within the

Internet's architecture, Serval would allow a user to connect to these services seamlessly, identifying a service rather than a physical computer.

New Internet applications are shoehorned into the existing architectural layers of the Internet, leading to management and performance problems, says Freedman. The team behind Serval has figured out how to wedge its system into the current architecture while making matters more simple. "Serval sits carefully on top of the network layer, rather than replacing it," Freedman says. "But it can hide a lot of complexity, making it easier to build and manage applications that in turn run on top of it."

PUTTING THE TECHNOLOGY TO USE The development team has created a Princeton network to show how Serval works while it moves to test the system in larger, complex networks. The Serval website (http://www.serval-arch.org/) runs on the Serval system. "Since Serval is still new, no one can be sure what the main application will be," says Jonathan Smith, professor of computer and information science at the University of Pennsylvania. He predicts that Serval's key function will be better access for mobile devices.

By Anna Azvolinsky09**

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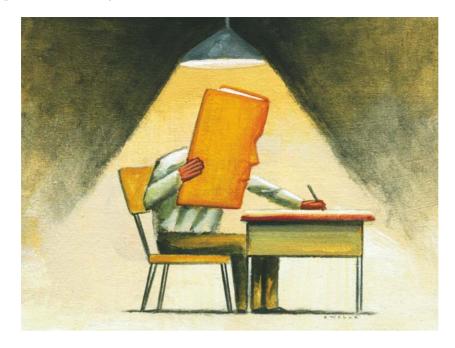
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In wake of cheating scandal, concern about 'gray areas' of honor system

By Abigail Greene '13

On Aug. 30, Harvard officials announced a sweeping cheating investigation, implicating as many as 125 students for alleged plagiarism on a take-home final exam. The announcement raised many questions about academic integrity, but one seems particularly salient: Could it happen here?

Cheating can, of course, happen anywhere. But Princeton, like Harvard, is a place where students experience tremendous pressure to achieve. It's also a place where the Honor Code, written by students in 1893 and continuously adapted based on student input, serves as a reminder of the conse-

quences of cheating.

"It creates a certain set of values," said Antonia Hyman '13, chairwoman of the Honor Committee. "It's reflective of what the student body thinks.... The perception is that it works. But does it deter all cheating? Well, no."

The Committee on Discipline, which hears all cases regarding work completed outside the classroom, reported 32 academic violations for the 2010–11 academic year, the most recent statistics available. Most of the cases involved plagiarism, and 22 resulted in suspension. Seven cases ended in disciplinary probation because the committee determined that a reasonable person might not have realized that the act in question violated University policy.

Such cases highlight the gray areas of Princeton's honor system, which often revolve around the limits of appropriate collaboration: Some classes, for example, allow collaboration on problem sets but not on exams; others allow students to discuss assignments but require that all work be done individually; and some prohibit collaboration altogether. Perhaps the greatest confusion arises in classes that adopt combinations of these rules.

"The Honor Code is written in black and white, but there is no such thing," said Jennifer Kim '14. "The punishments that are dealt out are sometimes a little bit too harsh for these gray



Grad students cope with housing crunch as supply of units on campus shrinks

By Gregory Rosalsky GS

With the closing of the Hibben and Magie apartment buildings this past summer, securing housing near campus became a more difficult task for a sizable number of graduate students.

"Over the next several years, until the construction of the new Lakeside apartments is complete, graduate students can expect fewer available on-campus housing options," said Chad Maisel, a second-year M.P.A. student at the Woodrow Wilson School and president of the Graduate Student Government

(GSG). "Improving housing options for students is one of the Graduate Student Government's top priorities."

Many grad students work at odd hours and must juggle family and teaching responsibilities, which can make commuting from off-campus especially burdensome, Maisel said.

Tim Brandt, a fifth-year astronomy Ph.D. student who heads the GSG's facilities committee, said the University offers "excellent housing at a pretty substantial discount on market rates;" as well as Internet service and shuttle service to campus.

"It's like night and day," said realestate agent Dianne Bleacher of the difference in rent between University housing and the private market. While one-bedroom University apartments for grad students cost \$1,071 to \$1,127 per month plus utilities, a one-bedroom apartment in town within walking distance of campus can cost \$1,500 to \$2,000 plus utilities, she said.

Many students at Hibben-Magie were able to move to the Stanworth apartments, which previously had been reserved for faculty. But there still has been a net loss of 80 to 100 beds in University housing for grad students, according to the University's Housing and Real Estate Services department.

areas," added Rafael Grillo '14, who watched a classmate fight a plagiarism allegation last year that ended with a one-year suspension.

Victoria Jueds, the associate dean of undergraduate students who serves as the secretary for the Committee on Discipline, said general guidelines about collaboration are found in Academic Integrity at Princeton, a publication that all freshmen receive, but that professors establish individual policies on collaboration in class. When in doubt, she said, students should ask their professors for clarification.

Despite these concerns, many professors at Princeton continue to assign take-home exams and collaborative assignments. In January 2012, 32 percent of final assessments took the form of in-class exams, 17 percent were take-home exams, and 51 percent were projects, according to the Office of Communications.

The open-note, take-home final exam that Professor Michael Berry gives in "Cellular and Systems Neuroscience," an exam designed much like that in question at Harvard, requires students to engage with course material through relevant journal articles. Berry feels that this allows for a more comprehensive, fairer — albeit longer — exam, benefits that outweigh the risk of cheating.

"I'm going to trust the Honor Code," Berry said. "That's what it's there for."

The GSG surveyed grad students and found "considerable interest" in housing in nearby municipalities, provided the University offered a regular shuttle service to campus, Maisel said.

One idea, Brandt said, would be to create a "mini-Princeton" of rental units in a nearby municipality that uses "some kind of preferred leasing or block leasing to bring down rates and makes it easier to find somewhere to live."

After a "challenging" year, Maisel said, the University "has indicated a renewed commitment to improving the process for graduate students." James Poole, manager of graduate housing, said Princeton is committed to housing 70 percent of eligible grad students and to "an open and ongoing dialogue." 🛭

Redman retires; helped thousands along grad school's academic path



David N. Redman retired in September after 39 years serving as assistant, associate, and acting dean of the graduate school — the longest-serving administrator in the school's history. For most of that time his focus was academic affairs, reading the application of every student recommended for admission, every annual academic progress report and re-enrollment recommendation, and every degree application for the final public oral — a connection from admission to graduation with an estimated 17,500 grad students.

He led diversity efforts for two decades, counseled and advised students, administered academic discipline, and coordinated professional development programs. Dean William

Russel said Redman "set the tone in the school with impeccable integrity, quiet wisdom, and an impressive work ethic." Redman spoke with PAW managing editor W. Raymond Ollwerther '71 shortly before his final orientation talk with newly arrived grad students.

ON HIS WORK AT THE GRADUATE SCHOOL I hope I've been able to contribute to a sense that graduate students are as good, though good in a different way, as undergraduates, that they contribute vitally to the health of the place. That the faculty are who they are, in part, because we are able to help get good graduate students here. I think I've fostered the attitude that graduate students are adults with a focused purpose, and that the less you interfere with developing relationships that they have with faculty — who are going to be their teachers and mentors — the better.

ON CHANGES HE HAS SEEN As opposed to the early and mid-'70s, the graduate school is really recognized as an important, prominent part of the University's educational enterprise. I see that in the commitment of resources to the graduate program, graduate stipends, the first-year fellowship program, the high percentage of housing [for graduate students].... In the last 10 to 15 years, there is a generally recognized attitude that the graduate school has to grow as the faculty grows — that the health of the University is tied to research and teaching faculty, who need and deserve good graduate students. That wasn't always accepted; it's a big difference.

ON CHALLENGES FACING THE GRADUATE SCHOOL One: Continuing to monitor the percentage of international students. Some day the huge stream of really top-quality international talent to the U.S. graduate schools will start thinning out. Two: The effect of the economic downturn on the academic job market, and not just on the placement of our students, but our preparing them for the ability to take a research degree into other areas. We can't be training you just to be a professor at Harvard. Three: How can we focus technical innovation on better teaching and assessments? How do grad students play a role in the new ways of teaching, lecturing, learning? And finally, the whole internationalism push that the University is engaged in how does that facilitate research and joint degrees and multiple degrees?

Sports



Princeton's field hockey team has won the Ivy League championship for the last seven years, but never has earned an NCAA title. That may be about to change.

With four star players returning to the team after spending a year with the U.S. national team — including a pair of sisters who played in the Olympics — the deck will be stacked against Princeton's opponents.

"I think this team has enormous potential," said head coach Kristen Holmes-Winn, who went to four Final Four tournaments as a player and assistant coach at Iowa before joining Princeton in 2003. "We still don't have everything in place yet, personnel-wise, but we're getting closer."

The Tigers opened their season with a 6-0 record, including impressive victories over Duke and Wake Forest, and

climbed to No. 2 in the national polls as of Sept. 14, their highest ranking ever.

Princeton field hockey had the chance to break through in 2009, when a 16-3 season ended with a semifinal loss to top-ranked Maryland, and in 2010, when the team fell in the quarterfinals. Last fall, led by younger players such as Sydney Kirby '15, Allison Evans '15, and Amanda Bird '14, the Tigers ended up pulling off an Ivy League title.

Now that Olympians Katie Reinprecht '13 and Julia Reinprecht '14 are back, along with Michelle Cesan '14 and Kathleen Sharkey '13 — four of the six college players in the nation to spend last year with the U.S. national team — Princeton boasts one of the deepest offenses of any team. Seven Tigers have scored nine or more goals in a season. "We have really good threats on the attacking side," Katie

Reinprecht said.

The international veterans bring back not just their on-field talents, but lessons learned from playing with the nation's best, such as staying poised in close games. Cesan, who was an Olympic alternate, led the team out of an overtime contest Sept. 6 at eighthranked Penn State with a sudden-death goal. Sharkey broke Princeton's career record of 71 goals, held by Ilvy Friebe '03 and Kirsty Hale '99, in the season opener at Duke Aug. 31.

Princeton's field hockey team is fortified by the return of Olympians Katie Reinprecht '13,

center, and Julia Reinprecht '14, along with Kathleen Sharkey '13 and Michelle Cesan '14, all of whom spent last year playing with the

U.S. national team.

A revamped roster isn't the only change from last year's 10-8 season. Princeton's home games have moved out of the multipurpose Class of 1952 Stadium and onto the new Bedford Field, a venue dedicated solely to field hockey that has a smoother surface. "We have a pretty tough schedule this year, which is great to get that experience under our belt," Katie Reinprecht said. "I really think we can compete with anyone." By Kevin Whitaker '13



After tragedy in Egypt, shooting for a World Cup

By Merrell Noden '78

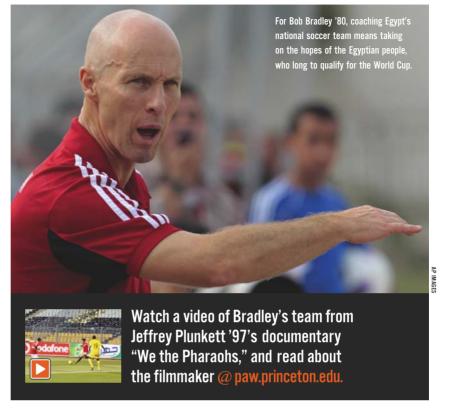


Merrell Noden '78 is a former staff writer at Sports Illustrated and a frequent PAW contributor.

On June 1, Egypt's national soccer team played Mozambique in a World Cup qualifying match. Bob Bradley '80, the Pharaohs' new coach, was on the sidelines. Fifty-six minutes in, Egypt's Mahmoud Fathalla angled a ball off his right leg past Mozambique's diving goalie and scored. In the stands of the 86,000-seat military stadium in Alexandria, there was silence. Every seat was empty.

Since February, the team has played home games in a vacant stadium. Spectators have been banned since a riot following a match in Port Said that killed more than 70 people.

Competing without cheering fans is just one of the challenges facing Bradley, who took the job last October. Following his dismissal as coach of the U.S. men's team in July 2011, Bradley might have waited for a coaching job with a



prestigious club in Europe, something he always has dreamed of. From 1984 to 1995, Bradley was the men's soccer coach at Princeton, leading the Tigers to a pair of Ivy League titles.

But during his two visits to Egypt to consider the job, Bradley was over-

continues on page 24

Football comeback falls short at Lehigh

Host Lehigh led 17–0 at halftime of Princeton football's season opener Sept. 15, but the Tigers clamped down on defense and climbed back into the game, scoring two fourth-quarter touchdowns. With a chance to tie or win in the final three minutes, the Princeton offense stalled, and the Mountain

Hawks held on to win, 17-14.

Connor Michelsen '15, who earned the starting quarterback job, completed 14 of 30 passes for 103 yards (74 of them in the second half). Running back Akil Sharp '13 was quiet in the first half but eventually found his stride, scoring Princeton's first touchdown with an impressive 13-yard scamper and fighting for a second score from one yard out. He totaled 79 yards on 22 carries.

"In the past, some of the games like this snowballed — there was anxiety, or whatever it was, and a 17-0 game turned into a blowout," head coach Bob Surace '90 said. "We came out in the second half and we did a real good job getting control of the football, field position, and everything else ...

and the next thing you know, it's a three-point game."

The Tigers were aided by some fortunate breaks, including two fumble recoveries on Lehigh punt returns, and avoided miscues of their own, committing just one penalty and no turnovers.

Princeton will have opportunities to measure itself against two of the Ivy League's perennial contenders when the Tigers host Brown (Oct. 13) and Harvard (Oct. 20). By Kevin Whitaker '13



Akil Sharp '13 ran for two touchdowns at Lehigh.

"In a country where there's so much hope for the future, the dream of getting to the World Cup again is a big part of it," Bradley says.

Unlike some of his predecessors, who lived outside Egypt and flew in to coach, Bradley and his wife, Lindsay, moved to a hotel apartment in Zamalek, an affluent section of Cairo built on an island in the Nile. Neither speaks much Arabic, but that does not stop them from interacting with the Egyptian people, which usually produces chaos — Bradley is recognized everywhere he goes.

He is enmeshed in Egyptian life, getting out to the bustling market at Ataba and visiting the Children's Cancer Hospital of Egypt. The day after the riot at Port Said, he and Lindsay joined thousands at a rally at Sphinx Square to honor the victims.

Coaching a team of 30 Egyptian Muslims is very different from coaching in the United States. Some players speak English, but to communicate with the rest he often employs a translator. Whenever the team travels, a player leads a prayer on the bus ride. During Ramadan, when Muslims fast from dawn to sundown, the players train from 10 p.m. to midnight.

"Egyptians are a proud people. They're proud of their history, their culture, and their soccer," Bradley says. "If you come here and are part of those things, they appreciate it."

Egypt is 2–0 in World Cup qualifying games and leads its group. Its next qualifier is in March against Zimbabwe. If the team plays at home, the stadium still may be empty, but the whole nation will be watching.

SPORTS SHORTS

Facing a string of five Big East opponents to start the season, MEN'S SOCCER won two games and lost three. Rookie Thomas Sanner '16 had a hand in all three Princeton goals in that span, scoring one and adding two assists — one of which went to his brother, returning All-Ivy selection Matt Sanner '13.

Jen Hoy '13 scored three goals for **WOMEN'S SOCCER** in a 4–4 draw with Colgate Sept. 2. Princeton opened the year with a 2–3–1 record.

In its first race under new coach Jason Vigilante, MEN'S CROSS COUNTRY handily won the Spiked Shoe Invitational at Penn State Sept. 8, as Alejandro Arroyo Yamin '14 finished first and three other Tigers took places 3, 4, and 5. The following week, Princeton moved up to No. 15 in the national rankings.

WOMEN'S CROSS COUNTRY also achieved a national ranking, No. 28, after finishing second at the Spiked Shoe Invitational. Emily de la Bruyere '15 was the team's top runner and fifth overall in the meet. ▶

CITY OF GOLD Tomb and Temple in Ancient Cyprus OCTOBER 20, 2012 through JANUARY 20, 2013

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City of Gold: Tomb and Temple in Ancient Cyprus has been made possible by major support from the A. G. Leventis Foundation, from an anonymous donor, and by the Department of Art and Archaeology and the Stanley J. Seeger, Class of 1952, Center for Hellenic Studies at Princeton University. Additional support has been provided by the Leon Levy Foundation; Hicham and Dina Aboutaam; Jonathan and Jeannette Rosen; Frederick Schultz Jr., Class of 1976; Michael and Judy Steinhardt; the Allen R. Adler, Class of 1967, Exhibitions Fund; Ross and Carol Brownson; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Boshell Jr.; and Donna and Hans Sternberg, Class of 1957. The publication has been made possible by the Barr Ferree Foundation Publication Fund, Princeton University, and by Annette Merle-Smith. Further support has been provided by the Partners and Friends of the Princeton University

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A moment with ...

Rover scientist Kevin Lewis, on the red planet

44 We live and work on that Martian time, so our schedule shifts by about 40 minutes each day. 77

The Curiosity rover, which landed on Mars in August, was aptly named. Over the next two years, it will explore its landing site and the surrounding area, including 18,000-foot-high Mount Sharp, providing scientists with more information about the red planet than they ever have been able to obtain. Kevin Lewis, a postdoctoral associate research scholar in Princeton's geosciences department, is spending the first 90 days of the rover's two-year mission at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., helping to select projects for the rover to execute.



as long as an Earth day. It's 24 hours, 39 minutes. We live and work on that Martian time, so our schedule shifts by about 40 minutes each day. We have to do that because we can only run the rover when it's daylight on Mars. As soon as the sun goes down on Mars, the rover stops what it's doing for the night, and we start planning for the next day's activities.

the Martian day is almost exactly

What exactly do you do?

We spend a lot of time planning what the rover will image or analyze or drive to on a given day. There are 10 instruments and 17 cameras on board, but there are only a limited number of daylight hours and 300 scien-

tists working on the project. Satisfying everyone can be a challenge. I work with the geologists, helping them reach a consensus and set priorities for what we want to study. I then help turn specific projects into a sequence of commands that we can send to the engineers who actually program the rover.

The photos the rover sent back of Gale Crater [just south of the Martian equator] really were taken on a soundstage in Arizona, right?

(Laughs) Of course! It's the same soundstage they used for the Apollo moon missions!

Kidding aside, Gale Crater does look a lot like deserts on Earth. Is that because it's made of the same material?

It likely is very similar. The most common rock type on Mars is basalt, which is what is produced in many lava flows on Earth. On Mars, it will be interesting to look for chemical signs of alteration in that basalt. On Earth you find signs of sedimentary rocks that have been weathered out and turned into soils and other mineral types. We will be looking for that in Gale Crater and when the rover gets to Mount Sharp, which will take many months.

Why does it take so long to get there?

We have some limitations. One is safety. You only want to drive where you can see that there aren't any large rocks or cliffs in front of you. The other is battery power. The rover uses the heat from a plutonium source to charge its battery. Once we drain the battery, we have to wait for it to recharge. That limits how far you can go in a day.

What is your schedule?

We're synched to the Martian day. Totally by coincidence,

Is there any project you particularly want to undertake?

Mount Sharp, which is off in the distance, is a huge mountain of what appears to be sedimentary rock. We hope that if we can figure out how it formed, it will tell us a lot about the history of Mars over billions of years. Right now, we have no idea when things happened on Mars or for how long they happened. If we find evidence of water, for example, it's going to be hard to tell if it was there for a day or for a billion years. By exploring the accumulated layers of sediment on Mount Sharp, we hope to be able to construct a geological timescale, which could be a powerful tool for understanding Martian history and climate.

Do you think you will find evidence of water or life?

I anticipate that we will find evidence of water. Finding evidence of life ... would be a pretty big deal, but I am totally agnostic about whether we will find it. One of the goals of the mission will be to look for organic carbon, so by the end of this mission, we should have a much better idea of the planet's past and present habitability.

— Interview conducted and condensed by Mark F. Bernstein '83



ROMAN MURADOV



Goodnight, iPad?

Children's literature in a digital age

By William Gleason

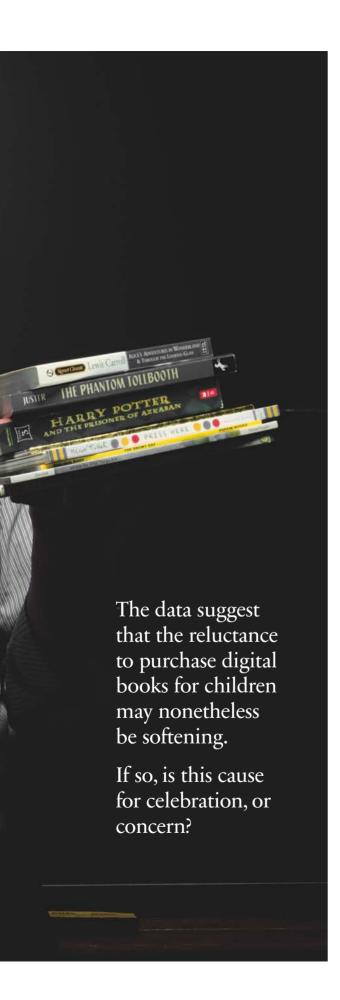
In February, Professor William Gleason, now the incoming chairman of the Department of English, presented a lively Alumni Day talk on children's and young-adult literature. The audience was enthralled — and perhaps a bit alarmed. We asked Gleason to adapt his talk as an article for PAW readers, parents and nonparents alike.

Last October, Blue Rider Press published a timely parody of Margaret Wise Brown and Clement Hurd's children's classic, *Goodnight Moon.* Marketed to adults, *Goodnight iPad* reimagines Brown and Hurd's soothing "great green room" as a noisy hive of digital distraction:

In the bright buzzing room
There was an iPad
And a kid playing Doom
And a screensaver of —
A bird launching over the moon

After cataloging a seemingly endless array of electronic devices, the book introduces a "fed-up old woman" who does more than simply whisper "hush." Confiscating armfuls of tablets and smartphones, game consoles and Nooks, she heaves every last one out the window. "Goodnight MacBook Air," the book purrs at its close. "Goodnight gadgets everywhere." On the final page, the room quiet at last, the old woman reads a copy of *Goodnight Moon* — an actual book, not a digital substitute — with an enthralled child.

Pseudonymously penned by "Ann Droyd" (actually children's author David Milgrim), *Goodnight iPad* playfully foregrounds many of the central questions — and tensions — in contemporary debates over digital technology and children's reading. How hard should parents work to untether their children from digital media? Are electronic children's books just as "good" as traditional books? Is the digital age changing the way children read, or the kinds of stories they are being told? Although *Goodnight iPad* appears to side with the traditionalists, it also hedges its bets. After all, the Penguin Group, Blue Rider Press' parent company, offers digital editions of Milgrim's satire for precisely the array of devices that the fed-up old woman tosses out the window. Which is to say: You can read *Goodnight iPad* on your iPad.



Little of this would matter if sales of digital books for children weren't suddenly on the rise. Once a laggard in electronic purchases — a gap often attributed to parental reluctance to give up the tactile intimacy of reading with their children the "old-fashioned" way — children's books now represent one of the fastest-growing segments of the e-book market. In March, the Association of American Publishers reported that net sales revenue for children's and young adult e-books jumped a staggering 475 percent for the

month of January 2012 over the same period in 2011, presumably an effect of new e-reader and tablet sales during the year-end holidays. And the numbers show little sign of slowing. Over the first quarter of 2012, the latest period for which data are available, net sales volume of children's and young-adult e-books remains up a robust 233 percent over the same quarter last year.

While it's true that the raw dollars of e-book sales still make up a relatively small percentage of children's and young adults' book sales overall (only \$19.3 million out of \$140 million in March

ASK THE EXPERT

Have questions for William Gleason?

Write to PAW or email paw@princeton.edu

Responses will be published in a future issue and at paw.princeton.edu.

2012, for example), and while it's not clear how much of the growth in this e-sector may be due to the young-adult side of the equation — especially when massively popular youngadult series like Suzanne Collins' The Hunger Games have shown significant levels of crossover adult readership — the data suggest that the reluctance to purchase digital books for children may nonetheless be softening. If so, is this cause for celebration, or concern?

It depends on whom you ask.

Critics of children's digital books say they encourage skimming over deep reading, that children who use digital devices are more interested in playing games than in turning pages, and that parents who read digital books with their children don't interact with young readers the same way as when reading traditional print books. Proponents of digital books for children, on the other hand, argue not only that reading comprehension is the same for digital books as for print, but also that children prefer digital books, a preference that may lead, in the long run, to more reading.

The New York Times fueled the debate last November when it reported, with seeming approval, on the reluctance of media-savvy parents to provide their children with digital books. In "For Their Children, Many E-Book Fans Insist on Paper," Matt Richtel and Julie Bosman asked parents who are "die-hard downloaders of books onto Kindles, iPads, laptops, and phones," but who have consciously withheld such devices from their children, to explain why. "I know I'm a Luddite on this, but there's something very personal about a book and not one of 1,000 files on an iPad, something that's connected and emotional, something I grew up with and

that I want them to grow up with," said one parent. "When you read a book, a proper kid's book," said another, "it engages all the senses. It's teaching them to turn the page properly. You get the smell of paper, the touch." Yet another worried that his 5-year-old son would prefer to use electronic devices for play, not reading: "If he's going to pick up the iPad, he's not going to read, he's going to want to play a game. So reading concentration goes out the window."

But Jeremy Greenfield, editorial director of the website Digital Book World, says it's too soon to draw firm conclusions about the impact of electronic reading on young readers. "There is still no academic evidence that reading e-books with your children is bad for them," Greenfield argues in response to the *Times* article. "And the fact that we feel that it's so, or that a few parents are of that opinion, is no substitute for rigorous study of the issue."

So far, studies offer talking points for both sides. Where some academic research has shown e-books to improve children's word recognition, phonological awareness, and story-recall ability, other studies suggest that the interactive features of digital books can diminish comprehension by distracting young readers.

The rapidly changing e-book landscape introduces its own complications. The digital media available when the earliest of these studies were conducted — primarily CD-ROM storybooks — have been displaced by a range of devices and formats, making direct comparison among studies difficult. Could findings based on research using Apple's iPad, for example, be generalized to all children's digital reading experiences? What matters most when we study e-books for children?

For Lisa Guernsey, director of the Early Education Initiative at the New America Foundation, what matters most is the give-and-take between parent and child. Writing for Time.com in December 2011 ("Why E-Reading with Your Kid Can Impede Learning"), Guernsey publicized two studies of digital reading and parent-child interaction that suggest e-books may unintentionally do more harm than good.

Pointing first to a 2006 study by Julia Parish-Morris at Temple University that found preschool and elementary-age children who read e-books with their parents showed diminished reading comprehension compared to children who read traditional books, Guernsey reports: "Instead of talking with their children about the content of the books, parents ended up spouting 'do this, don't do that' directives about how to use the devices. All this chatter may interfere with comprehension. When Parish-Morris tested how well children understood the stories on electronic devices, the e-book users did significantly worse than those who sat with their parents reading print. Parents may have interrupted more often because it was hard to get used to the device or too many images beckoned to be clicked. Either way, the kids ended up with 'a jumbled version of the story in their brains; [Parish-Morris] said."

Guernsey then describes research by Gabrielle Strouse of Peabody College at Vanderbilt University: "Strouse asked parents of 3-year-olds to watch Scholastic books on video over several weeks, assigning the parents to 'co-view' in different ways. She finds that the children with mothers who merely pointed to something on screen or who didn't talk at all showed fewer reading skills than those whose mothers were trained to ask questions about what might happen next and why. Strouse said it appeared that parents had to be trained on how to ask questions and prompt their children to talk about the video story, as it didn't come naturally with the electronic version."

Is the device to blame, or the parent? As adults grow more accustomed to using digital books, will they read more "naturally" with children, spending less time spouting directives and more time talking about content?

Or will the medium itself always make the difference? In the broader context of today's digital age, that's certainly what some believe. In his widely read 2008 essay for *The Atlantic*, "Is Google Making Us Stupid? What the Internet Is Doing to Our Brains," Nicholas Carr hypothesizes that spending too much time online is remapping our neural circuitry. "As the media theorist Marshall McLuhan pointed out in the 1960s, media are not just passive channels of information," notes Carr. "They supply the stuff of thought, but they also shape the process of thought. And what the Net seems to be doing is chipping away my capacity for concentration and contemplation. My mind now expects to take in information the way the Net distributes it: in a swiftly moving stream of particles. Once I was a scuba diver in the sea of words. Now I zip along the surface like a guy on a Jet Ski."

For Carr, these changes are most noticeable in his reading. "Immersing myself in a book or a lengthy article used to be easy. My mind would get caught up in the narrative or the turns of the argument, and I'd spend hours strolling through long stretches of prose. That's rarely the case anymore. Now my concentration often starts to drift after two or three pages. I get fidgety, lose the thread, begin looking for something else to do. I feel as if I'm always dragging my wayward brain back to the text. The deep reading that used to come naturally has become a struggle." E-books for children may not necessarily mimic the experience of going online. But Carr's critique isn't far from the minds of those who worry that digital reading for children may carry as many risks as it does rewards.

To elementary-school literacy coach Julie Hume, however, those rewards matter a great deal. The subject of a June 2011 article Guernsey published in the *School Library Journal* ("Are E-books Any Good?"), Hume used a grant to assess the usefulness of digital picture books in improving reading fluency among struggling third-, fourth-, and fifth-grade readers in her University City, Mo., school district. Dividing the roughly two dozen students into two groups — one that used computers to read and listen to animated, talking e-books through the Internet, and another that read the traditional way, "with Hume sitting at a table and assisting them as they read along in their paper books" — Hume found that the digital learners progressed much more quickly than their traditional peers. (Hume's computer students accessed their ani-

"Three months after starting the project," reports Guernsey, "the average fluency rate for the TumbleBook group was 23 percentage points higher than that of the control group." Within five months, all the children in the e-book program were ready to return to their regular classrooms. The control group, however, lagged behind, taking two months longer to achieve the same level of fluency. It's a small sample, to be sure. But for Hume's struggling students, reading online seems to have accelerated their learning rather than hindered it.

Professors Eliza T. Dresang and Bowie Kotrla likely would not be surprised by Hume's observations. Drawing on Dresang's influential "radical change" theory, they argue in a 2009 article for the Journal of Aesthetic Education that while we may lack conclusive data to determine whether the Internet age is making our brains more or less able to conduct higher-level thinking or reflective reading, we nonetheless can observe the "digital-age behaviors, interests, and preferences of youth in relation to media." These preferences, interests, and behaviors, they assert, show conclusively that children — surprise! — are deeply attracted to digital technology. This is true for children "across all settings and socioeconomic backgrounds," Dresang and Kotrla report. This makes today's digital youth — sometimes called "the Net generation, digital natives, cyberkids, and Generation M (for Media)" — measurably different from previous generations. For better or worse, children today are typically more comfortable receiving information visually, seeking information in nonlinear ways, and multitasking when reading.

What we might not fully appreciate, Dresang and Kotrla maintain, is the extent to which the digital age already has begun to change, at times radically, some of the very books children are reading. Identifying three characteristics of digital technology whose impact has been most pronounced on contemporary children's literature — interactivity, connectivity, and access — Dresang and Kotrla catalog the formal and aesthetic changes marking these texts: "graphics in new forms and formats; words and pictures reaching new levels of synergy; nonlinear or nonsequential organization and format; multiple layers of meaning from a variety of perspectives; cognitively, emotionally, and/or physically interactive formats; sophisticated presentations; and unresolved storylines."

Some of these books have been kicking around on children's bookshelves for more than two decades. Dresang and Kotrla focus much of their analysis on David Macaulay's 1991 Caldecott Medal-winning picture book, *Black and White*. Each double-page spread of Macaulay's book features four panels, reflecting (it would seem) four different stories. Navigation through these stories, Dresang and Kotrla argue, is not preordained. Instead, readers choose how to combine and recombine the sequence of the tales, leading to "infinite readings" with "multiple resolutions." As they note, the book's own title page issues a warning — and an invitation:

"This book appears to contain a number of stories that do not necessarily occur at the same time. Then again, it may contain only one story. In any event, careful inspection of both words and pictures is recommended."

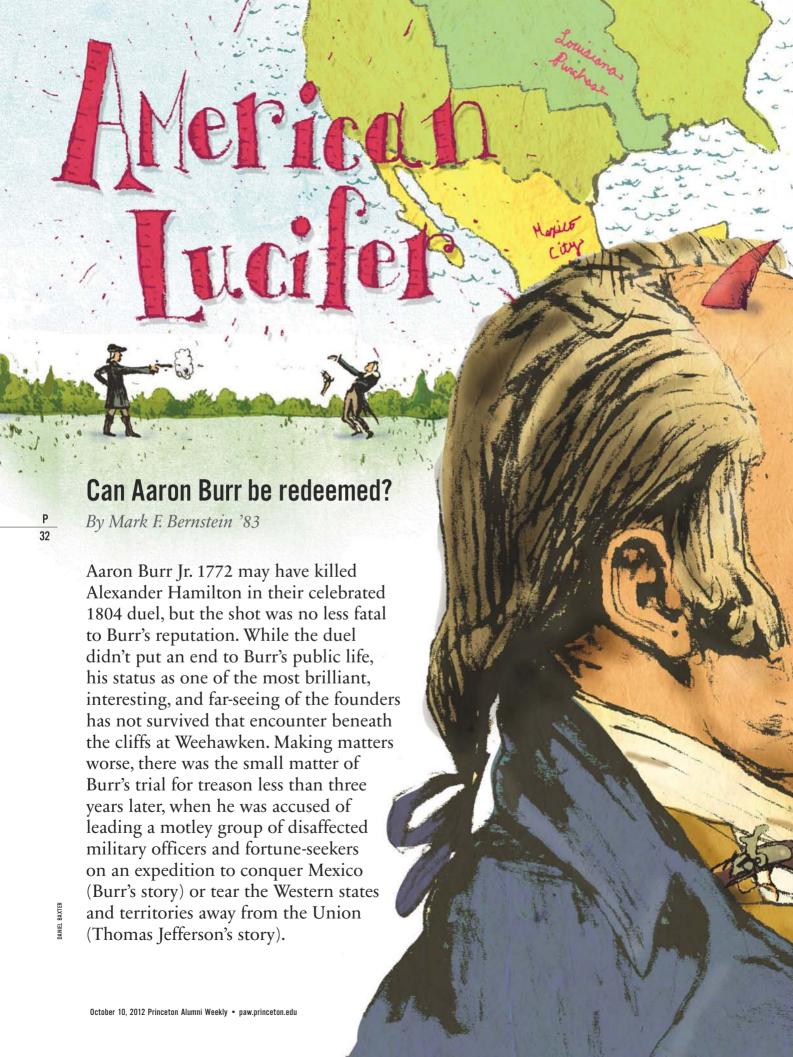
Whether the possible readings of *Black and White* are truly infinite, for Dresang and Kotrla the book's sophisticated, nonlinear design is both integral to, and constitutive of, its special appeal for digital-age youth. A more recent example they offer is the Caldecott Medal winner for 2008: Brian Selznick's The Invention of Hugo Cabret, a 533-page book whose "vivid visual appeal" and synergistic combination of sketch and text creates an aesthetic experience "somewhere between a graphic novel, a picture book, and a film" - and which itself was the basis for Martin Scorsese's 2011 motion picture, Hugo. These books, plus many others, they argue, exemplify the digital-age transformation of children's literature. Even a book like Goodnight Moon — Goodnight Moon! though first published in 1947, may be said to anticipate elements of the changes to come through its invitation to child readers to develop their own nonlinear stories among its visually rich, quietly busy pages, Dresang and Kotrla suggest.

Where will this transformation take us? To the imagined world of *Goodnight iPad*, where fed-up parents confiscate digital devices and replace them with paper books? Or to an even more immersive online experience, in which the line between "traditional" and "digital" books enthusiastically blurs? Last spring, during the final lecture in my undergraduate survey of children's literature, teaching assistant Dan Johnson, a Department of English graduate student interested in media theory and storytelling, offered this hypothesis: To know the future of children's literature, look to video games.

Video games not only are immensely popular with digital-age youth, they embody the interactivity and connectivity Dresang and Kotrla say mark the ways digital culture shapes children's books. Elements of video-game logic and structure already are surfacing in children's literature. Think of the Marauder's Map in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter* series, Johnson suggests, a device that displays "user" locations in a format strikingly similar to video-game navigation maps. Or books that encourage readers to linger on a page, for the pleasure of discovering details that may or may not have a direct relation to the book's ostensible plot. Most of Richard Scarry's books work this way, Johnson notes, each page filled with the diverting exploits of "minor" as well as "major" characters.

For a more contemporary example, consider Hervé Tullet's delightful *Press Here*, one of the most popular children's picture books of the past year. Tullet's book invites readers to press, rub, and tap the small colored dots on its pages, which then change color, multiply, or shift places when you turn the page. It functions, in other words, almost exactly like a touch screen, responding to user commands. *Press Here* has been on *The New York Times* bestseller list for more than 14 months. Our ENG 385 students loved it.

Is this the future of children's books? I'm excited to turn the page — or click the icon — to find out. \square





At the hands of Henry Adams and dozens of other historians, biographers, and writers of fiction, Burr — acquitted on all charges — has been portrayed as a conniver, a cynic, and a seducer. He has become an archetype, the "bad" founder, an American Lucifer who fell from grace. While Hamilton adorns the \$10 bill, Burr is forgotten except when he is scorned.

Now, 200 years after his return from self-imposed exile in Europe, the third vice president at last is getting another look. During the summer, the Grolier Club in New York hosted a large exhibition of Burr memorabilia, displayed as evidence of his progressive views. In her well-received 2007 biography, *Fallen Founder*, Lousiana State University historian Nancy Isenberg makes a convincing case that Burr has been unfairly maligned. Sean Wilentz, Princeton's George Henry Davis 1886 Professor of American History, argues in his Bancroft Prize-winning book, *The Rise of American Democracy: Jefferson to Lincoln*, that Burr deserves recognition for pioneering many modern political tactics. While it may be too much to call this attention to Burr a rehabilitation, it is, at least, forcing a re-examination and even something of a reappreciation.

In many ways, Burr is more appealing to us than he was to his contemporaries. The son and grandson of two ministers and Princeton presidents, Aaron Burr and Jonathan Edwards, both of whom died when Burr junior was a boy, he grew up with the Enlightenment's faith in human reason. Young Burr always was a rationalist, and in later life came to embrace Jeremy Bentham's Utilitarianism. Even his detractors conceded his genius. He first applied to Princeton when he was just 11 years old, and was accepted at 13.

Physically, Burr was barely taller than James Madison 1771 and already balding as a young man, but he had piercing dark eyes and women swooned for him. Sexually voracious throughout his life, Burr was also a proto-feminist who appreciated Mary Wollstonecraft's revolutionary book, *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, as "a work of genius" and gave his only child, his daughter Theodosia, the same classical education he would have given a son.

Part of Burr's problem, from a historian's perspective, is that for most of his life he was content to stand apart — "a faction unto himself," as Wilentz puts it in his book. He had a distinguished military career during the Revolution but little respect for George Washington's generalship, and he declined an offer to serve on Washington's staff. In 1788, he allied himself with anti-Federalists in opposing the new federal constitution and declined to participate in New York's ratifying convention.

As a state assemblyman, Burr supported laws for the manumission of slaves (although he owned slaves when the practice was still legal in New York). By the time he was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1791, many saw him as a rising national leader. He was promoted as a possible vice-presidential candidate in 1796, and four years later, in 1800, he was Thomas Jefferson's running mate. It was Burr, in fact, more than anyone who secured the election for Jefferson, although he soon

would be accused of trying to steal it from him.

In those days, presidential electors were chosen by the state legislatures, and New York's legislative elections were held early, in April. By outmaneuvering Hamilton and the Federalists, and briefly uniting the bickering Republican factions, Burr secured New York for Jefferson. He did it by employing what we would admire as a strong political ground game. Rather than affecting to be above politics, as Jefferson did, for example, Burr campaigned openly, made detailed lists of likely voters and party donors, and turned his house into a campaign headquarters.

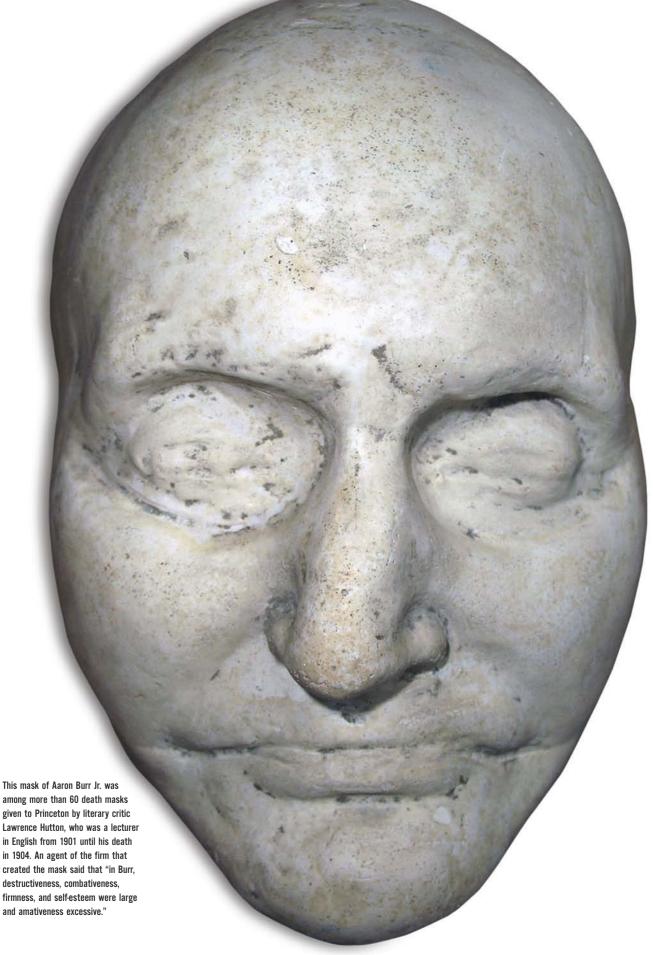
Then an odd thing happened. Although Burr was Jefferson's running mate, candidates did not run as a formal ticket, as they do today. The candidate receiving the most electoral votes became president, while the runner-up became vice president. When Jefferson and Burr finished with the same number of electoral votes, the election was thrown, for the first of two times in American history, to the House of Representatives. Although Jefferson's partisans later accused Burr of maneuvering to steal the presidency for himself, evidence suggests that it was Jefferson who engaged in behind-the-scenes arm-twisting that succeeded, after 36 ballots, in giving him the presidency.

Many assumed that, as vice president, Burr eventually would succeed Jefferson, but the faction of one found himself assailed from all sides. The aristocratic Republican families in New York viewed him as an interloper. Jefferson feared that he might challenge his protégé and fellow Virginian, James Madison, for the presidency. Burr maintained cordial relations on both sides of the aisle, but that only deepened suspicions about him. When the Republicans met in early 1804 to select their candidates, Jefferson arranged to have Burr dumped in favor of another New Yorker, Gov. George Clinton.

Burr's bitterest enemy was Hamilton, who recognized Burr as a rival to his own political power in the state. Hamilton hated Burr, and the feeling was mutual. Where Burr was direct, though, Hamilton dealt innuendo and character assassination with gusto. Much of Burr's reputation for being unprincipled and untrustworthy, in fact, came first from Hamilton's poison pen. Hamilton's recklessness frequently got him into trouble; he had challenged or been challenged to duels 11 times, though none — until the encounter with Burr — had reached the dueling ground. Indeed, to read Isenberg's account of Hamilton, it is surprising that no one shot him sooner.

Shortly after Burr lost the New York gubernatorial election in 1804, a small item appeared in an Albany newspaper in which a Dr. Charles Cooper quoted Hamilton making disparaging remarks about Burr's character. Hamilton had been making such comments for years, but always behind Burr's back. This was the first time the press reported such words as coming directly from Hamilton's mouth, and they required an explanation. When Hamilton gave an evasive and unsatisfactory answer, Burr demanded satisfaction.

Dueling was illegal in New Jersey but rarely was prose-



cuted, so many New Yorkers took their conflicts across the river. Often, duels were a kind of a theater: Both parties would fire into the air, honor would be satisfied, and everyone would go home in one piece. That did not happen at Weehawken. Accounts conflict as to whether Hamilton fired first or even fired at all. It does appear that the guns Hamilton insisted on using had a larger bore than usual and that his had a special hair trigger, which could have given him an unfair advantage. Ironically, Isenberg suggests, if Hamilton had used Burr's smaller set of dueling pistols, he might have survived his wound.

Although he was investigated for murder in both New Jersey and New York, Burr managed to avoid the law simply by staying out of their jurisdiction. Incredible as it seems, he was hardly a pariah when he returned to Washington. The Federalists shunned him, but many Republicans greeted him warmly, and Jefferson even dined with him at the White House. Indeed, that fall Burr enjoyed perhaps his greatest moment, presiding as vice president with dignity and impartiality over the Senate impeachment trial of Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase. Two days before he left office in March 1805, Burr delivered a farewell address that left many senators, including his political enemies, in tears.

As a future candidate, though, Burr was finished, and his career took a sharp turn. The country buzzed with rumors of war against Spain, which controlled the territory adjacent to the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase. As notions of America's Manifest Destiny began to emerge, many members of both parties hoped to "liberate" Mexico, whether the Mexicans wanted liberation or not. In the event of war — but only if, Burr later insisted — he proposed to lead a private army into Mexico City and install himself as the head of a free republic.

The term for this sort of freelance expedition was a "filibuster" (it did not become associated with long-winded congressional debates until the 1850s). Throughout 1805 and 1806, Burr traveled around the country assembling about 80 supporters, including Jonathan Dayton 1776 and then-Maj. Andrew Jackson. Burr's chief confederate was Gen. James Wilkinson, and here was a real villain. At the same time Wilkinson was preparing American military forces for a possible war in New Orleans, he was taking bribes from the Spanish government, and he had participated in an earlier plot to break Kentucky away from the United States.

What was Burr up to? That remains a question. Although filibusters weren't exactly legal — leading one in peacetime was a misdemeanor — they were not as traitorous or as uncommon as we might think today. During the Revolution, for example, American Gen. Richard Montgomery had led one into Canada to free the Canadians from the English. Furthermore, anyone who could read a newspaper knew that Burr was organizing some sort of armed expedition, and this certainly included President Jefferson, who met with Burr during one of his recruiting trips.

But Burr also spent a lot of time in the wilderness with dodgy characters, and there is at least circumstantial evidence that his intentions were more malign. Anthony Merry, Great Britain's ambassador to the United States, quoted Burr in one of his dispatches as offering to help the British take western territory from the United States in exchange for half a million dollars. Burr himself made some impolitic remarks — perhaps in jest, perhaps not — about wanting to invade Washington and toss Jefferson and Congress into the Potomac.

Burr arranged to store supplies at a place called Blennerhasset Island in the Ohio River, which would serve as a rendezvous point for the expedition. Rumors that he was up to something led the U.S. attorney in Kentucky to indict Burr for treason, but Burr, with the help of his lawyer, Henry Clay, got the charges dismissed. Wilkinson, though, began to fear that his own illegal activities would come to light and decided to save himself by betraying Burr in a letter to Jefferson. Wilkinson, in fact, painted himself as a hero who had uncovered the nefarious plot.

Jefferson, who had been oddly passive about Burr's activities, suddenly forwarded to Congress evidence he had received of the alleged conspiracy and pronounced that Burr was guilty "beyond question" — before Burr even had been charged. Burr surrendered to authorities in Mississippi and was taken to Richmond for a trial presided over by Chief Justice John Marshall.

Marshall, a Federalist, was no more a friend of Jefferson's than Burr was. Treason is the only criminal offense for which the Constitution specifies a standard of proof: an overt act of aggression corroborated by two eyewitnesses. The alleged overt act was a small gathering of Burr adherents, who may or may not have been armed, on Blennerhasset Island. But even the government had to concede that Burr had been hundreds of miles away on the day the so-called army had assembled. To surmount this obstacle, prosecutors alleged that Burr was guilty of "constructive treason" — in other words, that he was responsible because he had set the conspiracy in motion, whether or not he actually had participated in the overt act.

Burr was ably defended by Luther Martin 1766, another longtime enemy of Jefferson's known as "Old Brandy Bottle," who characterized the government's case as "will o' the wisp" treason. "It is said to be here and there and everywhere," Martin said, "yet it is nowhere." Wilkinson, who was involved in the plot up to his eyeballs, avoided Richmond until the trial was almost over, and then was forced to concede that he had altered a key piece of government evidence. Marshall ruled that the government had failed to prove an overt act, and so the jury found Burr not guilty. Burr later was acquitted of leading a filibuster, too, when the government could not prove that it had been aimed at Spanish territory.

Although Isenberg argues persuasively that Burr never intended to lead a secessionist movement, what he might have done had the opportunity presented itself never will be known. Former president John Adams wrote to Benjamin Rush 1760 that Burr must have been "an idiot or a lunatic" to have gotten involved in such a mess, adding, "I never believed him to be a fool." Even under the most charitable



interpretation, Wilentz argues, Burr deserves history's censure for sowing dissension among soldiers at a time when the American tradition of civilian control over the government was not yet a sure thing.

"Burr spent a lot of time playing on the frustrations the old-order military people had with Jefferson," Wilentz says. "And that, to me, is dangerous. It may have made sense politically, but in terms of the institutions of American government, it was very dangerous [for Burr] to be fomenting a major's plot."

Broke, shunned, and fearing for his safety, Burr spent the next five years in Europe. After the British kicked him out (possibly because of American pressure), he moved on to Sweden, Germany, and France, where he tried to sell Napoleon on his idea of conquering Mexico. Returning to New York in July 1812, he hung out his shingle, representing many widows and orphans and operating what Isenberg calls one of the country's first family-law practices. Politically and socially, however, Burr remained poison, and tragedy was never far away. His only grandson died at the age of 10, and just months later his beloved Theodosia was lost in a shipwreck. Many of Burr's papers are believed to have gone down with her, which may explain why he can be such an enigma.

Recent additions to the scholarly literature, such as Isenberg's and Wilentz's books, have had a positive effect on Burr's reputation, says Elaine Pascu, a senior associate editor of the Jefferson Papers project, which is headquartered at Mudd Library. But as for reclaiming his place in history, Pascu adds, "I think that will take a little while yet."

Isenberg believes that her book has revived popular inter-

Burr is buried along with his father and grandfather, both Princeton presidents, in Princeton Cemetery. His grave, in the foreground, is the only one in the section that's out of line, as if it were an afterthought.

est in Burr and will cause future historians to rethink the obloquy that has been heaped on him over the generations. Her portrait of Burr and his dealings with the Founders frees him "from the stranglehold of myth" by focusing on the outsized role that mudslinging newspapers, personal rivalries, and the struggle between the New York and Virginia factions of the early Republican party played in the emergence of the party system. But she does not expect an end to the debate. "Burr's character will continue to be attacked," she predicts, "because Americans like simple stories with heroes and villains."

In the end, Burr outlived his enemies, although he spent the remainder of his life living in obscurity and intermittent poverty. He died Sept. 14, 1836, less than five months after a group of Virginia and Tennessee filibusterers defeated the Mexican army at the Battle of San Jacinto, securing independence for the Republic of Texas. The leader of that insurrection, Sam Houston, became an American folk hero.

Today, Alexander Hamilton lies beneath a splendid obelisk in the graveyard of Trinity Wall Street in lower Manhattan. Aaron Burr is buried in the presidents' section of Princeton Cemetery, at his father's foot. The surrounding gravestones are all in neat rows, but Burr's is the only one in that section that is out of line. It is as if he was squeezed in, an afterthought for all eternity.

Mark F. Bernstein '83 is PAW's senior writer.

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LAURA BILODEAU OVERDECK '91

Making math fun for kids

Many parents read to their young children before tucking them into bed, but fewer add a math problem to the nighttime ritual. "We all know we should read to our kids at night, but math doesn't have that same, equal

footing," says Laura Bilodeau Overdeck '91. It does, however, in her house.

For the last six years, since their first child was 2, Overdeck and her husband have made up fun nighttime math problems — like how to calculate the

In our house, math is just a fun thing that's a natural part of life. 77

number of chips in chocolate-chip cookies — that their children, now ages 9, 7, and 4, solve in their heads. "In our house, math is just a fun thing that's a natural part of life," says Overdeck. "We do math problems about zip lines and electric eels and ninjas."

When her friends in Short Hills, N.J., heard that the Overdecks did this with their children, they suggested that she share the math problems with other families. So last February she emailed problems to about 20 families. The problems were so successful that at the end of the month, she launched the nonprofit Bedtime Math (bedtimemath.org), which posts math problems for young children on its website. Users also can sign up for daily emails or find the problems on Bedtime Math's Facebook page.

Each night's question has three versions for different skill levels - "wee ones," "little kids," and "big kids."

Since Overdeck launched Bedtime Math in February, it has grown to nearly 20,000 users. Last summer more than 50 libraries in New Jersey handed out some 8,000 calendars alongside their summer reading-incentive pro-



STARTING OUT:

ZACH RUCHMAN '10 Program assistant at the Washington, D.C.-based National Democratic Institute, which helps other countries build

political parties and strengthen civil society. Princeton major: Woodrow Wilson School, with a certificate in Near Eastern studies.

What he does: Working from NDI's Washington office, Ruchman last year helped organize NDI's international observation mission for the parliamentary elections in Egypt. He was responsible for the logistics of getting 55

observers into and out of the country and briefing them on "everything from the political situation to the weather in Cairo." Today Ruchman also works on Morocco, Algeria, and Mauritania and regional programs in the Middle East. He writes grant proposals and quarterly reports for donors, and tracks the news and political trends.

What he likes: "Everything that has been in the headlines for the last year and a half is exactly what I work on," says Ruchman.

Challenges: "As an institution, the most challenging thing we face is that we are working in very uncertain political environments."

NEWSMAKERS

Participating in the world's longest race on horseback, **GEORGE AZARIAS** '07 was disqualified, but only



because he stopped to assist another rider who had been thrown from his horse and injured. Azarias was competing in August in the Mongol Derby, a relay through Mongolia covering more than 600 miles. A derivatives trader in Sydney, Australia, he stayed with the

ANNE FITZGIBBON *98

Founder of music-education program





Anne Fitzgibbon *98 with students at P.S.152 in Brooklyn who take music lessons with the Harmony Program.

Bedtime Math also partnered with the Boys & Girls Clubs' Jersey City chapter, whose participants did problems during the day last summer and were tested at the beginning and end of the program to see if it helped them stem the slide in math skills that typically occurs during the summer months. Seventy-two percent of the children improved their scores.

grams so that children could put shiny gold stars on each day that they did a Bedtime Math problem. Overdeck is

working on a book of Bedtime Math problems that is scheduled to be pub-

lished next summer.

Overdeck, an astrophysics major who always has liked math — as a child she memorized perfect squares for fun — wants to change the culture around the subject.

"There are a lot of parents out there who either don't like math or are outright nervous about it or scared of it," she says. Her goal is to "get parents who can't stand math to raise kids who love math."

One mother of three boys told Overdeck that she found herself saying to her children at bedtime: "'If you don't brush your teeth now, you get no math." Says Overdeck, "If we can have that kind of culture, where math is a prize ... then we've really made an impact." □ By K.F.G.

READ MORE: Sample Bedtime Math problems @ paw.princeton.edu

injured rider until medics arrived. Azarias was driven to another checkpoint to make up for the delay, formally disqualifying him in the race, but he crossed the finish line on horseback after nine days of riding.... DEREK KILMER '96, a Democratic state senator from the state of Washington, was the top finisher in an Aug. 7 primary election for the open 6th District U.S. congressional seat. He will face Republican Bill Driscoll, who came in second, in the November election. Kilmer, the only Democrat in the race, received more than 50 percent of the votes to Driscoll's 18 percent.

MUSIC ED FOR ALL In her role as policy adviser to mayors Michael Bloomberg and Rudy Giuliani, Anne Fitzgibbon *98 studied the disparity in resources for New Yorkers of different socioeconomic groups. One that stuck out: the shortage of music classes for low-income children. Fitzgibbon, who had studied clarinet in the Barnard-Columbia-Juilliard Exchange program while an undergraduate at Barnard, came up with an idea for addressing the gaps in music education: Recruit undergraduate music students and train them to teach.

Résumé: Founder and executive director of the Harmony Program, which provides free instruments, music lessons, and orchestra experiences to low-income students in New York City. Master's degree in public affairs and urban and regional planning from the Woodrow Wilson School. Bachelor's degree from Barnard College.

CREATING HARMONY Fitzgibbon launched a pilot for the Harmony Program in 2003 while still at City Hall, offering instruments and weekly lessons to youth living in public-housing developments. By 2006, she'd left City Hall and was juggling her nonprofit work with a couple of jobs when she applied for a Fulbright to study El Sistema, Venezuela's national youth-orchestra system, which transformed her ideas for Harmony. On returning to New York, she partnered with the City University of New York, changed instruction from weekly to daily after-school lessons for elementary-school children, revamped the curriculum, and emphasized ensemble practice (which serves children through high school). The Harmony Program, which today recruits music students and recent graduates to teach, serves about 80 students at four sites in New York City, with plans to double in size this year.

MUSIC AS LIFE LESSON Harmony treats music education not as an end in itself, but as a vehicle for building academic and social skills, from language and reading to discipline and cooperation. The key, Fitzgibbon says, is making it fun. At the end of each semester, Harmony polls parents about changes they've noticed in their children. The top three: interest in school, self-confidence, and receptiveness

to new experiences. "Kids are learning all of these wonderful things in spite of themselves," Fitzgibbon says. By Jessica Gross '07



WATCH: Video of the Harmony Program from PBS NewsHour @ paw.princeton.edu

READING ROOM:

ANDRES McCONNON '05 and AILI McCONNON '02

Resistance on wheels

Gino Bartali's fame rests on his 1938 and 1948 wins in the Tour de France, which covered about 3,000 miles of sometimes-mountainous roads. Born into a poor family in a town outside

Florence, Bartali had discovered a passion for bikes as a boy and became a leading sports figure in Italy.

While Bartali's sports prowess is well documented, much less is known about his wartime efforts to protect Jews in Italy during World War II. And that shadowy legacy sparked the sister-brother writing team of Aili '02 and Andres '05 McConnon to investigate the hard-riding, hard-living, deeply religious cycling superstar in a new book, Road to Valor: A True Story of World War II Italy, the Nazis, and the Cyclist Who Inspired a Nation (Crown Publishers).

Andres learned about Bartali while in Europe in 2002, watching the Tour de France. Bartali's athletic achievement — maintaining his riding skills despite the war's disruption — immediately fascinated him. The decade between Bartali's wins still stands as the longest span between Tour victories. An Italian newspaper's reference

to Bartali's work with the Resistance caught Aili's attention. She recalls, "We realized there was a big sports story of him coming back against all odds, and then his secret work in World War II."



Bartali's rescue work began in the fall of 1943, at the request of his friend Cardinal Elia Dalla Costa, the Archbishop of Florence. A devout Catholic, Bartali accepted the plea. He had empathized with oppressed groups since he heard about the repression of the Italian Socialist Party, which his father supported, in the 1920s: A socialist who employed his father was murdered because of his politics.

During the war, Bartali's training rides and work as an Italian Army mes-

senger were a perfect cover — Bartali stored in his bike's frame false documents that Jews used primarily to hide in Italy. He dodged military patrols to deliver the papers to monasteries, intermediaries, and other members of the Resistance, at one point enduring arrest and interrogation by the Italian secret police. Bartali also hid a Jewish family in an apartment he owned and then in a cellar until family members were liberated by the Allies in August 1944.

Aili, a journalist, and Andres, a

researcher, spent three years researching and writing the book, chasing down people who knew Bartali in Europe, the United States, and Israel. They retraced Bartali's path along the Tour's mountain roads, read 80-year-old newspapers, and interviewed refugees, family members, race enthusiasts, and political leaders. In Tel Aviv, they met Giorgio Goldenberg, who was a boy when Bartali hid his family.

Bartali, who died in 2000 at the age of 85, captivated the McConnons as a man who acted on his beliefs, undeterred by opposing forces. "He was such a complex figure," says Andres. He was an athlete who was a chain-smoker and liked to drink. Although he was religious, "he would hit somebody who got physically too close to him. He wasn't self-censoring or a slick, packaged character. He was a star before the star apparatus as we know it now had been fully formed."

By Van Wallach '80

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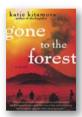
Free to move

More than 500 people in Peru are newly mobile, thanks to members of the Class of 1977 who distributed wheelchairs in August to seven villages and cities for a 35th-reunion class-service project. Pictured, left to right, are Daniel Finch, Christina Finch (children of Maturin Finch '77), and Ronald Perkowski '77 with a recipient. Bill Farrell '77 led the effort, and David Behring '77, president of the Wheelchair Foundation, helped coordinate the logistics. Railroad entrepreneur Henry Posner III '77 arranged for the transportation of 30 classmates and family members and the wheelchairs in one of his company's trains — from sea level to high in the Andes. The volunteers assembled the chairs and helped the recipients learn to use them. Farrell had seen mothers and grandmothers carrying children bigger than themselves because they had no wheelchairs. A wheelchair, he said, "changes more than one person's life."



Verlyn Klinkenborg In Several Short
Sentences About Writing
(Knopf), which reads
like a long poem,
VERLYN KLINKENBORG
*82 advises starting
with short sentences,

focusing on what each one says. He suggests that writers should understand grammar and syntax, offers ideas on how to revise, and rejects the idea that writing should "flow," insisting that writing is hard work. He is a member of the editorial board of *The New York Times*. ... In her novel



Gone to the Forest (Free Press) set on a family farm in the 20th century, KATIE KITAMURA '99 explores the relationships between a

controlling father and his son, and a young woman who is caught between them, in a country close to civil war. ... LOUIS P. MASUR *85 examines the 100 days between Abraham Lincoln's issuing of a preliminary Emancipation Proclamation and his signing of the final version Jan. 1, 1863, in *Lincoln's*



Hundred Days: The Emancipation Proclamation and the War for the Union (Belknap/Harvard). Masur is a professor of American studies

and history at Rutgers.... Soon after becoming the communications director for a Nebraska senator's presidential campaign, Henry Hatten finds that his boss is involved in unethical and unseemly dealings in CHARLES ROBBINS '85's political thriller, *The Accomplice* (Thomas Dunne Books/St. Martin's



Press). Hatten tries to figure out a way to save his boss and his own hide. A former newspaper reporter, Robbins worked on Capitol Hill.



Literacy Challenges for the Twenty First-Century

Richard Murnane, Isabel Sawhill & Catherine Snow, Editors Publication Date: October 2, 2012

The literacy challenge confronting children, their families, and schools in the United States has two parts. The first is the universal need to better prepare students for twenty-first-century literacy demands. The second is the specific need to reduce the disparities in literacy outcomes between children from disadvantaged backgrounds and those from more privileged homes.

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From the Archives

Hefty backpacks didn't appear to weigh down the enthusiasm of students embarking on one of Outdoor Action's trips in 1986. More than 30 percent of Princeton's freshmen — 350 students — participated in the six-day pre-orientation trips that year, accompanied by 80 leaders who took them to five states. This year, according to OA program director Rick Curtis '79, 825 freshmen — or 61 percent of the Class of 2016 — and 248 leaders comprised 98 different trip groups that traveled to seven New England and mid-Atlantic states for hiking, canoeing, rock climbing, biking, farming, or working on environmental service projects. Can any PAW readers identify themselves in the photo?

Online Class Notes are password-protected.

To access Class Notes, alumni must use their TigerNet ID and password.

Click here to log in.



http://paw.princeton.edu/issues/2012/10/10/sections/class-notes/





I have truly enjoyed reading the Facebook feeds and e-updates from PAW. It is always nice to get the hard copy, but I love being able to incorporate all of the info into my day.

Jackie Bruce '99

comment

11 Inspiring Arrogant

Touching
Unjust Indefensible
Hilarious
Disturbing



See stories come alive

PAW Online paw.princeton.edu

Perspective continued from page 13 enced each of my subsequent lectures and seminars.

Before the class began, I had played down this kind of teaching as inevitably a pale reflection of on-campus learning, both in terms of student-faculty interaction and the residential-college experience. Yet as I got to know some of my students, I came to feel that the difference was not of the sort I had imagined. For most of them, the choice was not between an online course and a traditional university. It was, as one student put it, "a choice between online class versus no class."

Nor had I imagined the virtual and realtime continuous interaction among the students. There were spontaneous and continuing in-person study groups in coffee shops in Katmandu and in pubs in London. Many people developed dialogues after following one another's posts on various subjects, while others got to know those with a common particular interest, such as racial differences in IQ scores, the prisoner abuses that took place at Abu Ghraib, or ethnocentrism — all topics covered in the lectures.

As one of hundreds who posted by early September wrote, "It has been an incredible experience for me, one that has not only taught me sociology, but the ways in which other cultures think, feel, and respond. I have many new 'friends' via this class." Another wrote, "It started as intellectual activity, but it's ending in an indescribable emotional relationship with all my classmates."

This was my cue. As I prepared to re-enter the lecture hall at Princeton in September and go back online in February, I asked myself how I could translate the benefits of online technology to enhance the dialogue with and among my on-campus students, and between them and my online students around the globe. I had begun worrying about how I could bring the Princeton campus experience to them; I ended by thinking about how to bring

the world back to the classroom in Princeton.

This essay was adapted from an article published in the Sept. 3, 2012, issue of The Chronicle of Higher Education.



Mitchell Duneier

Memorials

PAW posts a list of recent alumni deaths at paw.princeton.edu. Find it under "Web Exclusives" on PAW's home page. The list is updated with each new issue.

THE CLASS OF 1934



HENRY L. MILLER '34 Hank Miller died April 5, 2012, at Homewood Retirement Center in Williamsport, Md. He was 99.

Hank came to Princeton from Phillips Exeter Academy, and after graduating in 1934 was employed by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. in New England. In 1941, he joined the Connecticut National Guard as a first lieutenant and accepted a regular Army commission after the war. Hank was awarded a Bronze Star and the Philippine Legion of Honor before his retirement from the Army in 1962 as a full colonel.

He then was an account executive with Merrill Lynch in Washington, D.C., until 1973. He moved to Hagerstown, Md., where he volunteered with the Washington County Historical Society, the board of community concerts, and the Washington County Hospital Auxiliary. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Hagerstown, the American Legion in Williamsport, and the Military Officers Association. Hank served as our class agent from 2004 to 2011.

Hank is survived by his wife, the former Esther "Winnie" Winroth, whom he married in 1938; his son, David; daughter Susan Miller Hunt Ferguson; four grandchildren; and eight great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1938



ROBERT B. BUSH '38 Robert Bush, longtime resident of Essex Fells, N.J., died Oct. 14, 2011, at the age of 94.

Bob was born in Roseland, N.J., and prepared for college

at Montclair High School. At Princeton he majored in English, receiving honorable mention for the 1870 Junior Prize in that subject. He was a parking-squad member and representative of the Tiger Teapot.

After graduation from Princeton in 1938, Bob earned a master's degree from Columbia and a Ph.D. from Iowa State. He first taught English at Louisiana State University, then at The Citadel, and finally at Hunter College in the CUNY system. He specialized in Southern American writers, notably 19th-and 20th-century Southern women.

Bob contributed to the history of his birthplace by helping to create the Roseland Historical Society, which is located in his family home, the Harrison House. In 1994 he wrote *A Small House In New Jersey*, which recounts the homestead's history.

Bob is survived by his brother, Donald Bush, and his wife Margery; niece Lesley Bush; and nephews, David, Jeffrey, and Gregory Bush. To them all, the class extends sincere sympathy for the loss of an illustrious member.

THE CLASS OF 1940



BARCLAY T. MACON '40 Cheryl Morris of Princeton's Office of Alumni and Donor Records informed us that Barclay died May 25, 2012, in Atlanta.

After growing up in Sewickley, Pa., Barclay prepared at Woodberry Forest School. He was a captain in the Army Air Corps. serving in the South Pacific dur-

Air Corps, serving in the South Pacific during World War II and earning a Bronze Star.

Barclay raised his family in Longmeadow,
Mass., and Atlanta. He coached Little League

Mass., and Atlanta. He coached Little League baseball for a number of years, always finding time for his family. He had a long career with the Insurance Company of North America.

He is survived by Irene, his wife of 66 years; their four children, Barbara Sachs and Elizabeth, Barclay Jr., and Bryan Macon; eight grandchildren; 10 great-grandchildren; and the extended family.

THE CLASS OF 1941



WILLIAM R. SMART '41 Bill died March 21, 2012, at his home in Gilford, N.H.

Born in Scotland, he and his family moved to Schenectady, N.Y., when he

was 5. He prepared at Mount Pleasant High School and then majored in electrical engineering at Princeton. He was business manager of the *Calendar* and a member of Whig-Clio and Tower Club. He roomed with Ted Brandt, Jack Busch, and Cliff Jones.

Bill joined General Electric in its engineering course, but left during World War II to serve with the 20th Air Force in the Pacific. Returning to GE, he began a career that spanned 43 years in corporate management both there and at Honeywell. His positions included manager of GE operations in the U.K., director-general of Bull-GE in Paris, vice president of GE, and, lastly, vice president of corporate management at Honeywell, retiring in 1983.

Bill served on many corporate boards even after retirement, but he and his wife, Avis Perkins Smart, managed to spend summers in Gilford and winters in Charleston, S.C. He was always active in the Unitarian Church, as well as in many civic activities.

He is survived by Avis, his wife of 66 years; his daughter, Suzann; three sons, Robert, David, and Christopher; and seven grandchildren.



MAYNARD E. SMITH '41 Maynard died April 17, 2012.

Smitty, as he was usually known, came to Princeton from Hempstead (N.Y.) High School. He roomed with Van

Flynn during freshman year, with Flynn and Phil Confer sophomore year, and with John Willis and Charlie Sanders during his junior and senior years. He majored in economics, joined Terrace Club, and graduated with honors and a Phi Beta Kappa key. He had hoped to continue his high school interest in track, but an injury acquired during Cane Spree wiped out that idea. Instead, he managed the fencing team during his last two years and also was able to participate as a team member.

Smitty joined the military after graduation as an aviation cadet in meteorology and finished as a major four and a half years later. He helped establish the first national weather center in 1942 and commanded a group of the 13 Ninth Air Force weather detachments in France and Germany.

After the war, he spent three years with American Airlines and then 24 years with Brookhaven National Laboratory, investigating low-level turbulence, diffusion, and air pollution. In 1973 he formed his own air-pollution consulting company, Meteorological Evaluation Services, where he worked until his retirement in 1986.

He and his late wife, Doreen Dallam, spent most of their 41 years together on Long Island. Since 1994, Smitty had been living in Suffield and Enfield, Conn., with his companion, June Stern. He is survived by his daughter, Kathleen Smith; two grandchildren; and one great-grandson.

THE CLASS OF 1942



CLEMENT E. GARDINER III '42 Clement Gardiner died May 19, 2012, in Frederick, Md.

Clem prepared for college at the Millbrook School. At Princeton he rowed on the

freshman crew and served as manager of Elm Club. He majored in English and gradu-

After graduation, Clem attended several naval schools and ultimately found a position as chief engineer of an LST operating in the Pacific theater. His ship participated in the Okinawa invasion and was stationed there when the Japanese surrendered.

For the remainder of his working career, Clem was concerned in one form or another with communication. He taught English for several years at Clemson University. He served as editor of a livestock magazine, as a staffer on a radio station, and as director of public affairs at Potomac Edison Co. After retirement from Potomac he founded his own public-relations firm, Carnahan, Felton, Gardiner Inc.

His skill in administration brought him assignments in a variety of public institutions, including work for his Episcopal church as vestryman and treasurer and as a member of the executive council of the Episcopal Diocese of Maryland.

Clem is survived by his wife, Harriet; four sons, Clement IV, Christopher, Alexander, and David; three grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren. To them all, the class sends condolences.



DONALD C. MCCLURE '42 Donald McClure died June 1, 2012, in his hometown of Memphis, Tenn. He was 91.

Don graduated from the Pentecost-Garrison School for

Boys in Memphis in 1935 and from the Choate School in 1938. At Princeton he majored in SPIA.

Following graduation, Don was assigned by his draft board to the weather service of the Army Air Corps. He was stationed at various posts in California, where he served as technical sergeant of the 1st Air Squadron. During this time he was lucky to be able to marry the love of his life, Virginia Mary ("Ginger") Knowlton.

After discharge from the Air Corps in 1946, Don and Ginger returned to Memphis, where Don found a job at the Arthur Fulmer Co. He started as a sales trainee and rose ultimately to the position of executive vice president.

Don and Ginger were deeply embedded in the community of Memphis. They were loyal members of Idlewild Presbyterian Church, where Don served on the budget and finance committee. Both were very involved in the activities of sons Donald Jr. and Paul; four grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren. To all the family, the class sends condolences.

THE CLASS OF 1945

 $\mbox{\sc JOHN C. KINDER '45}$ The class lost a blithe spirit March 8, 2012, when John died at the age

of 88



John was a graduate of Gilman School, where he was a state champion wrestler. At Princeton he followed in the footsteps of his brothers,

George '36 and Gordon '41. He joined Ivy Club and an ROTC Field Artillery unit later commissioned at Fort Sill, Okla.

Before leaving for the service John took his tank of tropical fish to the Princeton barber for safekeeping. Mrs. Harold Dodds encountered him en route and asked what he was doing. John's reply, without explanation, was, "I am taking my fish to the barber!"

John served in the Philippines and in the occupation of Japan, returning on a ship from Yokosuka Naval Base to Seattle in 1946 with several of his classmates. John graduated in 1947 and earned a law degree from the University of Virginia in 1950. After a brief law practice in New York, he had a distinguished legal career with the family firm of Kinder, Kinder & Kinder in Martins Ferry, Ohio

He is survived by his wife, the former Harriet Whitaker (daughter of George '13); sons Dyche '76 and Duncan '78; and his daughter, Elizabeth, to all of whom the class extends its sympathy.

THE CLASS OF 1947



HAROLD L. COLBURN JR. '47 Harold Colburn died May 1, 2012, in Moorestown, N.J. Hal was one of the elite group of the Class of 1947 perfect dues payers. He entered Princeton in

the summer of 1943 after graduating from Montclair (N.J.) High School. He accelerated through Navy V-12 and left to enter Albany Medical College before graduating. He received his medical degree from Albany in 1949 and in the early '50s was awarded a Princeton bachelor's degree in biology.

After serving in the Navy from 1950 to 1952 in Newport, R.I., and Sasebo, Japan, Hal did his residency in dermatology at the University of Pennsylvania. His medical career kept him near his home in Mount Laurel, N.J.

Hal developed the Burlington County Health Department, and from 1971 until 1984 was a Burlington County freeholder. When he was elected to the state assembly he helped institute the New Jersey Urban Hospital Reform Act and also chaired the assembly's Health and Human Services Committee. This public service led him, in 1995, to the post of director of the state board of medical examiners.

Hal was predeceased by his wife, Jane. He is survived by son Robert (Robin) and daughter Suzanne Bartoli. The class sends

gratitude to his family for Hal's service to his profession and to the people of New Jersey.



ALFRED T. COPELAND JR. '47 Alfred "Moose" Copeland died Oct. 10, 2011, after being struck by a taxi while walking to the train station in his hometown of Bronxville, N.Y.

Born in Columbus, Ohio, he attended Columbus Academy, where he and Herb Lape graduated together and then roomed at Princeton during the summer of 1943. Moose joined the Navy and after the war returned to Princeton, where he roomed with Bob Paisley, joined Dial Club, and graduated with a bachelor's degree in 1948.

His 30-year career in sales with Bethlehem Steel was followed by a Wall Street partnership at Gilford Securities. He specialized in Canadian stocks, his excuse for spending more time fishing on Lake Temagami in northern Ontario.

Between 1967 and 1972, Moose served as class vice president. He also was class agent and a special-gifts solicitor. Both before and after retiring from Gilford, his daily trips to New York City included playing squash at the New York Athletic Club, which kept him in fine physical condition until the end.

He is survived by his former wife, Nancy; children Joyce '80, Dean '83, and Tom; and four grandchildren. He is remembered by many of us as a generous optimist. The class sends these memories to his family.

JOHN DAVIES '47 John died March 27, 2012, in Coeur d' Alene, Idaho, two years after a major stroke.

John entered Princeton in the summer of 1943 after having attended Wyoming Seminary in Kingston, Pa. Shortly after arriving on campus he joined a Navy flight-training program in which he stayed throughout the war. John returned to Princeton after the war and graduated in June 1951. While in college he participated in Triangle Club and other theatrical productions.

After working for McCann-Erickson Advertising and the D'Arcy Advertising Agency in New York, John opened and owned a ski lodge in Waterville Valley, N.H., but sold it after 10 years. The next few years entailed several moves, first to West Palm Beach, Fla., where he was involved in community work, and in 1988 to Santa Fe to be near his daughter, Susan. While there he taught reading in an adult-literacy program and enjoyed the cultural scene. In 2000 John moved to Coeur d'Alene to be close to his daughter, Pam.

Throughout these years he never wavered in his support of the New England Patriots, Boston Red Sox, and Boston Celtics. In addition to Susan and Pam, John is survived by his son, Jeffrey, and two grandsons.

KARL M. LIGHT '47 Karl, theater and television actor, former real-estate broker, champion and defender of affordable housing, died May 20, 2012, in Brooklyn. He had struggled for several years with myotonic dystrophy.

Karl attended Trenton schools and was awarded a scholarship to attend Princeton in 1943. After his freshman year, he enlisted in the Army and served with the 87th Division in the Ardennes and the Army of Occupation in Germany. Karl resumed his studies in 1947 and graduated in 1950 with a bachelor's degree in English. That same year he married Pat Hart and moved to New York, where he embarked on a career as an actor. In 1957 he and his wife opened K.M. Light Real Estate in Princeton, and in the 1960s Karl's acting career was centered at McCarter Theatre.

In 1975 he became the managing agent of Princeton's first moderate-income housing development, and he remained in that position until his retirement. Karl also taught speech at Princeton Theological Seminary. For his many contributions to the community, Karl was awarded the Bud Vivian Award.

He is survived by his wife of 31 years, Lucy James; his sister, Rose Scott; children Deborah, Brita, Holly, Corey, and Rip; three stepchildren; and 12 grandchildren.



JOHN A. PETERS '47 John died June 22, 2012, at his home in Scituate, Mass.

Before entering Princeton in 1946 he served in the Army Air Force from 1943 to 1945.

John graduated in 1950 with honors in psychology. Though he considered himself a "peripheral alumnus," he said that some of his happiest years were spent at Princeton. He graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1954, and completed his residency in pathology at Boston City Hospital before joining South Shore Hospital, where he spent his entire career. At South Shore Hospital, he was director of the laboratory and also served as head of the medical staff. John was a member of the American Medical Association and the Massachusetts Medical Society.

In our 40-year book, John wrote: "Unlike many of my colleagues, I don't play golf . . . am not a member of a country club. I am a member of the local Rotary club. We don't have a vacation home, a boat, and certainly not an airplane. I don't travel well and we've left Massachusetts no more than five times in 35 years." John's interests were mathematics, astronomy, Shakespeare, and American linguistics.

He is survived by his wife of more than 60 years, Lillian; three sons; two daughters; nine grandchildren; and one great-granddaughter. To them, the class extends deepest sympathy.

ARTHUR JACQUES POILLON '47 Jake died Dec. 2, 2011, in Fairhope, Ala. His career in the Marine Corps spanned 36 years, and he retired as a major general. This was followed by 32 years as a business leader and public servant.

Jake lived much of his early life in Camden, Maine, where he began a lifetime of sailing. Graduating from Groton Academy in 1943 he enlisted in the Marine Corps, and was a platoon sergeant at the end of World War II. Sent to the Princeton V-12 unit, then to OCS, he returned to Princeton as an NROTC instructor. After being elevated to assistant professor, he received a bachelor's degree in history in 1952, then served in the Korean War. In Vietnam, Jake was an operations officer of an Army/Marine task force recapturing Hue.

As a two-star general, Jake commanded the Parris Island Recruit Camp while simultaneously commanding East Coast recruiting. He retired to Hilton Head in 1979, where his first wife, Natalie, died shortly thereafter.

In 1981, Jake married Virginia Garrett and actively pursued a new career — first as assistant director of Alabama's State Docks, then as chief of staff for the governor. In 1994 he rejoined the business community as president of Wayfarer Marine Corp. in Camden.

The class extends fond memories of Jake to Virginia and their children.

THE CLASS OF 1952



DONALD B. SHEDDEN '52 Don died Feb. 5, 2012, in Waverly, N.Y. Born in Sayre, Pa., he

attended Sayre High School and graduated from Mercersburg Academy before

attending Princeton. He served in the Army during the Korean War as a first lieutenant, teaching gunnery at Fort Sill, Okla. The writer of this memorial was one of his students, and we later served together in Eighth Army's I Corps Artillery in Korea.

Don was very much a hometown entrepreneur in the hospitality and real-estate industries, owning many businesses along the Southern Tier, including the Hotel Bradford in Sayre, the Colonial Plaza in Binghamton, N.Y., Chappie's Bar in Binghamton, and Dixie Barbecue in Elmira, among many others.

He enjoyed living in the Penn-York Valley and the company of its people. A true original, Don was well-educated on many subjects, including economics and finance, classical music, the works of William Shakespeare (whom he quoted frequently), the life of Winston Churchill, and most importantly, the New York Giants.

The class extends deepest sympathy to his wife of 52 years, Joanne; his son, Bruce; daughter Cynthia Lamberti; and grandchildren Miles, Owen, Ryan, and Nicole.



JOSEPH A. SILVERMAN '52 Joe died May 7, 2012, at the Jewish Home in Rockleigh, N.J., from complications of Parkinson's disease. He was 81.

Born in Clifton, N.J., April 24, 1931, he was valedictorian of his Clifton High School class.

At Princeton, he belonged to Elm Club. Though majoring in biology, he won a prize in Italian and cited historian "Buzzer" Hall and art historian John Rupert Martin as his favorite professors. He earned a medical degree at Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons and did a pediatric internship at Children's Hospital at Harvard Medical School. During Air Force duty in Labrador, he volunteered as a pediatrician with the Grenfell mission, flying to Indian villages to treat children without access to medical care.

A distinguished pediatrician and renowned international eating-disorder expert with a clinical and academic interest in the characteristics and treatment of anorexia nervosa, Joe maintained a private practice for over four decades and held a faculty appointment at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Joe was predeceased by his beloved wife of 43 years, Joy Myers Silverman, and is survived by his four children; his brother and sister; and four grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1953



JOHN VAN BIBBER '53 John was born in New York City, prepared at Taft, and majored in history at Princeton. He dined at Tower with roommates Bill Perry and Dudley Smith and

was a combat Navy pilot aboard the carrier USS *Shangri-La* while stationed in the Pacific during the Korean conflict. He died from the effects of Alzheimer's disease in Louisville, Ky., May 18, 2011.

Jim Metcalfe, a Louisville native, recalls with pleasure meeting John at Princeton in a fall freshman tennis tournament and regrets that somehow their paths on campus rarely crossed. Coincidentally, John's yet-to-be wife was a bridesmaid in Jim's wedding, and Jim's future wife was an attendant in John's marriage. When John moved to Louisville, he became executive vice president of Liberty National Bank (he also was a past chair of the American Mortgage Bankers Association)

and bought a home in Jim's neighborhood. The two became close friends.

Jim sadly reports that John developed early Alzheimer's in 2003 and was lovingly cared for by his companion of 28 years, Susan Williams. Besides Susan, John is survived by sons John Jr. and Chase L.; Susan's daughter, Elizabeth Hancock Todd; and Elizabeth's two sons, who considered John as their grandfather. We celebrate John's spirit as we mourn his death.

THE CLASS OF 1954



KEITH E. BEERY '54 Keith Beery died Oct. 6, 2010, at his home in San Rafael, Calif.

Born in Colorado Springs, Colo., Keith majored in economics and was a member of

Charter Club. He left Princeton during his junior year and entered the Army Security Agency as a Russian linguist serving in Japan. He later earned a bachelor's degree in law and a master's degree in psychology from Denver University. He received a doctorate in child development and clinical psychology from Purdue.

Keith became chief psychologist and research director of the child study unit at UC, San Francisco's Department of Pediatrics. His career was devoted to helping children learn and develop, particularly those with special challenges.

He married Mary Joan Groene while stationed in Japan. After their children were grown, they moved to Honolulu, where he became a member of the University of Hawaii faculty. They later returned to Mairwood, Calif., their home for 40 years. The class extends its condolences to Mary Joan, their four children, and eight grandchildren.



MURPHY EVANS '54 Murphy Evans died July 1, 2012, in Raleigh, N.C.

Born in Laurinburg, N.C., he graduated from the Woodberry Forest School.

While at Princeton, he was active on many campus committees and was a member of Cottage Club. He graduated from Harvard Business School in 1958 and started working for the State Capitol Life Insurance Co. He subsequently founded his own company, specializing in selling businesses in a variety of industries from furniture leasing to commercial printing to hog raising. He moved back to Laurinburg in 1977 and operated the Laurinburg and Southern Railroad Co. with his two brothers ('47 and '52). They also managed farming and agribusiness-related companies.

Murphy was named "Big" by his eight grandchildren. He remained an optimist

with a kind spirit, a ready smile, and quick laugh. He is survived by his four children, Hughes, Gin, Murphy, and Tom, and numerous nieces, nephews, and cousins. His wife, Helen, died in 2009. The class extends its sympathy to them on their loss.



JAMES H. WEIR III '54 James Weir died from lymphoma June 6, 2012, at his home in Haworth, N.J.

Born in East Orange, N.J., he was class valedictorian at

Bloomfield High School. At Princeton, he was active in sports and dramatics. He majored in politics and was a member of Cannon Club.

In 1958, Jim graduated from Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons and then became board certified in obstetrics and gynecology. He loved research and spent his career in the pharmaceutical industry, becoming senior vice president of medical affairs and chief medical officer at Park Davis Group (Pfizer). In retirement, he became a medical consultant and taught at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center.

Jim remained committed to education and served on the board of education at Haworth Public School and also as its president. He had the privilege of presenting graduation certificates to his three children. He remained devoted to his children and grandchildren.

Jim loved gardening and woodworking and became fluent in French.

He is survived by his wife of 54 years, Joyce; their children, Meredith, Douglas, and Alison; and five grandchildren. The class expresses condolences to them on their loss.

THE CLASS OF 1955



EDWIN HUGHSON BEACH '55 Hugh Beach was born Sept. 29, 1933, to Dorothy and Paul Beach, and died April 22, 2012, in Binghamton, N.Y. Hugh prepared at The Hill

School. He wrestled for Princeton, joined Ivy, and roomed with W.R. James and R.D. Hardin. After Army service from 1955 to 1957, he was the general agent for National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont and later the proprietor of Bee Caps, a health-foods business.

A board member at Wilson Memorial Hospital in Binghamton and Susquehanna Valley Boys Home, Hugh started a mentoring program in Punta Gorda, Fla., and was a Big Brother to Evan and Danny Hopple.

A charmer with a ready smile, Hugh was an accomplished drummer and piano player who loved jazz and dancing. He was a golfer, skier, and tennis player. He enjoyed watching the Yankees and New York Giants and playing pitch. He loved watching his grandchildren grow and introducing them to golf.

To his children, Deborah Beach, Stephen Beach, Lisa Ruse, Matthew Beach, and Michael Beach; their mother, Stephanie Franck; his grandchildren, Julie and Joseph Ruse, Jordan Pero, and Nicholas, Matthew, Dominic, Gianna, and Anthony Beach; sisterin-law Deborah Beach; nieces Liz and Rebecca; and nephew Paul Maynard, the class extends its sympathy. Hugh was predeceased by his brother Maynard Beach.



CHARLES W. BOURNE '55 Loving family man and physician Charles Bourne, son of N.W. Bourne, was born Jan. 5, 1933, in Milwaukee and died there May 31, 2012.

His wonderful, full life was devoted to family and patients. He cherished his beautiful wife of 41 years, Brooke, and his three children, Aynsley, Mary Whitney, and Josh, all by his side as he peacefully passed away.

Brooke and Charlie's marriage was devoted to teaching their children the values by which the couple lived.

At Princeton, Charlie was a Tower Club member and graduated with honors in chemistry. He chose a career in urology, in which field he became a well-known leader.

A Navy commander in Vietnam, Charlie saved and improved lives on the hospital ship USS *Repose*. Deeply patriotic, he was known for his blue blazer bearing a U.S. flag pin. He loved pediatric urology and cared deeply for his patients. He published extensively in *The Journal of Urology* and taught at the Medical College of Wisconsin. An avid gardener, fisherman, and bird watcher, he loved the outdoors.

Charlie is survived by Brooke; his three adored children; and cherished grandchildren Wolfgang and Ilse Wischki, Charlie, Oliver and Lida Bourne, and Aliza Spencer. To them all, the class sends its condolences.



DONALD C. EMMONS '55 Donald Emmons, son of Clarence L. Emmons, was born June 20, 1933, in Paterson, N.J., and died of natural causes May 4, 2012, in Concord. N.H.

Don came to Princeton from Lyons
Township High in La Grange, Ill., and at
Princeton majored in basic engineering, writing his senior thesis on the industrial field. A
Tower Club member, Don was an IAA comanager of sports. Senior year he roomed at
152 Little Hall with Robert Custer and was
elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Don earned his doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1963. He then taught at several colleges around the country. After settling in Concord, Don's lifelong love of classical music led him to a stint as an announcer for local station WEVO. He was committed to the principles of peace, social justice, and cultural enrichment, and supported the ACLU, the Southern Poverty Law Center, PBS, and many other organizations.

Don is survived by his brother, Richard; daughters Sarah and Hilary; and his granddaughter, Ruby. To them, the class extends its sympathy.



JOHN P. FENLON '55 John Fenlon was born Feb. 15, 1934, in Bayshore, N.Y., and died of a massive heart attack April 30, 2012, in Egg Harbor Township, N.J.

At Princeton, John played varsity basketball, joined Cannon, and roomed with Jeremy Johnson and William Hendricks. After service as an ensign on the USS *Cotton*, John began a 30-year-career with Worthington Pump Corp. He was selected as a representative to the Hydraulic Institute and served as president in 1987. John earned an M.B.A. from Columbia in 1962. After leaving Worthington, John became founder and CEO of Business Consulting Group and an adjunct professor of marketing and management at Stockton College of New Jersey.

A loving husband, father, brother, and grandfather, John — while he enjoyed playing golf and traveling — treasured above all his time with his wife of 19 years, Jean; and his children, Bradford and wife Lisa, Brian, and Deirdre; stepson Gregory Babowal and wife Holly; and grandchildren Jake and Alexandra Fenlon, and Kaylie, Grace, and Addison Babowal. John also is survived by his siblings, Ellen Nidds, Martin Fenlon, and Ann Fenlon, and many nieces and nephews. He will be sorely missed.



MYRON E. FREUND '55 Mike Freund was born in Cincinnati (always a good start) April 22, 1934, and died June 3, 2012, after many successful skirmishes with the

Man with the Scythe.

At Princeton he was a biology major and Cannon Club member. He roomed with Brooks Poley and Peter Mott. Mike was a urologist and retired as an attending physician at North Shore University Hospital, where he was founder and editor-in-chief of the *Clinical Journal*, served as chairman of the research and publications committee and as president of the medical staff. He was an associate clinical professor at Cornell Medical College and also practiced at Long Island Jewish and St. Francis hospitals.

Mike loved being a physician, but had to

retire in 2004 after developing aortic dissection, a rare condition. Five major operations ensued, including an aorta graft, but until this year, Mike came out ahead. His wife of 53 years, Wini, lighted his life through his travail.

Mike enjoyed singing baritone, traveling, visiting Princeton friends, skiing, and sailing. He was a valued adherent of PP55 (now AlumniCorps).

Mike's memorial service featured an eloquent eulogy by the attending rabbi. Wini, daughters Mia Walker '87 and Jennifer Pardee '83, and grandchildren Ben and Jake Pardee and Sammy and Abby Walker survive to receive the condolences of the class.



BROOKS J. POLEY '55 Brooks Poley was born Nov. 6, 1933, the son of Harris A. Poley, in Des Moines, Iowa. He died of cancer April 21, 2012, in McAllen, Texas.

Arriving in late summer 1951 on a cattle train to Newark, Brooks then hitchhiked to Princeton. He majored in biology, joined Quad, and roomed with Mike Freund and Peter Mott.

After graduation, Brooks went to the University of Nebraska College of Medicine and had an ophthalmology residency at the University of Pennsylvania. Over the next 30 years — with Ophthalmology P.A. and later with Brooks Poley Eye Associates — he became known not only as one of the country's preeminent physicians but, more importantly, he was recognized for his close and enduring patient relationships.

Brooks served aboard the SS *Hope* and the Orbis Flying Eye Hospital, and co-chaired the initial fund drive to establish Minneapolis Children's Hospital. In retirement, Brooks conceived the idea that inserting an artificial lens will prevent glaucoma.

He loved travel, bridge, politics, art, golf, tennis, and his family. A tireless worker, incurable optimist, innovator, loving father, and friend, Brooks is survived by Liz, his wife of 55 years; children Susan, Brooks, Steven, and Kate; 10 grandchildren; and his brother, Jeff. To them, the class extends thanks for a life well lived.

THE CLASS OF 1956



WILLIAM W. MCCANDLESS '56 Bill died May 23, 2012.

He was born Sept. 6, 1934, in Beaver Falls, Pa., the son of Genevieve (Leigh) and Joy Young McCandless. In 1952

he entered Princeton and became a proud member of Cap and Gown. Bill never forgot his undergraduate friendships, and attended many football games over the years, using Cap as his home base.

In 1955, Bill married Patricia Pendleton Smith of Washington, D.C., and they had three children. The marriage ended in 1975.

After graduation, Bill worked for U.S. Steel and U.S. Pipe & Foundry before joining Xaloy Inc., eventually becoming president. Spending most of his adult life in Bucks County, Pa., he was involved in many organizations, including Trinity Church in Solebury, where he was on the vestry.

In 1970, he bought the old telephone "switching-office" house on Swan's Island, Maine, which he renovated as a vacation home. It was his favorite place on earth. But above that, his loyalty, enthusiasm, and love of Princeton were the touchstones of his life.

Bill is survived by his partner of a decade, Diana Sargent; three children, William W. Jr., DeForest G., and Virginia Ballou; and 11 grandchildren. Donations in his name may be sent to Princeton Class of 1956 Annual Giving, P.O. Box 5357, Princeton, NJ 08543.

THE CLASS OF 1957



ROBERT W. CHAMBERLIN '57 Bob died June 4, 2012, in Ridgewood, N.J., where he was a lifelong resident.

At Princeton, Bob majored in politics, joined Terrace

Club, served as baseball manager, and was in Air Force ROTC. His senior roommates were Fred Martin, John Wells, and John Zoltewicz.

Upon graduation Bob attended Cornell University, earning an M.B.A. in 1963. He served two years in the Air Force as a special investigator.

He spent his 34-year career in municipal research, and retired as a senior vice president and director of municipal research at Dean Witter Reynolds in 1997. In 1993 he was named analyst of the year by the National Federation of Municipal Analysts.

Bob served as a trustee of the Fair Lawn Board of Education and the Radburn Association. He was an active member of West Side Presbyterian Church and treasurer of the Ridgewood Public Library. He also was active in the Half-Century Club and Hobbyists Unlimited. He loved cars and ice cream.

To his wife of 49 years, Betsy; sons Bruce and Rick; grandchildren Kevin, Lauren, and Michael; and great-grandson Liam, the class sends its condolences.



PETER H. GOTT '57 Peter died June 13, 2012, at his home in Lakeville, Conn., after a sixyear battle with Parkinson's disease.

At Princeton, he majored

in economics and sociology, joined Colonial Club, and participated in freshman swim-

ming and the Nassoons. His senior roommates were Jeremy Morton and Stuart Kennedy.

After graduation he earned a medical degree from Tulane University in 1962. Then he moved to Lakeville. In the early '80s, he began writing a medical column for *The Lakeville Journal*. His popularity increased on television, CBS covered his story, and the rest is history. He became the most famous syndicated medical writer in the country, receiving 2,500 letters weekly.

Peter was past president of the Litchfield Medical Association, a member of the Connecticut State Medical Society, chief of staff at Sharon Hospital, and medical director at Hotchkiss and Salisbury schools. He published four books, including *Dr. Gott's No Flour, No Sugar Diet* in 2005.

He was a ranked tennis player, writer, jazz pianist, and sports-car buff. His great loves were his family and his dear friend, Pat Miller. He leaves Pat; sons Benjamin, Christopher, and Geoffrey; granddaughter Morgan; stepdaughter Beth; and brothers Rodney and Alan. The class sends condolences to his family. We always will remember this fine man.



DAVID P.F. HESS '57 David died of a stroke May 28, 2012, with his family by his side.

After preparing at Phillips Academy Andover, David came to Princeton, where he

majored in English and graduated *magna cum laude*. He loved sports and attained a varsity letter in heavyweight crew. He played football, basketball, and softball. He also joined Colonial Club.

Upon graduation David joined the Marine Corps, serving two years in Okinawa in a recon battalion. After the Marines, David embarked on a career of 26 years with *Family Circle* magazine, retiring in 1993 as senior vice president.

Then he spent his time with Sally, his wife and lifelong love, traveling the world and dividing his time between his houses in La Quinta, Calif., and Gearhart, Ore., and with the family.

The class extends condolences to Sally; children Jennifer, Elizabeth, and David III; eight grandchildren; and three dogs.



ARTHUR H. MILLER '57 Art died May 26, 2012, after battling a rare form of cancer.

At Princeton he majored in the Woodrow Wilson School and joined Elm Club. His sen-

ior roommate was Ken Block, and his chief activity was fencing, which he loved and excelled in, earning all-Ivy honors in foil.

After graduation, Art received a law degree from Columbia University in 1960, and while at Columbia married his love, Lynn, in 1958. He served six months of active duty in the Army, and then five and a half years in the Reserve.

He began practicing law in New York City. In 1969 he founded his own firm in New Brunswick, N.J., where he continued until 2011. The family moved to Highland Park. He was president of the Middlesex County Bar Association (MCBA) and the Bar Foundation. Art also was a visiting lecturer in Princeton's politics department. In 1996 he received the MCBA Lawyer Achievement Award in recognition of his outstanding legal practice.

Art loved the outdoors and skiing, tennis, and especially biking in New Jersey and California. Here was a classmate who lived a full life, did much good, and enjoyed it.

To Lynn; children Jennifer and Jonathan; and grandsons Gabriel and Rain, the class sends sincere best wishes. He will be missed.

THE CLASS OF 1962



DAVID H. BRAMHALL '62 David Bramhall, surrounded by friends, died peacefully at home Feb. 28, 2012, after a struggle with lung cancer. He entered Princeton from

Hotchkiss with the Class of 1961, but took a year off after sophomore year to work his way around the world on a freighter. He majored in English, writing his thesis on Joseph Conrad, and was a member of Tiger

Joseph Conrad, and was a member of Tiger Inn. He had three great passions: world travel, art (especially pre-Columbian), and fishing around his beloved Martha's Vineyard.

Beginning a career in publishing, he soon gravitated to art and established a gallery. This was his introduction to pre-Columbian art, which became his profession. He sold major works to museums, and was used by auctioneers to authenticate works. He had an exemplary reputation for integrity and a good eye.

As a youth on Martha's Vineyard he worked as a dory man on commercial fishing boats and made lifelong friends. Throughout his life, David continued to summer and fish there. A close friend described him as "a true keeper." His ashes were scattered in a private ceremony during the summer.

David is survived by a sister, Sandra Bramhall; his brother, Kib Bramhall; two nieces; and a nephew.

THE CLASS OF 1966

LEX A. PASSMAN '66 Lex died April 29, 2012, at his home in Pottsboro, Texas. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

Lex was born in Kansas City, Mo., and

graduated from that city's Pembroke Country Day School. At Princeton he joined Colonial Club, majored in English, and roomed with Jack Folts.

After graduation, Lex joined the Army. He served courageously in Vietnam as an Army ranger and suffered wounds in combat, earning a Purple Heart and achieving the rank of 1st lieutenant.

Lex had a distinguished record at the University of Missouri Law School, where he edited the law review. Following law school, he earned an M.B.A. from New York University's Stern School of Business.

He had a long career as an attorney, concentrating in construction law and working both in the United States and abroad. A man of many interests and talents, Lex held a pilot's license and a tae kwon do black belt, studied several foreign languages, and indulged a lifelong love of automobiles and motorcycles.

The class extends its sympathy to his partner, Linda Leone; his lifelong friend, Joan Passman; and his family.

THE CLASS OF 1967



KARL KRACKLAUER '67 Karl Kracklauer died unexpectedly of a heart attack Jan. 10, 2012. We lost a deep person with a clear and questioning mind who never encountered a per-

son or a topic he was unwilling to engage.

Coming from Conroe (Texas) High School, Karl majored in philosophy at Princeton. He joined Ivy and roomed with Aybars Gurpinar in Cuyler. He said, "Princeton kept me humble and proud." Visits to Aybars 35 years later spanned the spectrum from trips to Freud's house to discussions of nuclear safety.

Karl earned a Ph.D. in phenomenological psychology from Duquesne and continued learning exuberantly throughout his life. His aim was to carry the philosophical methodology into psychotherapy.

Karl's extensive and varied professional career included practicing neuro- and clinical psychology, counseling middle-aged couples, writing screenplays, researching the social psychology of digital communication, serving as a management consultant, and teaching at colleges and universities in California, Canada, and Pennsylvania. For the last three years, after reconciling with his father, he became an enthusiastic director of Sparkler Filters, a family company.

Karl is survived by his brother, Aloysius; sister Mary; and many nephews and nieces. They will greatly miss his humorous repartee, his intellectual curiosity and conversations, and his critical analysis of the social and political issues of the day.

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THE CLASS OF 1976



HUNTER A. NICHOLAS '76 Hunter Nicholas was born Sept. 12, 1953, and grew up in the Roxbury neighborhood of Boston. He attended both Milton Academy and the

Palfrey Street School in Massachusetts, where he developed a love of science and an aspiration to be a physician.

At Princeton, Hunter majored in psychology and graduated cum laude. He was good friends with Neil Powe and Herman Taylor, and they shared many premedical courses. Neil recalled Hunter's love of music and the O'Jays: "He would play their Ship Ahoy album over and over again on his eight-track tape player." Hunter was a member of the Association of Black Princeton Alumni.

In his senior yearbook, he wrote, "May the knowledge thus far forwarded and tallied provide for the understanding which should henceforth serve to transcend this near perfectly symmetric interpretation of reality."

Hunter earned a medical degree from Boston University in 1981. He moved to Washington, D.C., where he completed his internship and residency in internal medicine at Washington General Hospital. He moved to Bismarck, N.D., and practiced medicine there for some years. His brother, Huntley, reported to Princeton in 2011 that Hunter had died in Bismarck May 19, 2008.

The class officers extend deepest sympathy to Huntley and to Hunter's sister, Anne Marie Jennings.

Graduate alumni

FRANK H. BLUMENTHAL *41 Frank Blumenthal, who spent almost his entire career with the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, D.C., died Dec. 29, 2011. Alert to the end, he was 97.

Blumenthal was a 1936 graduate of Swarthmore and earned a Ph.D. in politics from Princeton in 1941. His doctoral dissertation was on labor injunctions in the 1930s, and is now in the NLRB library. When he retired in 1976, he worked in a branch of the Office of the General Counsel.

Blumenthal was hard-of-hearing from birth and dependent on lip-reading, but didn't use sign language. He didn't let this interfere with his activities. A theater-goer, he also was a keen stamp collector whose main interest was U.S. postage stamps, specializing in air mail and letters that went on space ships. He was an avid fan of the Washington Redskins football team and had season tickets to their games for almost half a century.

A loyal Princetonian, he generously contributed to the Graduate School's AG campaigns for 51 years, with his last check dated two weeks before his passing.

He was predeceased by his wife, Benita, whom he had married when he was 50.

SINCLAIRE M. SCALA *57 Sinclaire Scala, an aerospace engineer who had worked in the early space program, died Feb. 19, 2011, after a brief illness. He was 81.

Scala received a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from the City College of New York in 1950, and a master's in mechanical engineering from the University of Delaware in 1953. In 1957, he earned a Ph.D. in aeronautical engineering from Princeton. He later received an M.B.A. from the Wharton School at Penn.

During his lengthy aerospace career, Scala was employed by General Electric in Pennsylvania for more than 25 years as a manager and director in research and development. He worked on the development of heat-shield technology allowing spacecraft to re-enter the earth's atmosphere safely. He lectured at universities, including MIT.

Scala also was a senior research and development executive at Fairchild Republic and Grumman, both on Long Island, N.Y. After relocating to Florida in the 1990s, he was a principal corrosion engineer for Concurrent Technologies Corp.

He is survived by Enid, his wife of nearly 60 years; two children; and four grandchildren. A son predeceased him.

NIGEL M. WATSON *59 Nigel Watson, a professor for almost three decades at Ormand College's Theological Hall (Australia), died Oct. 23, 2011. He was 83.

Born in New Zealand, Watson graduated from the University of New Zealand in 1950, went to England and received a bachelor's degree in classics from Cambridge in 1953 and another in theology from Westminster College in 1955. In 1959, he earned a Ph.D. in religion from Princeton.

He returned home, and was ordained. In 1965, he moved to Melbourne, Australia, and became professor of the New Testament at the Presbyterian Theological Hall. In 1969, he helped establish the United Faculty of Theology which, with the inclusion of Jesuits, reportedly made the UFT the world's most ecumenical theological faculty at the time.

He co-edited the Australian Biblical Review for 20 years, and authored many scholarly publications. His church debates on homosexuality supported change. He publicly criticized the church where he was a pastoral leader for failing to deal with complaints of sexual abuse by clergy. In support of a women's group, he joined a strongly feminist and inclusive congregation.

Watson is survived by his wife, Stella; three children; and seven grandchildren. GEORGE H. EDWARDS *67 George Edwards, the retired Edward MacDowell Professor of Music at Columbia University, died Oct. 23, 2011, after a long illness. He was 68.

Edwards graduated from Oberlin in 1965 with a bachelor's degree in music, and received an M.F.A. from Princeton in 1967. He taught music theory and composition at the New England Conservatory of Music from 1969 to 1976. From 1973 to 1975, he was a fellow at the American Academy in Rome. He won two Guggenheim fellowships.

He began teaching at Columbia in 1976, and later became the MacDowell Professor of Music. From 1987 to 1995, he directed the graduate composition program, and was chair of the music department from 1996 to 1999. In 2005, he retired due to ill health.

Elaine R. Sisman *78, the Bender Professor of Music at Columbia, said Edwards "was a brilliant composer, who was famous for his dry wit and wrote beautifully about music." He had written essays on music originally published in literary journals, reprinted in 2008 in Collected Essays in Classical and Modern Music. He was a descendant of Jonathan Edwards, named the third president of Princeton in 1758.

Edwards is survived by his wife, the poet Rachel Hadas; and a son, Jonathan.

KEVIN M. CARLSMITH *01 Kevin Carlsmith, a highly regarded associate professor of psychology at Colgate University, died of cancer Nov. 19, 2011. He was 44.

Carlsmith graduated from Lewis & Clark College in 1989, received a master's degree from the University of New Hampshire in 1996, and earned a Ph.D. in psychology from Princeton in 2001. In 2003, after a postdoctoral fellowship at Virginia, he became an assistant professor at Colgate and rose to associate professor in 2009. He taught a variety of psychology courses, including a freshman seminar of his own design.

Carlsmith's research delved into morality and justice, especially punishment and revenge. His work was published in scholarly journals, and he received three National Science Foundation grants. For 2010-2011, he was a fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, the university where both his parents had been faculty members.

At Stanford, he was able to collaborate with other social scientists, manage his health, introduce his wife and daughters to his native Bay Area, and care for his mother in her final months. Carlsmith is survived by his wife, Alison, whom he married in 2001; their two daughters; a brother; and a sister.

Graduate memorials are prepared by the APGA.



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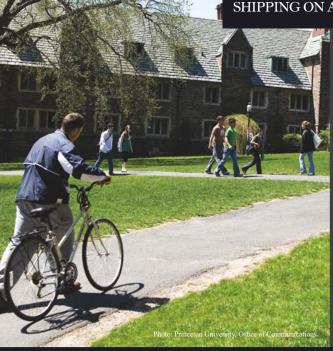






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