T

he Office of Career Services wishes to recognize the following alumni who have partnered with our office and volunteered their time this past year to participate in various campus programs and events designed to assist current students in developing and pursuing their career goals. (We also gratefully acknowledge the over 4,800 alumni who have volunteered to assist students through the Alumni Careers Network.)

Now, more than ever, we appreciate the continued support of our dedicated alumni!

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Philosophy tests 34
Philosophers are considered a solitary bunch, working out thought problems on their own. But a new breed is using surveys and brain-imaging scans to bring philosophical questions to ordinary people.
By David Menconi

Revolution from afar 40
Graduate student Karam Nachar works on his dissertation in the United States, far from the battles raging in his homeland, Syria. But he’s still playing a role in the uprising.
By Ian Shapira ’00
Tales of Two Lampposts

Throughout the academic year, Princeton's staid metal lampposts sprout colorful appendages that capture, in microcosm, the vibrancy of campus life. Battered by wind and rain, stapled together in untidy agglomerations, and never the same from one week to the next, these posters attest to the remarkable creativity and curiosity of our faculty and students, to the eclectic nature of their interests, and to the unique juxtaposition of opportunities that defines a university like ours. It is true that digital advances and environmental concerns are changing the way we publicize events, but whatever the future holds for conventional posters, their graphical message will remain an important form of individual expression, public communication, and institutional identity. For all these reasons, I thought I would introduce you to two lampposts as they appeared on an April spring afternoon.

The posts in question were largely obscured by 12 different posters, all jockeying for attention and, in places, overlapping one another. Two were modest affairs on letter-size paper—one posted by the Princeton Scandinavian Association, promoting its "Viking Study Break 2.0" from 9 p.m. to midnight at Whitman College, and one posted by Theatre Intime, announcing auditions for 7 Stories by Canadian playwright Morris Panych, with show dates coinciding with Reunions. (Mark your calendars!) But the other posters were larger, more elaborate, and as different in appearance as their themes, which ranged from a call for Princeton Preview hosts ("Earn Your Stripes; Host a Future Tiger"), to a list of Holy Week services in the Princeton University Chapel, to an open invitation to "An Evening of Vinyasa Flow Yoga and North Indian Sitar," combining practice, discussion, and performance.

Emblematic of Princeton's educational mission was a poster depicting part of Raphael's celebrated fresco, The School of Athens, with Plato and Aristotle front and center. This formed the visual backdrop for the fifth annual graduate conference in political theory, jointly supported by the Department of Politics and the University Center for Human Values—an opportunity for our graduate students to discuss the work of visiting peers. The poster listed all eight papers to be given, as well as the intriguingly titled keynote presentation by Professor Elisabeth Ellis '90 of Texas A&M University, "Extinction and Democracy: Species Conservation and the Limits of Politics." Also tempting passersby was a poster announcing the Lapidus Family Fund Lecture in American Jewish Studies, to be delivered by Professor Jenna Weissman Joselit of George Washington University. The title of her talk, "Mr. Wyrick's Tablets: America's Embrace of the Ten Commandments," was underscored by the poster's use of red, white, and blue, as well as a 19th-century drawing of Moses receiving the Tablets of the Law atop Mount Sinai.

Contrasting sharply with these examples of representational art was a poster whose vivid hues and abstract design could pass for an artist's concept of the cosmos. Under the heading, "Religion and Race," it announced a four-person panel discussion chaired by Associate Dean of the Graduate School Karen Jackson-Weaver '94 and sponsored by the Office of Religious Life and the Women's Center. Attendees were promised "a dynamic and thoughtful conversation about the intersections of religion and race from feminist and womanist perspectives." Race also formed the subject of another poster, this one featuring photographs of award-winning playwrights Jorge Ignacio Cortiñas and Young Jean Lee, the latest speakers in the Center for African American Studies and Department of English's Critical Encounters Series. Entitled ""Enabling Violations': Race, Theater, and Experimentation" and co-sponsored by the Programs in Gender and Sexuality Studies and Latin American Studies, this "open conversation" reflects the series's aspiration to offer "a forum that bridges the gap between scholarship and the creative arts.

The arts made an appearance on three other posters, including one promoting Theatre Intime's production of Private Lives, directed by Savanna Hankinson '13. Noël Coward's classic comedy of manners was skillfully represented by the silhouettes of two embracing couples linked to one another by outstretched cocktail glasses. Another poster announced the first in a series of movie screenings and discussions with the engaging title of "Hollywood Science Gone Bad," hosted by the Princeton Undergraduate Geosciences Society. Featuring the 2004 disaster film The Day After Tomorrow and a conversation led by Dusenbury Professor of Geological and Geophysical Sciences Daniel Sigman, this event was vividly captured by the Statue of Liberty in mask and snorkel, about to be enveloped by a monstrous wave. Equally eye-catching, albeit in a less dramatic way, was a poster advertising "Inspiration Night" at the Princeton University Art Museum—a "Late Thursdays" event designed to give participants an opportunity to sketch, compose, or write in the presence of inspirational works of art, with drawing materials and refreshments provided. The poster was itself a creative gem, depicting one of the museum's best-known paintings, Monet's Water Lilies and Japanese Bridge, spilling lilies onto a young artist's open sketchbook.

Remarkably, this is just a small sampling of the hundreds of posters that adorn our campus lampposts. Next week, they will tell an entirely different story, reminding us that life outside the classroom is as rich as life inside it.
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The James Madison Program wishes to extend our gratitude to all of our alumni supporters. Our success in enhancing civic education at Princeton University has been made possible by your generous moral and financial support. Thank you for standing with us as we carry out our academic mission.
“PAW’s story on Professor Dan Kurtzer profiles a reasonable man and expert diplomat. His proposed Israel-Palestine peace plan, though, reads like more ‘deal’ than ‘peace.’”

— Ken Scudder ’63

The quest for Mideast peace

Griff Witte ’00’s interesting and readable profile of Professor Dan Kurtzer (cover story, April 4) refers in passing to “the ancient conflicts of the Middle East.” But there is nothing ancient about the Israeli military occupation of Palestinian territories, which began in 1967.

Witte’s article recapitulates the two implicit assumptions that inform mainstream U.S. discourse about the Israel-Palestine “conflict”: that it is an armed struggle between two equally powerful sides, and that the United States is a neutral third party. But by every measure, the overwhelming preponderance of force is on the side of Israeli military occupation. The occupation is a matter of consistent, long-term Israeli policy, as are the new settlements that continue to arise in the Palestinian territories.

The magic moment of the article in which “hundreds of thousands of Israelis living in West Bank settlements suddenly are inside Israel proper as areas outside the 1967 boundaries are absorbed” (ta-da!) reads especially transparently in light of these long-term policies. Like the much-vaunted “withdrawal” from the Gaza Strip, which continues to suffer catastrophically from Israeli blockade and military offensives, this familiar “deal” sounds more like a stratagem for further colonization.

More importantly, however, continued occupation and settlement would be impossible without enormous U.S. military aid to Israel. The United States is a party to this conflict, and Americans can stop it, not by waiting for Barack Obama to “[help] the Israelis and Palestinians cut a deal,” but by placing pressure on our own government to end its support for Israel’s belligerent actions. To find “a part of the world where reason is often in short supply,” we need look no further than our own State Department.

JACOB DENZ ’10
Brooklyn, N.Y.

I really enjoyed the article on Daniel Kurtzer. One issue I would have liked him to address is the money U.S. taxpayers spend to keep the peace. We pay billions to Egypt to keep them from invading Israel, and we pay billions to Israel to help them deter others from attacking. What does the ambassador think would happen if we stopped all

Reunions 2012 @ PAW ONLINE

Share your favorite Reunions photos and short videos with PAW — and win prizes!

To submit your images and clips, go to facebook.com/paw.princeton or send an email to pawvideo@princeton.edu.

Editors will choose the funniest, most sentimental, and most creative images from Reunions 2012 to run in the July issue and at PAW Online, and Facebook users will have the chance to vote for our readers-choice prize, given to the photo that receives the most “likes.” A video gallery also will be available at paw.princeton.edu.

BUZZ BOX

A tribute to the legacies of two Princeton ‘giants’

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

In his April 4 Rally Round the Cannon column at PAW Online, Gregg Lange ’70 described the parallels in the stories of two “giants of Princeton volunteerism”: Dean Mathey 1912, photo at top right, and Jay Sherrerd ’52, below. The column struck a chord with alumni readers.

“A spectacular tribute to two champions,” POSS PARHAM ’52 wrote. “Jay received the Class of 1952 Special Service Award in 2002 that expressed our thanks for, among many other things, ‘what must be one of the greatest legacies of service to Princeton of all times.’ Our gratitude will continue forever.”

JEAN HENDRY ’80 commented: “Thanks so much for bringing Sherrerd and Mathey to life for those of us not fortunate enough to have known them.”

“Gregg Lange has an uncanny gift for telling stories in an exceedingly entertaining way,” wrote HENRY VON KOHORN ’66. “Locomotives by the score for Sherrerd, Mathey … and Lange.”

WE’D LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

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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

In advance of the event, he’d received a bonded leather book in which alumni provided updates about their professional and personal lives, and before bed, he’d taken to reading aloud from it in tones of scorn and disbelief… We didn’t have to go to the reunion, I pointed out once, eliciting a snappish rebuttal: Of course we had to go! What kind of chump skipped Reunions? — From American Wife, by Curtis Sittenfeld

Reunions long has had an outsized role in fiction. In This Side of Paradise, Amory Blaine gets caught up in this scene: “… in the tents there was great reunion under the orange-and-black banners that curled and strained in the wind … while the classes swept by in a panorama of life.” Outsider Nathaniel Clay attends Reunions in The Final Club, by Geoffrey Wolff ’60. More recently, 30 Rock’s Jack Donaghy laments a lost opportunity to impress his friends: “I wish I had a Princeton reunion right now.”

One of the most moving things ever written about Reunions is nonfiction, a 1976 essay by Anne Rivers Siddons s’48: “Reunions Make Me Cry” (read it at paw.princeton.edu). She had expected to laugh at the silliness of the Prade, but was touched to tears when the Old Guard passed by. “It was,” she concludes, “simply a right and good thing to honor something you loved very much as loudly and wholeheartedly as you could.” Her essay made me cry.

Curtis Sittenfeld graduated from Stanford. But she placed an important scene in her book at Princeton Reunions — something she experienced as a daughter and sister of three enthusiastic alumni, Paul Sittenfeld ’69, Josephine Sittenfeld ’02, and P.G. Sittenfeld ’07. And so the author knew to ask a crucial question: What kind of chump skips Reunions, indeed?

— Marilyn H. Marks ’86

PAW-litics: Inside the Presidential Campaign

Alumni journalists share insights from the campaign trail

Moderated by Joel Achenbach ’82, reporter, The Washington Post

Ryan T. Anderson ’04, editor, Public Discourse
Jennifer Epstein ’08, reporter, Politico
Louis Jacobson ’92, senior writer, PolitiFact
Richard Just ’01, editor, The New Republic
Kathy Kiely ’77, managing editor, Sunlight Foundation
Rick Klein ’98, senior Washington editor, ABC News
Katrina vanden Heuvel ’81, editor and publisher, The Nation

Saturday, June 2, 10:30 am, McCosh Hall, Room 10

Sponsored by the Princeton Alumni Weekly

“Is an Israel-Palestine peace deal still possible? Dan Kurtzer says yes” includes three pages of text, and the nearest it comes to mentioning Israel’s de facto control of the U.S. Congress is “the political pressures [on Obama] of re-election.” Weird, man, weird.

Charles W. McCutchen ’50
Bethesda, Md.

PAW’s story on Professor Dan Kurtzer profiles a reasonable man and expert diplomat. His proposed Israel-Palestine peace plan, though, reads like more “deal” than “peace.” A diplomat/politician’s “art of the possible” sets the bar too low: It’s peace without justice; righting no wrongs, providing no equitable remedy, no restitution, no restoring of victims’ rights.

Kurtzer “insists his only bias is toward U.S. foreign-policy interests,” but these are only interests of the most powerful: Realpolitik can favor only ultramilitarized Israel, the illegal land grabber and occupier, not virtually defenseless Palestine.

Palestine is to make “major concessions.” What to concede? Palestine sought independence from the League of Nations in 1919; almost a century later, it’s completely Israeli-occupied but for tiny blockaded Gaza, termed “the world’s largest open-air prison.”

What peace is possible? The U.S.-favored “two-state solution” is as dead as the U.N.’s 1947 partition, both killed by Israeli intransigence and expansion. Division and partition haven’t worked well: The Confederacy, Britain’s Irish “home rule;” South Africa’s “homelands;” divided Germany, India, Vietnam, Korea — all fueled more conflict.

The most formidable issue dividing Israel from the rest of the world is the “Jewish state;” on its face preferential and exclusionary. Restorative justice for Palestinians requires equal rights, achievable only by a unified, bi-national Israel/Palestine with no ethnic/religious basis. A democratic
secular state can resolve competing claims through political means: Liberal Palestinian votes would be sought by progressive Israelis, and vice versa. The grim alternative for Israel: further isolation, virtual apartheid, boycotts, sanctions.

Peace and lasting reconciliation can follow only from negotiations aimed at democracy for all, not nonsubstantive border-tinkering. Difficult? Certainly. Impossible, no.

KEN SCUDDER ’63
San Francisco, Calif.

Designing in green

I appreciate your report about progress and growing interest in green design (feature, March 21).

I helped build the thermal heliodome in Princeton’s architectural laboratory as an undergraduate. Victor and Aladar Olgyay were fascinating teachers. Their heliodome showed how thick masonry walls transfer cool night temperatures to interiors during the day in hot dry climates. Frank Lloyd Wright came to visit the laboratory, carefully felt all the project’s components, and explained that touch helped him comprehend surfaces.

Don Lyndon ’57 and I went to Holland after graduation in 1957. Don returned to do his master’s; I stayed in Europe and apprenticed with Eugene Beaudouin, renowned Chef d’Atelier of the Ecole des Beaux Arts and chief planner for North Africa and the south of France.

In 1972 I found myself managing the northwest sector of the Boston Transportation Planning Review, which stopped construction of an “inner-belt” highway, used the funds allocated to better serve Boston and its suburbs with high-speed freight and passenger rail service, and buried the Central Artery. I returned to Europe to work with Frank Elliott ’37 on plans for Mexico and a city in Saudi Arabia for the Middle East Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Between 1957 and 1975, fuel-consumptive ideas hatched bigger and bigger planning, zoning, construction, and manufacturing failures, overwhelmed infrastructures and materials suppliers, and confused intellectual-property values. Corporations changed the practice of architecture so that drawings and specifications became invitations for litigation between clients, builders, architects, and materials suppliers.

It is refreshing to read what Claire Maxfield ’03, ARO, and Maryann Thompson ’83 are doing. For me, too, building green means appreciating local microdynamics that ecologically vitalize and renew watersheds and real-estate values.

PETER ROUDEBUSH ’57
Greensboro, Vt.

The progressive work of the sustainable Princeton architects profiled in your March 21 issue is impressive. Side by side with the architects using green practices are landscape architects promoting these innovative practices in every phase of their work.

Today my profession is at the fore-

continues on page 10

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**John Constable:**
Oil Sketches from the Victoria and Albert Museum
On view through June 10

**Princeton and the Gothic Revival:**
1870–1930
On view through June 24

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Exhibitions organized by the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

Oil on canvas; later head. The Victoria and Albert Museum (219-1906). © Victoria and Albert Museum / V&A Images.

Cram and Ferguson, architect, Boston, 1815–1941: proposed interior of University Chapel, undated, detail. Watercolor on vellum paper. University Archives, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library.
Who should be admitted to elite schools?

In a Perspective essay in the April 4 issue, Tamara Sorell ’81 described how she had advised her daughter not to apply to Princeton and other elite schools, saying she feared that admission policies “have reached the point where students who don’t have elaborately finessed résumés and top-tier academic preparation cannot compete.” Following are excerpts from alumni responses; longer versions of their comments can be found at PAW Online. Add your view by posting a comment at paw.princeton.edu.

Like Tamara Sorell, we both have been interviewing for the ASC for several years — but unlike her, we have been privileged to interview students from every imaginable walk of life, and one thing is abundantly clear to us: There is no “typical” Princeton applicant.

Getting into college these days is hard, no doubt about it. The odds are steeper than ever before, particularly at the top. But Sorell is mistaken if she thinks that any particular group has an advantage, and she has done her daughter a grave disservice by suggesting that her background makes her worse equipped to compete than any other applicant. The odds are certainly tough, but they are tough for everybody. The best thing any student can do is to be true to her passions and to herself, and to keep trying.

JESSICA BRONDO ’04
Founder and CEO, New York, N.Y.
The Edge in College Preparation
JENNY (SCHANBACHER) MARLOWE ’04
The Edge chief admission counselor
Los Angeles, Calif.

We also advised our daughter not to bother applying to Princeton, and I’m still sad about it. She’s a top student, with grades, classes, and SATs that rival my own when I was admitted to Princeton. . . . For this well-rounded, interesting, and interested student, we knew she wouldn’t have a chance. How do I know? I’ve served on the alumni committee and have interviewed dozens of applicants to Princeton, and came to the same conclusion. Only those elite few, many of whom are catered to or driven by parent “managers,” are the ones who have enough accolades to make it in. The mature, independent students who make their own way and their own choices, either by choice or by their parents’ decision not to helicopter, or by dint of the fact that their parents are too busy “just making it,” are overlooked by the elite schools. It is such a loss for all involved.

KATHERINE CLELAND ’83
Corvallis, Ore.

I find it distressing and disheartening that parents would tell their children “not to bother” applying to top schools, no matter what their circumstances. — Melanie Papasian ’03

“I find it distressing and disheartening that parents would tell their children ‘not to bother’ applying to top schools, no matter what their circumstances.” — Melanie Papasian ’03

As an interviewer with the Alumni Schools Committee (who has never seen one of her interviewed students accepted) and a parent of two young children, I have increasing concerns about the quality of admission decisions. Who decides the criteria for admission, and could more people, beyond the admission office, be involved? Could alumni have a greater say in this process?

The ASC coordinator in my state reminds her interviewers that the admission committee does not just accept amazing individuals, it wants to “shape a class as a whole.” But what do these words really mean, and what do they obscure?

NOOR O’NEILL BORBIEVA ’96
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Tamara, you write, “I cannot suggest how the selection process could be shifted to consider criteria beyond the constellation of expensive achievements.” I think the answer here is simple: Just shift it. Make a decision as an institution to consider character as well as accomplishments. Recognize that some students won’t rise to their full height by 11th grade, and accept responsibility for building leaders, not just burnishing them.

With their relentless marketing, admission departments all over have so increased the numbers of applications they have to process that I can’t imagine they have time to give thoughtful consideration to each applicant, their protestations notwithstanding. Unfortunately, I don’t think any of this really will stop until the marketing push does.

SUSAN KORONES GIFFFORD ’79
Montclair, N.J.

I have long thought that the best path for Princeton admissions would be to accept students by way of a lottery (this has most likely been suggested by others in the past). The main function of the admission office would be to establish the major pool for the lottery by simply...
weeding out the few applicants who do not seem to have the capability of making it through any significant university program. Most applicants to Princeton are already self-selecting and capable of graduating from Princeton. Perhaps the admission office could be allowed to select, say, 20 percent of the admissions.

DONALD D. KASARDA ’61
Berkeley, Calif.

This spring in Connecticut, Princeton admitted 21 of 114 (18.4 percent) of private/parochial school applicants, but only 5 of 75 (6.7 percent) from public schools. After 42 years as an educator, I’m well aware that the variation in the quality of typical public-school graduates is greater than among those who attended private schools; however, I doubt that the degree of difference among the best students amounts to nearly three to one.

The message from Ms. Sorell, other alumni I’ve communicated with who have interviewed applicants for Princeton, and me, is that the statistics suggest that Admissions is being overly swayed by essentially superficial achievements (the résumé arms race). Mainly, the result is Princeton’s loss.

MURPH SEWALL ’64
Windham, Conn.

I was once one of those “independent motivated young folks who were economically less privileged” (an immigrant living in Newark, N.J.), yet I managed to apply and gain admission to Princeton and other elite schools. This opportunity still exists today for qualified students, regardless of their economic status.

This year I interviewed five students from various schools for Princeton, and none of them was admitted, but 100 percent of the inner-city “less-privileged” youth that I mentor have been admitted to “elite schools” such as Princeton, Stanford, and Columbia. It certainly is more difficult today to gain admission to Princeton with the applicant pool having increased by 95 percent in the past eight years, but the system still works, despite occasional hiccups.

TONY RODRIGUEZ ’79
San Diego, Calif.

Department of Art and Archaeology
REUNION LECTURE
Professor Rachael DeLue

Art and Science in America: Intersections and Collisions
Friday, June 1, 2012
106 McCormick Hall, 3:00 PM

Professor DeLue’s area of specialization is the history of American art and visual culture, with particular focus on intersections between art and science and the history of African American art.

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front of sustainable planning and site design; we soon will go public with a LEED-like system, the Sustainable Sites Initiative, or SITES, which defines a voluntary rating system for design and construction outside the building skin.

As a project manager for one of the SITES pilot projects, I am helping to test sustainable guidelines for water, soil, vegetation, materials, and human welfare. Emphasizing regeneration (not just conservation and restoration), the system will provide a nationwide guide for design, construction, operations, and maintenance of landscapes, with and without buildings.

CECE TURNER HAYDOCK ’75
Locust Valley, N.Y.

An unexpected path’s rewards

I read with interest the article “Altered Paths” (feature, March 7). The stories brought to mind the pathway our dad, Bill Hewson, took after his graduation from Princeton in 1933. No question times are very tough for recent Princeton grads, but imagine matriculating to Princeton in 1929. His father owned a specialist firm on Wall Street, which not surprisingly was hit hard in the Depression. From our dad’s perspective, Wall Street was not only a high-risk profession, but its future must have been unclear.

So he followed his gut, and took a job as a trainee at the Brooklyn Union Gas Co. after graduation — after all, utilities weren’t going anywhere. During his first summer, he painted the Elmhurst gas tanks by day, and partied with his pals in New York City at night. When he retired at age 55 as the executive vice president of the company, he probably was as surprised as anyone to look back on his choice — surely not the career path he had imagined, but one that brought him great satisfaction. From his position at Brooklyn Union, he served on the boards of the Brooklyn Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and became an active mentor for children in need through the Big Brothers organization. After retiring, he rejoined the Princeton community in the development office for 10 years.

Was there hardship for Dad and his generation? You bet. But the legacy of his Princeton experience served him in ways far beyond monetary rewards, just as that legacy will serve the current generation in their own altered paths.

JANE M. HEWSON ’77 k’33 k’57 k’73
Jamaica, Vi.

One long and loud locomotive to Hilary Levey Friedman ’09 (Perspective, March 21) for “marching to her own drummer” (in paraphrase of that consummate courtier of conscience, Henry David Thoreau). Ms. Friedman’s professed penchant to counter convention carries on the same inspiring spirit that motivated Fred Fox ’39 to challenge his Ghost Army command during World War II, critiquing that “There is too much MILITARY … and not enough SHOWMANSHIP” in his specialized deception unit (cover story, March 21). The adopted unorthodox suggestions of Mr. Fox contributed directly to the stunning defeat of Germany’s führer, under whose frightening facism any such free thinking was virtually verboten.

The iconoclasm of Ms. Friedman and Mr. Fox is reflected also in the enigmatic story of Moe Berg ’23, the major-league baseball-playing linguist whose nuclear spying career led disconcertingly to his final two decades in near homelessness (Campus Notebook, March 21). As endearingly described by journalist Lou Jacobson ’92, Mr. Berg was a “complex and flawed person” but nonetheless a genius who chose courageously to blaze his own special trail.

These curiously connected stories of March 21 distinguish the Princeton Alumni Weekly once again as a consistently fascinating read. My take-away is that the road less traveled is not always the easiest path, but it is one frequently followed by the clearest conscience. So thank you for your story, Hilary Levey Friedman, and for leading the analogous way in those fabulous high heels of yours. You go, Tiger. You are a shining example for us all. Sis, boom, ah!

ROCKY SEMMES ’79
Alexandria, Va.

Fox and the Ghost Army

What a delight to read about Fred Fox ’39 (cover story, March 21). I heard of him as an undergraduate and later from a member of the 1981 football team — Fox was evidently an enthusiastic football supporter and attended every practice.

The exploits of the “Ghost Army” were fascinating — and what a shame to have kept the story classified for so long. I seem to remember that there was another ghost army in the United Kingdom before the Normandy invasion — commanded by Gen. George Patton, who was very much afraid that was to be his only contribution to the invasion of Europe!

There is one “infidelity” (as “Buzzer” Hall once commented about my senior thesis) in the discussion of the three jeeps. The major general is unlikely to have ridden in the rear seat of the jeep. The senior officer in a jeep, then and now, rides in the front seat, beside the driver.

We have a senior historian of the Defense Department living in our retirement community, and I will pass this PAW along to him. I am sure he will enjoy it as much as I did. Many thanks, and keep up the good work.

BROADUS BAILEY JR. ’51
Colonel, U.S. Army (retired)
Falls Church, Va.

Science, purpose, meaning

To continue the discussion about “truth-seekers on campus” (letters, March 21): Descartes launched modern philosophy and the scientific method with an assertion that man could reach the truth through his own reason and logic. We are all aware of the tremendous benefits this approach has yielded, but we also should recognize that it has come at the expense of a greatly reduced experience of ourselves — human beings now are merely the observers of objects, rather than experiencers of existence. Science can tell us a lot about our world, but it has very little to say about its purpose or meaning. If academic values are in contradiction
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American Studies
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Divas, Darlings, and Dames:
Women in Broadway Musicals of the 1960s

The image of the Single Girl – sassy, sexual, and employed – was a staple of 1960s popular culture. Broadway musicals, including Oliver!, Man of La Mancha, Mame, Hello, Dolly!, Cabaret, and Sweet Charity, presented singing and dancing versions of this figure. How did the performance of femininity on Broadway converse with U.S. culture in the mid-1960s?

Join Stacy Wolf, Professor of Theater in the Lewis Center for the Arts, Director of the Princeton Atelier, and author of Changed for Good: A Feminist History of the Broadway Musical, for a multi-media presentation.

**Friday, June 1, 12:00 noon – 1:00 p.m.**
*
in 101 McCormick Hall

*The program will be followed by an informal reception in 42 McCosh.*

d to the search for purpose and meaning, then so much for academia!

Finally, it is also worth pointing out that as this is written, Jewish Princetonians around the world — religious and secular alike — will celebrate the holiday of Passover, and will recount to their children the story of the Exodus from Egypt. No nation, before or after, has ever had the audacity to claim that 3 million people all experienced a revelation of Divinity together (as revelation narratives involving lone individuals are much more difficult to refute!). The unbroken chain of tradition passed from father to son may or may not persuade, but it certainly constitutes “evidence” and should not be disregarded so flippantly.

**JAKE GREENBERG ’00**
London, U.K.

**The lesson Italy provides**

Professor Maurizio Viroli says that “Italians have never been good at defending their own liberties because Italians are extremely hostile to the rule of law and to the idea of civic duties. They think those are only good for fools and idiots” (A Moment With, Feb. 8). There’s a lesson there for Americans. For at least the last couple of decades, there’s been an incessant assault on the concept of civic duties, on American talk radio and cable TV. It bodes ill.

**JOHN HELLEGERS ’62**
Jenkintown, Pa.

**Taking risks for race relations**

It can be argued that the seeds of the current Princeton Prize in Race Relations were sewn in the early 1960s by the efforts of John F Kennedy ’39, John Doar ’44, and Nicholas Katzenbach ’43 to ensure the desegregation of Southern universities. Few remember the risks, personal and political, that these individuals took to do the right thing.

In September 1962, James Meredith was refused admission to the University of Mississippi. On Oct. 2, 1962, John Doar, acting at the direction of President Kennedy, confronted Gov. Ross...
Barnett to admit Meredith to the university. Ultimately, JFK sent in the National Guard. Violence ensued and two people died in the subsequent confrontation, but Meredith was admitted.

On June 11, 1963, Nicholas Katzenbach, under orders from JFK, accompanied Vivian Malone and James Hood and stood eyeball to eyeball with George Wallace at the entrance of the Foster Auditorium at the University of Alabama. Again, resistance was encountered; Kennedy federalized the Alabama National Guard to enforce his order, and Malone and Hood gained admission.

On June 12, 1963, Medgar Evers was assassinated in Mississippi, and rioting erupted. John Doar returned to Mississippi, and his intervention was critical to restoring calm to the situation. When Doar arrived in Jackson, he shouted, “My name is John Doar, D-O-A-R, I’m from the Justice Department, and anybody here knows I stand for what is right.”

It has been almost 50 years since these Princetonians helped desegregate higher education in the South. The young men and women who receive the Princeton awards in race relations this year are the rightful heirs of this rich legacy made possible, in large measure, by Princetonians.

KEVIN R. LOUGHLIN ’71
Boston, Mass.

Reservation experiences

It was good to read about David Treuer ’92 and his book (Alumni Scene, April 4). Having served Native Americans in Maine and New Mexico, it was of great interest. I also like Blood and Thunder!

I’ve written a memoir including our Native American experiences, Ride the Wind. It may be of interest — available through Amazon or bookstores. Among our reservation experiences was our work with Albuquerque Urban Indians and how important it was for returning periodically to their reservations.

HENRY L. BIRD ’50
Harpswell, Maine

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

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Contact Jack Pinto, 609 339-0034 or bihdir@aol.com
In 2006, when Liz Gough ’07 was a junior, she managed the crew of the Class of 1966’s 40th Reunion. A fun job but still a lot of work, Gough put in many hours under the guidance of that storied class. The first to acknowledge her own competitive streak, Gough with her crew put up a fierce fight for the coveted Clancy Award, which recognizes the most outstanding Reunion crew. But the award went to the crew led by her classmate Mike Ott for the Class of 2001 Reunion—the first time in several decades that a 5th Reunion crew had won.

Fast forward to 2012. Gough is co-chair of 2007’s 5th Reunion. And her partner? Mike Ott ’07. With Gough’s experience with the Class of 1966 (“Everything I know I learned from ’66,” she says) and Ott’s award-winning prior performance with a 5th Reunion… the Class of 2007’s 5th should be memorable.

And the class seems to think so, too. By mid March, more than 700 classmates had signed up—with more to come.

Gough and Ott haven’t waited for the first weekend in June to get the ball rolling on fun. The two of them, along with ’07’s class agents, spearheaded a Reunions kick-off event, extending the invitation to the ten youngest classes (2002-2011). “The Reunions Warm-up: A Night of Princetonians Gathering Together Across the World” took place on March 1. “We identified volunteers from more than 25 cities in the world to host happy hour type events on the same night. It was a big success!” recalls Gough.

No one should be surprised at Gough’s commitment to Princeton and to her class. Gough family lore documents that young Liz declared in 4th grade that she was going to Princeton. Visits to 20 different colleges as a high school student did not deter her from her initial choice. Later, even before she left campus in the spring of 2007, she committed to running her class’s 1st and 5th Reunions.

That’s a Tiger, through and through.
Dear Princetononians:

Alumni volunteers from across the classes and the Association of Princeton Graduate Alumni have been hard at work for months (and sometimes years) to make Reunions 2012 one of the most memorable ever. So, come back to Old Nassau the weekend of May 31 – June 3 to reconnect with old friends and meet new ones; dance under the stars; attend the Alumni Faculty Forums; and, of course, march in the one and only P-rade.

We can’t wait to see you!

With best wishes,

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

Association of Princeton Graduate Alumni

APGA Reunions 2012: May 31 – June 3

The Association of Princeton Graduate Alumni invites graduate alumni and guests back to campus to celebrate with old and new friends as the APGA Goes Green and Buys Local during the International Year of Cooperatives.

Begin Reunions weekend with fascinating panel discussions at the Alumni Faculty Forums. Continue enjoying the weekend at the APGA’s Welcome Reception featuring a NJ wine and cheese tasting on Friday, June 1, at 5:30 p.m. at the APGA tent. The celebration continues on Saturday with a 10:00 a.m. Campus Green Tour led by student Eco Reps from the Office of Sustainability. Return to the APGA tent for lunch, games, and entertainment from 12:00 – 2:00 p.m. After lunch, show your Princeton pride as the APGA marches in the P-rade. Jersey Shore Pipes and Drums and Chariots of Philly pedi-cabs will lead the APGA in style! Celebrate excellence in teaching at the Tribute to Teaching reception in Icahn Laboratory Atrium immediately following the P-rade. Return to the APGA tent at 6:00 p.m. for dinner and live music. Don’t miss the University Orchestra Concert beginning at 8:00 p.m. with fireworks at 9:15 p.m.

SAVE MONEY with pre-online registration by May 20, www.princeton.edu/apga. Be among the first to own an APGA Reunion Shirt new for 2012!

These pages were written and paid for by the Alumni Association.
A Reunions tradition for over forty years, the Alumni-Faculty Forums (AFFs) bring together alumni panelists from the major reunion classes for discussions of a broad range of timely or timeless topics. Moderated by members of the faculty or administration, the forums attract roughly 2,000 alumni and guests each year.

**Friday, June 1, 9:15 – 10:15 a.m.**
- Tigers in the Arts *McCosh Hall, Room 50*
- Partisanship and Compromise: Tigers in the Political Arena *McCosh Hall, Room 46*
- Investment Advice in a Turbulent Economy *McCosh Hall, Room 10*

**Friday, June 1, 10:30 – 11:30 a.m.**
- How Flat is the World? The Interconnection of the World Economy *McCosh Hall, Room 50*
- Politics Aside: What Do We Really Need to Do in U.S. Healthcare? *McCosh Hall, Room 10*
- Transitions: Balancing Career and Life *McCormick Hall, Room 101*

**Friday, June 1, 2:30 – 3:30 p.m.**
- 21st-Century Education: How Are We Educating Our Students? *Whig Hall, Senate Chamber*
- Foreign Policy: Tigers on the Front Line *Frist Campus Center, 301 Theater*
- Is Anyone Really Interested in Having the News be Fair and Balanced? *McCosh Hall, Room 50*

**Saturday, June 2, 9:15 – 10:15 a.m.**
- The Nook or the Book: What is the Future of the Printed Page? *McCosh Hall, Room 50*
- The Impact of the Arab Spring *Robertson Hall, Dodds Auditorium*
- Is China Prepared for World Leadership? *McCosh Hall, Room 10*

**Saturday, June 2, 10:30 – 11:30 a.m.**
- Managing our Expectations: Long-Term Energy Solutions *McCosh Hall, Room 50*
- Social Entrepreneurship/Impact Investing *McCormick Hall, Room 101*
- Is Anyone Else Out There? Other Solar Systems and Galaxies *Robertson Hall, Dodds Auditorium*

For more information, including panelist names, visit alumni.princeton.edu/goinback/reunions/2012/.
Deirdre Moloney, on Princeton’s fellowship success

“ ”We are trying to get Princeton students to think about a broader range of fellowships.”

This has been a banner year for Princeton students seeking postgraduate scholarships and fellowships, according to Deirdre Moloney, the director of fellowship advising. Final results were not known by mid-April, but fellowship winners included three seniors and one 2011 graduate who were named Rhodes scholars (the most since 1990), five Marshall scholars, and five Gates Cambridge scholars. Moloney, who began her job in July 2010, discussed the University’s recent success and her efforts to increase student interest in these programs.

To what do you attribute Princeton’s recent success?

It is hard to pinpoint specific reasons for why we are doing well, but I think that a lot of the things that Princeton students are involved in make them strong candidates for fellowships — specifically, their leadership activities, the close relationships they develop with faculty, their original research work, and the global perspective many of them now have.

What efforts have you made to increase interest in these programs?

We have tried to build awareness by improving our electronic communications, not only through our office’s website, but through Facebook and other social-media outlets. We also are trying to reach out earlier, to freshmen and sophomores.

Princeton students usually aren’t shrinking violets. Does your office have to encourage them to apply?

Students often need to be encouraged to think that they might be good candidates. Sometimes it’s a faculty member who first raises it with them. Other times it is someone a student worked with outside of class — someone in, say, the Office of Religious Life or Outdoor Action. Many times, students I meet with say they never thought about applying for a fellowship. We can point out that they have the profile of a very strong candidate.

Princeton students earned more Marshall scholarships this year than any other university and had the second-highest number of Rhodes scholarships. Will we continue to do this well?

I would caution you that these things can be cyclical. While I am optimistic that we can continue to do well, we don’t make the final decisions on who receives these awards. What we will continue to do is create a very supportive climate for students who want to apply.

Three of this year’s Rhodes scholars are women. Have you made particular efforts to encourage more women to apply for these awards?

I have made sure that women also feel that they are excellent candidates for fellowships and scholarships. It was very helpful that the report of the Steering Committee on Undergraduate Women’s Leadership [released in March 2011] specifically recommended that we increase efforts to encourage women to apply for these awards. That created a lot of awareness, and many faculty have let me know about female students who might be good candidates.

Has competition for these scholarships increased?

Many more universities across the country have recognized that these programs provide a good experience that they should open up to their students. In some cases there are slightly fewer fellowships available than there were a decade or more ago, but more people are applying for them. So we are trying to get Princeton students to think about a broader range of fellowships that might be great opportunities for them. Luce scholarships [in Asia], for example, are a great opportunity. There are many new types of Fulbright scholarships as well. Students who wanted to go to medical school used to go straight from college; now they are being encouraged to take a few years off, and a Fulbright could offer them an excellent experience to do research or clinical work.

What benefits do students get from these programs?

They provide students with an excellent global experience and enable them to develop their own interests. They enable them to delve more deeply into something they found interesting as a junior or senior at Princeton. They also make them very attractive to graduate schools and employers.

— Interview conducted and condensed by Mark E. Bernstein ’83
Princeton Preview events offer final chance to recruit

When Mark Pullins ’13 attended the two-day Princeton Preview program as a high school senior, he sat in on a math class. When it ended, the professor invited him and a few other admitted students to the department’s afternoon tea, a gathering of faculty and students that has been held daily in Fine Hall since the 1930s. A few minutes later, Pullins was shaking hands with legendary mathematician Andrew Wiles, who famously proved Fermat’s Last Theorem.

For a math lover, meeting Wiles was “the equivalent of seeing a rock star,” Pullins said. “It’s all we could talk about for the rest of the trip.” That interaction — and his conversations with other math faculty members — contributed to Pullins’ decision to choose Princeton. It was just the kind of experience the University hopes this year’s admitted students had during the Princeton Preview programs, held April 19–21 and 26–28.

“We want students to realize that they can have close personal relationships with faculty members, that the academic mentoring that goes on here is very special,” said Dean of Admission Janet Rapelye.

The April courtship period — accepted students had until May 1 to make their decisions — is critical. This year the University offered admission to 2,095 students, or 7.9 percent of the 26,664 applicants for the Class of 2016.

“The recruitment in April is more important than it was 10 or 15 years ago,” Rapelye said. “These students have excellent choices, and we want to make sure they understand all the resources Princeton has for them. When admitted students visit campus, we have found, there is a greater probability they will enroll.”

In April, more than 1,300 students (about 62 percent of those admitted) arrived on campus to meet professors, hear a capella groups, eat college food — and decide whether to enroll at the University. The percentage of students who accepted Princeton’s offer, known as the yield, was 57 percent last spring.

In 2008, Princeton Preview expanded
from one to two Thursday-through-Saturday sessions so that students with busy schedules — which may include trips to other schools hosting programs — can fit in a visit. Princeton’s peers have similar events, some for two weekends, some for one, and some over weekdays.

Prospective students want to know, “What is my life going to be like here?” Rapelye said. To answer that question, students were whisked through a packed schedule of panel discussions, eating-club open houses, and meals with their student hosts — they slept in their hosts’ rooms — before departing Saturday morning. A performing-arts event featured opera, dance, and improvisational comedy; the engineering school held an ice-cream social; and campus groups showcased their specialties at the activities fair.

Admitted students received emails or phone calls from the departments and programs in which they expressed an interest, inviting the students to sit in on classes or simply ask questions.

About half the students contacted by the classics department responded with questions, said department chairman Edward Champlin. “We’re also happy to see anyone in person, and usually some drop by or make appointments,” he said. “I just spent a half hour on Monday with a nice guy trying to decide among Princeton, Stanford, and Yale."

At faculty panel discussions, professors described their courses and took questions. “Usually the students are choosing between fantastic universities, and what they really want to know is, ‘Am I going to be happy here?’” said sociology professor Miguel Centeno. A common concern is Princeton’s grade-deflation policy, he said, with students asking, “Isn’t it really much harder to get an A? Should I be worried about my GPA if I come to Princeton?”

Admitted students came with parents, siblings, and grandparents. Rapelye said. Parents had their own reception with President Tilghman and Rapelye, and about 300 families made appointments or dropped in to talk to financial-aid officers, said Robin Moscato, Princeton’s financial-aid director.

“Many are looking to ask questions about specific parts of the aid process,” she said, and they get “a prompt response to concerns.”

The University offers financial assistance to several hundred students a year to make the trip to campus for Princeton Preview, Moscato said.

Admitted students were invited to an open house at the Lewis Center for the Arts, said Michael Cadden, acting chairman of the center. “Hearing what your peers have to say probably matters most in this process,” he said. “We’re slowly changing the perception out there that Princeton isn’t as ‘arty’ as some of our sister institutions.”

Changing — or forming — students’ perceptions can be a tricky business. “But we have to leave the decision up to them,” Rapelye said. “We’ve chosen them, and now they need to choose us.” ● By J.A. and Allie Weiss ’13

A comic tale of failure, change, and math

Thirty-five years after being “traumatized” by introductory calculus, the Dillon Pool swimming test, and other ordeals, Josh Kornbluth ’80 returned to campus April 5 for a public lecture titled “The Mathematics of Change: A Comic Monologue About Failure at Princeton.”

Kornbluth’s tale followed the arc of his life from the age of 9 — when his math teacher father convinced him he was destined to become the greatest mathematician who ever lived — through his freshman year at Princeton, when Math 101 spelled the end of that dream.

During his 75-minute talk, Kornbluth, a professional monologist, filled the blackboards at the front of McCosh 50 with mathematical formulas. But he addressed broader themes of his college years as well, describing them later to The Daily Princetonian as “How do we deal with failure? How do we deal with things that are impossible to get through, and how do we get through them?”

Kornbluth majored in political science, but did not graduate after failing to complete his thesis. He hopes to receive his degree based on “Citizen Josh,” another of his performance pieces.

Tracy K. Smith awarded Pulitzer Prize for poetry

Assistant professor” Tracy K. Smith got a big surprise on her 40th birthday — the Pulitzer Prize for poetry. After returning from an April 16 run near her home in Brooklyn, her husband greeted her with the news he had read online.

A faculty member since 2006, Smith won the prize for her third poetry collection, Life on Mars. The Pulitzer Prize citation called the book “a collection of bold, skillful poems, taking readers into the universe and moving them to an authentic mix of joy and pain.”

The poems deal with grief, the dark moments of human life, and the universe and were influenced by her late father, who worked on the Hubble Telescope.

paw.princeton.edu • May 16, 2012 Princeton Alumni Weekly
FACULTY BOOKSHELF: ELAINE PAGELS

The historical roots of an apocalyptic text

The Book of Revelation is one of the most popular books in history. Its vivid rendering of the last judgment as a battle between the forces of God and Satan has inspired writers as diverse as John Milton, William Blake, and James Baldwin. In her new book, Revelations: Visions, Prophecy, and Politics in the Book of Revelation (Viking), religion professor Elaine Pagels explains the historical roots of this apocalyptic text and how it became the last book in the New Testament.

The author of Revelation, Pagels writes, “wants to speak to the urgent question that people have asked throughout human history ... How long will evil prevail, and when will justice be done?”

Pagels is an expert in early Christianity. She received wide acclaim for her book The Gnostic Gospels, which introduced the Gospel of Thomas and other early Christian texts to the general reader. In her new book, Pagels writes that many revelation texts were composed in the early years of Christianity. Yet like the Gnostic Gospels—ancient wisdom teachings that were considered heterodox by some early Christian leaders—they were not included in the New Testament canon, often for political reasons.

The author of the Book of Revelation was John of Patmos, a prophet who belonged to the second generation of Jesus’ disciples. After Jewish rebels were crushed by Roman forces in Judea, John fled to the island of Patmos. Inspired by visions and still reeling from the Roman destruction of the Jewish Temple, John began writing.

MORE FACULTY BOOKS

Classics professor ROBERT A. KASTER takes readers along the ancient highway the Appian Way from the center of Rome to the heel of Italy. He tells the story of the road and the people who traveled it—from a footsore Roman soldier to craftsmen and pious pilgrims headed to Jerusalem—in The Appian Way: Ghost Road, Queen of Roads (University of Chicago Press). “No road in Europe has been so heavily traveled, by so many different people, with so many different aims, over so many generations,” he writes. In Krupp: A History of the Legendary German Firm (Princeton University Press), HAROLD JAMES explores the Krupp family and its company, which made steel and played a central role in arming Nazi Germany. A professor of history, James analyzes the company’s transition from a family business to one owned by a nonprofit foundation. JANET Y. CHEN examines the lives of the urban poor in China during the early 20th century, when poverty became part of the national conversation, in Guilt of Indigence: The Urban Poor in China, 1900–1953 (Princeton University Press). She also explores Chinese attitudes toward urban poverty and the development of policies intended to alleviate it. Chen is an assistant professor of history and East Asian studies. In The Jewish Jesus: How Judaism and Christianity Shaped Each Other (Princeton University Press), PETER SCHÄFER looks at the ways Christianity and rabbinic Judaism influenced each other in Late Antiquity by examining the texts of those traditions. Schäfer is a professor of Jewish studies and religion and director of the Program in Judaic Studies. Students and colleagues of WEN C. FONG ’51 ‘58, professor emeritus of art history and art and archaeology, contributed nearly 40 essays on Chinese, Japanese, and Korean art history to Bridges to Heaven: Essays on East Asian Art in Honor of Professor Wen C. Fong (Department of Art and Archaeology/Princeton University Press). The two volumes address topics ranging from early jades to photography, and modern museum practice. The editors are JEROME SILBERGELD ’69, professor of Chinese art history at Princeton and director of Princeton’s Tang Center for East Asian Art; DORA C.Y. CHING ’11, the Tang Center’s associate director; JUDITH G. SMITH, an administrator in the Asian art department at the Metropolitan Museum of Art; and ALFREDA MURCK ’95, a guest research fellow at the Center for Research on Ancient Chinese Painting and Calligraphy at the Palace Museum in Beijing.
Pagels emphasizes that the Book of Revelation is “wartime literature,” and part of its popularity stems from its dreamlike depiction of the forces of evil. Readers at the time, she writes, would have cast their Roman oppressors in the role of Satan and his minions.

“John probably used such cryptic images because open hostility to Rome could be dangerous; he may have feared reprisal,” Pagels writes.

An influential early Christian leader, Irenaeus, found John’s account compelling, and argued for its inclusion in the New Testament. He saw John’s images of the “beast” as a dramatic metaphor for those who persecuted the early Christians. Irenaeus also saw “the beast” represented in “false” Christian believers he called heretics.

John’s account was one of many revelation texts. Yet while John’s Revelation relayed a startling vision, other revelation texts recounted more modest encounters with revealed truth. These “secret” writings often were mystical in nature, and include spiritual “dialogues” between Jesus and his disciples. Unlike John’s Revelation, they did not pit good against evil in stark terms, and presented the search for truth as a process, not a matter of doctrinal assent.

“Different as they are, they all seem to talk about a universal vision of humanity,” Pagels said. “It’s not just the saved and the damned, the good and the evil. But it’s about all humans and how they can find the divine.”

Over time, the cryptic imagery in John’s Book of Revelation allowed various groups to appropriate the text for their own purposes. Following the emergence of Christianity as the official religion of the Roman Empire in the fourth century, the book was used as a tool against Christians who were considered unorthodox. That trend, sadly, continued for centuries.

Pagels hopes her book will bring attention to other revelation texts, which offer a different message. “These sources invite us to recognize our own truths, to find our own voice,” she writes, to seek revelation not only in historical texts, but in today’s world, too.

*By Maurice Timothy Reidy ’97
Agony, ecstasy of admissions spark a musical by students

About halfway through Admissions: The Musical, Archie, a high school senior, is stuck in the college-admission interview from hell. He answers every question wrong, his interviewer seems to hate him — and at the end of the day, he doesn’t even want to go to that college. “I wanted to do what my parents did, and what their dads did, and what their dads did,” the Penn legacy tells his interviewer. “And the worst part is, I did everything right! All the trophies, all the recitals, all the grades!”

The scene is both heartbreaking and hilarious, but it also hits on why the Princeton undergraduates behind Admissions are uniquely suited to writing about the trials and tribulations of applying to college. “This is a process that all of us went through and all of us agonized over,” explained senior Clayton Raithel, who co-wrote the play with Dan Abromowitz ’13 and Nora Sullivan ’12. “The themes in this show — self-definition, moving on to new experiences, leaving your friends — speak to us directly.”

Abromowitz, Raithel, and Sullivan have helped to write multiple Triangle Club shows. In January 2011, they decided to create their own musical. They recruited fellow Triangle Club member J.T. Glaze ’13 as director, settled on a concept, and began work. Admissions is very much a collaborative effort: It was co-produced by the campus’s two largest student-run theater groups, Theatre Intime and the Princeton University Players, and more than 40 undergraduates worked on it as
actors, musicians, producers, and designers.

The subject matter made the musical ideal for the Princeton Preview week-ends in April, when admitted high school students visited campus. “It gives incoming students a great sense of the creative opportunities they could have here — they could do anything from acting to writing to directing,” explained Daniel Rattner ’13, Theatre Intime’s general manager.

Though Admissions depicts applying to college in the age of the Common Application and websites like College Confidential, Raithel said the process is a timeless one. “On some level, applying to college hasn’t changed — it still forces young adults to define themselves and to market themselves, and I remember feeling very overwhelmed.”

The writers hope that Admissions might have a second life after Princeton, but they aren’t in any rush to get it published. “We need to figure out our own lives before we figure out what’s going to happen to this play,” Raithel said. © By Julia Bumke ’13

Sharing the buzz at the White House

The University’s Bee Team — students who maintain two beehives on the West Windsor fields — paid a visit to the White House April 13. They collected tips from White House beekeeper Charlie Brandts (above, left) and left jars of Princeton honey for first lady Michelle Obama ’85 and for White House staff members. Rocky Semmes ’79 sponsored the trip after learning that Obama had included a beehive in the White House Kitchen Garden.

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Wartime incidents in Iraq inspire novel, master’s study for officer

Benjamin Buchholz GS spent a year during 2005–06 in the Iraqi village of Safwan as an Army civil-affairs officer with his Wisconsin National Guard unit. On his second day on the job, a young Iraqi girl was crushed by a semi-truck as she ran after a water bottle that one of the drivers had thrown out to children along the road. Buchholz, a captain at the time, arrived on the scene soon after the accident. The horror of that event and another that year — the bombing of an American convoy in which two soldiers died — stayed with him.

Buchholz, who arrived at Princeton last September to begin work on a master’s degree in Near Eastern studies while he is on active duty, drew on his wartime experiences to craft the novel One Hundred and One Nights, published by Back Bay Books in December.

In the book, he explores what life is like for people who have gone through three wars in the last 30 years and live with an American presence. The book asks what might lead someone to perpetrate a bombing. The Washington Post called One Hundred and One Nights “a seductive, compelling first novel that depicts war as intimate and subtle.”

The narrator of the novel is Abu Saheeh, an Iraqi native who had lived in the United States but recently has arrived in Safwan. He befriends Layla, a poor girl of about 13, who likes American popular culture and regularly stops by his shop as she roams the market area. Abu Saheeh, who seems to be running from a painful past, becomes involved in a mysterious plot.

Buchholz’s unit in Iraq was in charge of escorting American military-supply convoys from the border crossing with Kuwait to American bases throughout Iraq. As a civil-affairs officer, Buchholz tried to help the people deal with issues such as acquiring more electrical power and drinking water. But it took him so long to understand the governmental system and the culture in the village that by the time he felt he had some good ideas to improve the situation, his year was up.

Buchholz decided that he needed to further study Middle East culture and history and entered the Army Foreign Area Officer Program, which involves language study, cultural immersion and regional travel, and a master’s degree.

Even as he’s engaged in academic work, he’s working on another novel and writes a blog called Not Quite Right: Observations on Life in the Middle East and North Africa. “Writing helps me in no small way to process and internalize the things I’m learning about in school,” Buchholz said.

He aims to gain and share a better understanding of Middle East culture. “There’s a lack of understanding in America of [that] culture,” he said. “We get way too much through 20-second news blurbs and not enough that has the depth and richness that can let us see what life is like over there from somebody else’s perspective.” By K.F.G.
FYI: FINDINGS

A cure for the common flu?
A “universal” flu vaccine may revolutionize flu prevention. Such vaccines, which target the unchanging portion of the virus, could reduce the severity of illness and debilitating the virus’s adaptability and resistance to immunity, according to a new study led by ecology and evolutionary biology postdoctoral research associate Nimalan Arinaminpathy. A research team from various universities and government agencies found that when used together with strain-specific vaccines, the universal vaccine may provide unmatched control of seasonal and new flu strains. The findings were published in the Feb. 21 issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

Risky thinking Risk-taking and fast thinking interact in a potentially dangerous way, according to a study by Princeton psychology professor Emily Pronin and postdoctoral fellow Jesse Chandler. In two experiments, Pronin and Chandler found that the faster information was presented — in a set of trivia statements read by subjects and a video they watched — the more risk the participants took or intended to take. The research suggests that the speed at which people process information can influence their decisions and make them more prone to risk. The findings were published in the April issue of Psychological Science.

By Nora Taranto ’13

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Dean, Woodrow Wilson School
Princeton University seeks a new Dean of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, a full-time appointment. The Woodrow Wilson School offers graduate degree programs leading to the Master of Public Affairs, Master of Public Policy, and Ph.D. degrees, as well as an undergraduate concentration. The School has more than 90 full-time faculty members, most of whom hold joint appointments in academic departments and programs such as Economics, Politics, Sociology, Psychology, Geosciences, Human Values, Demography, Molecular Biology, and Ecology and Evolutionary Biology. There are approximately 180 undergraduate concentrators and over 200 students enrolled in advanced degree programs.

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IN BRIEF

MIKE MULLEN, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will teach an undergraduate seminar on U.S. military, diplomacy, and international affairs as a visiting professor at the Woodrow Wilson School this fall. Mullen, a retired admiral, served four years as the highest-ranking U.S. military officer before retiring in September.

ANNE CASE ’83 ’88, professor of economics and public affairs, will become interim dean of the Woodrow Wilson School July 1, when Dean Christina Paxson assumes her new position as president of Brown University. Case, a member of the faculty since 1990, is associate chairwoman of the economics department and the director of the Wilson School’s Research Program in Development Studies.

“Salisbury Cathedral from the South West,” above, is one of 85 paintings, oil sketches, watercolors, and drawings by the English landscape painter JOHN CONSTABLE in a Princeton University Art Museum exhibition on view through June 10. The show traces the evolution of Constable’s painting style, describing him as the first artist to focus extensively on painting outdoors.

Computer scientist SANJEEV ARORA will receive the 2011 Foundation Award in the Computing Sciences from the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) and Infosys Foundation. The award, which includes a $175,000 prize, recognizes computing innovations by young scientists. Arora’s research has made it easier to crack previously unsolvable computing problems, the ACM said.

IN MEMORIAM RICHARD OKADA, professor of East Asian studies, died April 4 in Monmouth Junction, N.J. He was 66 and had served on the faculty since 1985. Okada was an authority on The Tale of Genji, an 11th-century Japanese work that is sometimes called the first modern novel, and he also studied modern Japanese culture. Professor Benjamin Elman, chairman of the East Asian studies department, said Okada was “one of the forerunners of applying contemporary literary theory to the study of Japanese literature.” Okada received a graduate mentoring award in 2008.
Smith to fill new position as VP for physics lab

A.J. Stewart Smith ’66, who oversees the Princeton Plasma Physics Lab in his role as the University’s dean for research, will take on the new position of vice president for the lab Jan. 1. Princeton has begun the search for a new dean for research.

PPPL is one of 10 national science laboratories and a major center for fusion-energy research. It has been operated by the University since it was created in 1951. In 2009 the Department of Energy awarded Princeton a five-year, $390 million contract to continue managing and operating the lab, with a provision to extend the contract for five additional years.

“That contract called for greatly increased University oversight of the lab,” Smith said. He said he expected to spend more time in Washington, D.C., and would work to “broaden the scope of activities at the lab.”

The University’s announcement of the new position came two months after the White House released a budget proposal that would cut the lab’s $85 million annual budget by $10 million. Smith said in mid-April that discussions about the level of support for PPPL were continuing in Congress, but added: “The funding situation is really serious.” The lab receives more than a third of the University’s $251 million annual funding for sponsored research, which makes up about 17 percent of the University’s budget.

Smith, an authority in high-energy particle-physics research, expects to devote more time to his own research as he begins his new position. 

By W.R.O.
ON THE CAMPUS

What qualifies as art?
(A giant rubber duck?)

By Eric Silberman ’13

As the doors to the Frist Multipurpose Room swung open at exactly 5:30 p.m. on a recent Wednesday, excitement and anticipation were palpable. After all, the 40 to 50 waiting students had been promised the solution to a campus mystery.

“Everything will become clear,” read the invitations to the event. But a stark hissing sound and the dark, seemingly empty room didn’t explain much. When the lights came on, neither did the ceiling-high, inflated rubber duck.

It all began April 4, when a wood and glass container appeared one morning outside Frist Campus Center, prompting students to “1. Drop Duck. 2. Take card.” In the following days, rubber ducks anonymously were placed in lecture halls, dorms, and eating clubs with the message, “Put me in the box by Frist.” Posters followed, reading “Find yours” above an image of a rubber duck, sending students like Holt Dwyer ’15 on a campus scavenger hunt to secure a duck — and an invitation to the culminating event. “It seemed like this might be some bizarre recruiting thing,” he said. Others guessed a psych study or, as Melody Edwards ’15 hoped, “a rubber-duck-themed secret society.”

But all students found that evening was a giant version of the ducks that had been scattered across campus. “Is no one going to walk toward it?” asked one student. Another bravely stepped closer to the duck, prompting others to follow, poke, and prod.

Clues started to appear, but elusively. The pump that kept the duck inflated was labeled “VISUAL ARTS,” as was a nearby plastic chair. Several students tinkered with the air pump but played coy, refusing to offer any information.

Then it started to become clear. A man in a blazer, who circled the duck with a discerning eye, hesitantly identified himself as Joe Scanlan, director.

Filling a campus gap, students create a religious group ‘without the religion’

By Angela Wu ’12

For many new Princetonians, freshman year starts with the search for a new spiritual home among the dozens of religious groups on campus. For Daniel Schiff ’12, however, one group seemed to be missing.

“I came and saw all these religious posters, and it made me feel a little alienated,” said Schiff, who was raised in the Jewish tradition but no longer believes in God.

Last year Schiff, along with Corinne Stephenson-Johnson ’12, David Perel ’12, and Kaylyn Jackson ’13, founded the Princeton University Society of Humanists (PUSH) to promote discussion based on reason, not religion. The group now has an email list of about 100 students.

PUSH, which is affiliated with the national Secular Student Alliance and Foundation Beyond Belief, was created as atheist and humanist groups have launched on other college campuses as well. Following in the footsteps of the Humanist Community Project at Harvard and Yale’s Humanist Society, PUSH chose to organize around humanism — a secular moral philosophy that focuses on ethical living without belief in the supernatural — rather than atheism.

“Organizing around humanism allows you a lot more breadth and depth,” Schiff explained. “It allows you to cover the full scope of issues — like a religious group, just without the religion.”

This year was the first time PUSH held events and weekly meetings, which attract a small group of students with a diverse set of religious histories. Discussions often focus on ethics, with philosophy and politics dipping in and out of conversations about everything from vegetarianism to war. The club also has hosted lectures by speakers including philosophy professor Gideon Rosen and anthropology professor Alan Mann.

PUSH holds its meetings at Murray-Dodge Hall, which houses the Office of Religious Life, two prayer rooms, and several campus ministries. Seem incongruous? PUSH’s founders made a point to organize under the auspices of ORL.

“We’re not a religion, but we’re effectively meeting the same sort of community needs,” Schiff said.

The society’s ambitions include more interaction with religious groups and the creation of a humanist chaplain position alongside the 15 campus chaplaincies. Many universities, includ-
of the visual arts program at the Lewis Center. He declined to give details about who was behind the duck, but acknowledged it was the culmination of a student’s project for his advanced sculpture course. “Art is all about persuasion,” Scanlan said, and the project “worked well as an artwork and as a kind of social experiment on the allure of privileged access and society.”

The student behind the project, Diana Li ’13, attended the event, but denied any involvement. A few days later, though, she set the record straight. The ducks were “an arbitrary choice,” Li said, but the goal was “pushing boundaries and eliciting reactions — having people wonder how much trust can you put into this game, and reconsider what they feel qualifies as art.”

For Li, the most rewarding part of the project was being able to see the responses from the audience — some of them unpredictable. Even after Scanlan’s revelation about the art project, a group of students remained on the floor, waiting for something to happen. Said Sarah Schwartz ’15: “I came here hoping for an explosion.”

Harvard and Rutgers, offer chaplaincies that support humanist, atheist, agnostic, and other nonreligious campus communities.

One of PUSH’s primary functions is to provide a welcoming community for students questioning religion, said Jackson, the group’s president.

“Princeton is a pretty open environment,” said Michael Pretko ’13. “No one would put you down for your religious beliefs or lack of religious beliefs.”

Still, some students feel a stigma attached to atheism, not just on campus — where they say it is sometimes expressed with “a weird look” — but especially in their hometowns. Some describe themselves as “closet atheists.”

“People want to talk about their background, their history, how their beliefs are changing, and whether their families are accepting of them,” Schiff said. “You want to make sense of an ethical system and talk with other people, without having to invoke religion — and feel safe and comfortable.”

From Princeton’s vault
A frame fit for a king

What: A 2010 restoration regilded a picture frame that Princeton University Art Museum curator Karl Kusserow calls “among the most storied in American art.”

As every tourist learns at Nassau Hall, the 252-year-old frame (shown here in original condition and during restoration) contained a portrait of King George II until his image was decapitated by a cannonball in the Battle of Princeton. Another portrait was inserted: that of George Washington (below).

The monarch was revered for giving the college its charter, but amid Revolutionary tumult a gilded crown was hacked off the top of the frame. No one knows exactly when.

In the 1777 battle, a fusillade of cannonballs drove British stragglers out of Nassau Hall, ruining the portrait in the process. The trustees commissioned Charles Willson Peale to paint “Washington at the Battle of Princeton” at just the right size to fit the handsome frame.

Twice rescued when the building caught fire, Peale’s portrait continued to grace Nassau Hall until it was removed in 2005, with its frame, to the art museum for safekeeping. A replica picture hangs in the Faculty Room today.

Restoration has added palm leaves atop the famous frame — but no crown.

Where: Princeton University Art Museum

By W. Barksdale Maynard ’88
On April 11th, Princeton head coaches (l to r) Chris Sailer (lacrosse), Scott Bradley (baseball), Lori Dauphiny (rowing), and Chris Bates (lacrosse) gathered at the Class of ’56 Lounge at Princeton Stadium for the PVC Spring Coaches Luncheon. The seasonal event brings Princeton alumni, friends, faculty, and administrators together to hear current season updates and reflections on the unique Princeton Athletics experience from Tiger coaches and student-athletes.

The PVC implements and supports programs that perpetuate and enhance the Performance, Values and Community of Princeton Athletics and the University, and thereby contribute to “Education Through Athletics.”

To learn more about the PVC, visit www.PrincetonVarsityClub.org.
Baseball changes it up with a lineup that shows versatility

Many college baseball coaches train their players to play a single position — but not Princeton head coach Scott Bradley. His lineup rarely looks the same two days in a row.

Two of the Tigers’ starting pitchers, Matt Bowman ’13 and Mike Ford ’14, play the infield when they are not on the mound. The team’s top hitter in nonconference play, Alec Keller ’14, splits his time almost evenly between second base and the outfield. Sam Mulroy ’12, one of the league’s best sluggers, plays the outfield or third base when he takes a break from catching.

The team’s unconventional strategy helped turn its fortunes around last season. After completing the 2010 season with a 12–30 record — and a dead-last finish in the Ivy League — the team defied expectations in 2011 with a 15–5 Ivy record and the conference title. This year, Princeton was 10–6 in the Ivy League as of April 23 — and 17–17 overall — but trailed Cornell in the race for the division title.

“We had a couple of years where we were a more lumbering team, but now we love versatility,” Bradley said.

“We have players who are capable of playing in the middle of the diamond and the outfield.”

The flexibility of Princeton’s roster is crucial in Ivy League play. To minimize time spent away from campus, the 20-game conference schedule is compressed into five weeks, featuring back-to-back doubleheaders every Saturday and Sunday. With players equipped to play different positions, Bradley keeps his players fresh — and has more options when he needs to relieve players — through those grueling weekends.

Bradley also has a wide variety of strategies to choose from, both before and during games. After Princeton won the first game of the 2011 Ivy League Championship Series — a time when many coaches would stick with what was working — Bradley inserted three new starters into the lineup and moved three others to different positions for the second game.

Another strength is the team’s pitching rotation. As of April 23, its pitchers were fifth in the league in the crucial measure of average earned runs given up per nine innings pitched. Ford and Bowman each threw a shutout this year, and Bowman was named the Ivy League player with the best chance to play professionally by Baseball America.

With players like Bowman and Ford — who can turn in standout performances in two positions — the team has shown that flexibility pays off. 

By Kevin Whitaker ’13

READ MORE: The latest sports updates, every Monday @ paw.princeton.edu
For this pole vaulter, the world is his jungle gym

By Merrell Noden '78

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

Pole vaulters are the wild men of track and field, incorrigible risk takers who have never met a rope too high to swing from, or a motel balcony too far from the pool to leap from. But what could be more dangerous than hanging upside down from a spaghetti strand of fiberglass as it bends almost double, and waiting for it to fling you up to a handstand at the top?

For pole vaulter Dave Slovenski '12, that’s not a rhetorical question. It’s a challenge. He and his brother, Steve '09, once wrapped big metal rings in oily rags, set them on fire, and vaulted through the flaming circle. Perhaps you’ve seen them on YouTube, jousting on unicycles, using vaulting poles tipped with boxing gloves as lances.

“Dave’s always thinking up creative new things for the other vaulters to do,” says track coach Fred Samara.

Dave Slovenski does 60-meter dashes on his hands. He pulls himself up ropes while hanging upside down. To develop spatial awareness, he practices dives off mini trampolines into the pole-vault pit.

“Jadwin is just a big jungle gym for him,” chuckles Marc Anderson, who, as the Princeton sprints coach, has watched the brothers’ antics from a safe distance.

As crazy and dangerous as this all might sound, it is serious training for an event that demands speed, strength, and the superb body control of a gymnast. “Someone once told me I was flirting with danger,” says Slovenski. “I told them I don’t flirt; we’re going steady.” And while he made sure his dad wasn’t there to see that flaming vault, he allows, “I always take safety precautions appropriate for my skill.”

In December, Slovenski cleared 17 feet, 7.25 inches, an Ivy League indoor record. This spring he hopes to break the Princeton outdoor record of 17 feet, 9 inches, set 19 years ago by Kevin McGuire ’93. Slovenski has a shot at qualifying for the Olympic trials.

The Slovenski brothers grew up surrounded by track and field, with a father and grandfather who were collegiate track coaches. The three Slovenski boys — Mike is a freshman at Harvard — lived in a Tom Sawyer world of tree climbing, rope swinging, and playing what Dave calls “classic American childhood games” such as flashlight...
Extra Point explores the people and issues in Princeton sports.

SPORTS SHORTS

Men's volleyball standout
Cody Kessel '15

Needling to win its last two matches to qualify for the four-team Eastern Intercollegiate Volleyball Association playoffs, MEN'S VOLLEYBALL did exactly that, overcoming early deficits to beat NJIT April 18 and George Mason April 21. Led by several underclassmen, the Tigers improved from 3–19 in 2011 to 13–10 in 2012 after a loss April 26 to nationally ranked Penn State in the conference semifinals.

MEN'S LACROSSE defeated Harvard 12–5 April 21 for its third consecutive blowout victory. Cornell's loss on the same day allowed Princeton to clinch at least a share of the regular-season Ivy League championship.

With its postseason hopes on the line, WOMEN'S LACROSSE upset eighth-ranked Dartmouth 12–9 at home April 21 to stay in a three-way tie for third place in the Ivy League. Cassie Pyle '12 scored four goals in the game, bringing her team-leading total to 36.

WOMEN'S TENNIS edged Cornell 4–3 April 22, earning second place in the Ivy League with a 5–2 record. After a 3–0 start, MEN'S TENNIS lost its last four league matches, but Matija Pecotic '13 went 7–0 in singles play for the second straight season. Glenn Michibata, who had been head coach of men's tennis for 12 years, resigned April 23. He had a 145–121 record.

A last-second goal by Brittany Zwirner '13 gave WOMEN'S WATER POLO a 9–8 victory over Brown April 15 for the Southern Division Championship.

RUGBY EVENTS DURING REUNIONS 2012

**Friday, June 1 @ The Tiger Inn, 48 Prospect**

**3 PM:** Dedication of Memorial for Will Dickey '68 & Terry Larrimer '69 - Honoring two of Princeton’s most charismatic Classmates, rugby leaders and captains.

**3:30 PM:** Dedication of the Rugby Captains’ Wall & Porch - Honoring Princeton Rugby’s 135-year history with plaques listing captains (150 in all!) for every team since 1930. Captains to share some of the Club’s history. Tiger Inn will dedicate “The Rugby Porch,” restored by the Friends of Rugby.

**4:30 PM:** Rugby Annual Reunions Reception - The reception honors players from Major and off-year Reunion Classes for their contributions to Princeton Rugby’s rich history. All Rugby Friends are welcome. New facility plans explained.

**6 PM:** Rugby Annual Awards Ceremony and Senior Recognition Dinner - All Princeton Rugby Alumni and Friends are invited to renew their camaraderie and welcome the Class of 2012 Rugby Student-Athletes, their parents, undergraduate players, and coaches at Princeton Rugby’s Annual Awards ceremony. Table sponsorships are available; Alumni asked to help defray costs. Give a check to any Rugby Board member. Until 8 p.m.

**Saturday, June 2 @ Rickerson Field @ West Windsor; 10:30 AM to 1 PM**

- Rugby’s 27th Annual R.U.S.T. Women’s Alumnae-Undergraduate Exhibition Match
- Rugby’s 43rd Annual “Doc” Whitten Cup Men’s Alumni-Undergraduate Exhibition Match
All are welcome to watch and enjoy Princeton’s oldest and most popular sports club. Spectators: bring refreshments. Players: bring kit, water and arrive 15 minutes early to sort out teams.
Imagine a particularly horrific wartime dilemma. You’re a doctor tending to people in the squalid Jewish ghetto of a Nazi-occupied town, where several of your patients have come down with typhoid fever. The expedient thing would be to report that to the authorities, even though the patients face certain execution. If you don’t report it, you’re risking an outbreak that would result in the Nazis executing everyone in the ghetto (including you) and burning it to the ground. So what is the ethically and morally “right” thing to do?

This scenario happened in Kovno, Lithuania, during World War II — the doctor kept quiet and, with others, quelled the outbreak. It’s the sort of moral question that philosophers regularly grapple with. For most of the past century, the time-honored method for philosophical consideration of such questions was to sit and ponder them alone. Those trained in philosophical thinking should arrive at intuitions about right and wrong that are defensible as universal and true.

Except that in the real world, there’s not much consensus about anything. That especially goes for questions of morality, where one person’s obligation to act in a way that yields the utilitarian greater good is another’s unconscionable assumption of the role of God. Enter “experimental philosophy” — or “x-phi” — a method that brings ordinary folks into the process.

Where traditional philosophers try to deduce what everyone else thinks by intuition, experimental philosophers ask everyone else what they think directly. Xphi data can take the form of everything from opinion surveys to magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans. Then, applying a philosophical mindset to the research data, experimental philosophers seek to arrive at universal insights into free will, intentionality, the existence of objective moral truth, and other age-old questions. Among other things, experimental philosophers have discovered that there is far less unanimity of opinion out there than traditional philosophy has maintained.

“The terrific thing about experimental philosophy is that, before it happened, philosophers would say, ‘This is intuitively the right answer,’” says Princeton philosophy professor Gilbert Harman. “Then they’d try to develop a theory accounting for that intuition. If you did not share that intuition, you were out of luck.”

Princeton is ground zero for experimental philosophy, and Harman its father — even though Harman describes his relationship with x-phi as “complicated” because he doesn’t do philosophy experiments himself. But some of the field’s leading figures have passed through Harman’s classrooms over the last decade, where they heard questions like those he recently was asking 200 undergraduates in an “Introduction to Moral Philosophy” class.

“Is morality something you can get into disagreements over?” Harman asked. “About who is right and who is wrong? And if so, is there a way of finding out the answer? Are there ways of testing one moral theory against another in the
JOSHUA KNOBE ’06
IS ONE OF
EXPERIMENTAL
PHILOSOPHY’S
LEADING LIGHTS
world? Is there observational evidence to gather?"

Not so long ago, the vast majority of Western philosophers would have answered that last question with a resounding no. Philosophical common wisdom dominating the field for most of the 20th century held that ruminating in isolation was the one true way to test moral theories. Along about the turn of the 21st century, however, some philosophers began venturing outside the discipline’s ivory tower to canvas population samples, then using that data to draw philosophical conclusions.

In contrast to 20th-century philosophy’s solitary bent, experimental philosophy lends itself to collaboration — with other disciplines as well as among philosophers. Princeton philosophy professor Kwame Anthony Appiah, who this year won a National Humanities Medal, is not an experimental philosopher himself, but watched the discipline’s development at Princeton from close range and wrote a book about it, 2008’s *Experiments in Ethics*.

“Experimental philosophy is an interface between philosophy and computer science, psychology, mathematics, economics, the descriptive social sciences,” Appiah explains in an interview. “Previous generations of philosophers would have been delighted to have access to these tools. It never would have occurred to them to say ‘that’s not philosophy.’"

**Most philosophers practicing x-phi are relatively young.** Depending on a given university’s emphasis or politics, you’re as likely to find them in a psychology department as in the philosophy department. They are less given to absolute pronouncements, and more likely to accept the notion that long-held beliefs about human intuitions of right and wrong might not be as universal as we’ve been led to believe.

“When I talk to people about experimental philosophy and how it got started, the answer is that it all began in New Jersey with a group of people moving this forward at the same time,” says Joshua Knobe “’06, one of the field’s leading lights.

Depending on whom you ask, experimental philosophy is either an exciting breakthrough or a trendy, tragic dead end. The latter opinion is popular among scholars like Oxford philosopher Timothy Williamson, who asserted in an address to the Aristotelian Society: “If anything can be pursued in an armchair, philosophy can.” In a 2010 essay in *The New York Times*, he denounced experimental philosophy as “imitation psychology” and the work of “philosophy-hating philosophers.”

The traditional, armchair model occupies the theoretical realm of pure abstract thought. To the traditional philosopher, real-world input is an unnecessary, unseemly distraction from the business at hand. Still, even a skeptic like Princeton philosophy professor Gideon Rosen acknowledges experimental philosophy’s appeal. “The rap against philosophy has always been that there’s no method or cumulative development of results,” Rosen says. “So it’s not surprising that something came along that looked like scientific method, and people paid attention.”

In fact, empirical data has had a place in philosophy for centuries. In *Experiments in Ethics*, Appiah claims that experimental philosophy’s engagement with the larger world makes it “really more traditional” than what today is considered traditional philosophy. “You can do good work without an MRI, but it’s an interesting question of philosophical taste or method,” says Appiah. “How important is empirical knowledge to philosophy? I think the answer is ‘hugey’ and always has been.”

Twentieth-century “analytic philosophy,” concerned largely with scientific matters, was championed by Harvard professor Willard Van Orman Quine — who summarized his view of the unity of philosophy and science with the famous quip, “Philosophy of science is philosophy enough.” One of Quine’s graduate students at Harvard was Harman, who came to Princeton’s philosophy department in 1963 and helped foster an atmosphere of openness to empirical data. And one of Harman’s faculty colleagues at Princeton was someone he’d known when both were undergraduates at Swarthmore College, psychology professor John Darley.

In the 1960s, Darley did a series of groundbreaking psychological studies that yielded up the “bystander effect.” Also known as “Genovese syndrome,” after Kitty Genovese, who died after her cries for help went unanswered when she was stabbed in New York City in 1964, it holds that the probability of a bystander offering help in an emergency is inversely proportional to the number of other bystanders present, because each person is less likely to assume responsibility for taking action.

Still, it would take another generation for practicing philosophers to start doing research and attempting to interpret the results philosophically. You can trace much of the current wave of experimental philosophy to a single class first offered at Princeton in the spring of 2000. “Ethics: Philosophical, Psychological and Cognitive Science Perspectives,” taught jointly by Harman, Darley, and Rutgers philosophy professor Stephen Stich ’68.

“For a decade before that, it had been a very depressing world out there,” says Stich. “People working in moral psychology had little understanding of the philosophical literature, while people working in philosophy had no acquaintance with the empirical literature.” The class brought together people in each discipline who were committed to understanding what people in the other discipline were doing, Stich says, and the result was “the birth of a new and now-burgeoning interdisciplinary domain — real moral psychology, as I like to call it.”

Enrolled in the class, an updated version of which will be offered next fall, were students both of philosophy and of social psychology, the science of how people’s behaviors, emotions, and thoughts are influenced by the presence or absence of others. The class was so successful that a form of it exists to this day as the Moral Psychology Research Group, or MPRG. An assemblage of 21 academics from philosophy and psychology, the MPRG meets twice yearly, most recently last month at Purdue University.

MPRG members include Stich and Harman; Shaun...
PRINCETON IS GROUND ZERO FOR EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, AND GIL HARMAN ITS FATHER
Nichols, a student of Stich at Rutgers and author of a landmark experimental-philosophy survey about cultural differences in the intuitions of Westerners and Asians; Victoria McGeer, a philosophy professor at Princeton’s University Center For Human Values who studies crime, punishment, and “restorative justice” (a method of brokering agreements between criminals and victims); and two Princeton alumni named Josh: Knobe, at Yale; and Joshua Greene ’02, who teaches at Harvard.

Greene joined Harvard’s psychology department for myriad reasons, including access to lab space, subjects, research funds, and methodologically minded colleagues. But he’s a philosopher at heart, going back to when he would debate philosophical issues with his middle-school debate club. Greene had the inspiration to use MRI technology to examine the brains of people pondering questions of morality to see which regions — those tied to reason or to emotion — lit up. As a student in Harman and Darley’s ethics class, he brought scans to class to discuss with his classmates.

The scans showed brain reactions of people contemplating the “trolley problem,” a classic thought experiment devised by British philosopher Philippa Foot in 1967. In the problem, a trolley is hurtling down a set of tracks headed straight for five people, who face certain death unless someone takes action to divert the trolley onto another track, where only one person is waiting. So the dilemma is to do nothing and let five people die, or intervene at the cost of another person’s dying. In one version of this thought experiment, the trolley may be stopped by a heavy weight when it passes under a bridge — and as it happens, a very heavy man happens to be standing on the bridge.

In concocting variations on the trolley problem, Greene discovered that the more impersonal the method of intervention — flipping a switch versus throwing the heavy man off the bridge to stop the trolley, for example — the more likely people were to think in terms of greater-good utility. If the one death seemed like an indirect effect, and not a direct effect of the intervention, it was more likely to pass ethical muster from respondents. The more direct the intervention seemed, the more emotional the response. Follow-up studies also have been done using patients with damage to the ventromedial prefrontal cortex, the part of the brain that integrates emotional signals into decisions. “Those people were more likely to say it was OK to push the guy off the bridge,” Greene says. “They didn’t have that emotional response, so they could think in strictly cost-benefit terms. To them, the bridge looked just like the switch did to ordinary people.”

Philosophy can seem far removed from everyday reality, but this is research with real-world applications. In terms of shaping public opinion, it’s a short step from the trolley problem to accepting civilian deaths during a war: Those deaths are deemed necessary to avoid still more deaths. Consider a case where a munitions factory is bombed and civilians are killed (labeled collateral damage) versus one where civilians are bombed directly to reduce morale (considered terror bombing).

“In both cases, civilians are killed,” Greene says. “The general conventions of war hold that terror bombing is not OK, but collateral damage can be. So you can look at the brain’s processes in thinking about that, whether rational or emotional thinking is predominant.”

One conclusion is that philosophy and moral psychology’s widely held view of moral judgment as primarily a matter of reasoning might be fatally flawed, because emotions have a lot to do with the process. Greene and other experimental philosophers still are groping toward defining the philosophical intuitions behind this dynamic, and whether or not what people think is morally right actually is morally right.

In a related vein, Princeton philosophy professor Sarah-Jane Leslie ’07 does philosophical experiments involving “generics,” statements that express generalizations — “tigers are striped,” for example. Where that gets tricky is with statements that are true but misleading because they’re incomplete. “Mosquitoes carry West Nile virus” is true, even though less than 1 percent of mosquitoes actually do.

You can try to correct that to, “Some mosquitoes carry West Nile virus.” But Leslie’s research shows that people are likely to default from the specific to the generic, so the sentence still tends to be laid down in memory as, “Mosquitoes carry West Nile virus.” And if there is outside input such as people talking about the danger of West Nile virus, that can turn into, “All mosquitoes carry West Nile virus.”

That has great implications for the way people generalize, Leslie suggests. “Take prejudice. ‘Ticks carry Lyme disease,’ ‘tigers eat people,’ and ‘pit bulls maul children’ are all true, even though few ticks, tigers, and pit bulls do that. But people are predisposed to accept those statements, especially because they’re about bad things you want to avoid.

“Now,” she adds, “think about this one: ‘Muslims are terrorists’. That was a big one after 9/11, even though very few Muslims were involved. But suddenly, it was as if all Muslims
really were terrorists. What prejudice did that spawn? How do we understand and combat it?"

Joshua Knobe’s best-known contribution to experimental philosophy also is related to issues of blame, going back to a survey he conducted in New York City’s Washington Square Park. It was a question of intentionality, based on the following scenario: A proposed new product will increase profits, but at the cost of harming the environment. Declaring that he cares about money and not the environment, the head of a company gives the go-ahead to make the product. As expected, profits rise, as does environmental damage. So Knobe asked survey respondents if the executive was to blame for harm to the environment, and 82 percent said yes.

Now imagine the same scenario, with one key difference: The new product helps rather than hurts the environment. The executive still cares just about profits, so the new product goes forward and the money rolls in. But when asked if the executive had helped the environment, only 23 percent of Knobe’s respondents gave him credit for that.

Thus was born the “Knobe effect,” which summarizes that people are moralizing creatures who are far more likely to assign blame for bad things than credit for good things. Knobe has done further research delving into questions of free will, determinism, and the philosophical processes that are involved in triggering emotional versus rational responses when it comes to passing judgment.

The Knobe effect, which he uncovered while still a graduate student at Princeton, is frequently referenced in election years to explain the effectiveness of negative political advertising. It also made Knobe a star and one of experimental philosophy’s most visible figures. He is writing a book about experimental philosophy that he hopes will evoke the image of an armchair going up in flames.

Not everyone is convinced. “If you had put this to philoso-

phers before the advent of experimental philosophy, you would have seen this same contrast,” Gideon Rosen says. “Sure, you can go out and do surveys to confirm it. But those intuitions are interesting and available without doing surveys. Even if Knobe had never done an experiment in his life, he could have written a paper about this with the same significance. My hunch is that philosophers are good at channeling the judgments ordinary people would make.”

Maybe, maybe not. Anthony Appiah, who was one of Knobe’s dissertation readers at Princeton, thinks that such surveys can only enhance the process of philosophy.

“The question isn’t if you could come to the same conclusion without experiments,” says Appiah, “but do the experiments move us ahead in different ways or faster than sitting around reflecting? I think it would be hard to argue this hasn’t helped stimulate new questions. The test will be 10 years from now, what we’ve learned by then.”

Another common attack on experimental philosophy is that because most experiments involve asking the opinions of people not trained in philosophical thinking, the results are not valid. It’s “folk philosophy,” what ordinary people think of as philosophy, rather than the real thing.

“[In] some of these surveys, it’s unclear why the results are relevant to philosophy,” Rosen says. “So why jump through hoops? Why not just discuss substantive questions of right and wrong with people who have been trained to think about hard cases?” Nonsense, says Stich.

“The whole ‘expertise defense’ [of armchair philosophy] says it doesn’t matter what the man on the street thinks about intuitive knowledge, moral permissibility, or intentionality, because he’s not an expert,” Stich says. “Philosophers claim to be the only experts capable of producing philosophical intuitions. But are they? Do you have to have six years of graduate training at a prestige university to be philosophically savvy?”

In recent years, Stich has been doing survey experiments to see if philosophers have systematically different intuitions from ordinary people (which conceivably would render professional philosophers’ judgments less universal than the discipline claims). Early indications are that they do, Stich says. But while those philosophers’ “right” intuitions might win over similarly minded peers on a tenure committee, does that give them the weight of inherent truth? Experimental philosophy amounts to a generation saying, not so fast. Ultimately, the debate seems to come down to who owns philosophy and even truth — a closed society of experts, or everyone?

“Truth does not belong to philosophy but to all of us,” says Appiah. “How ordinary people use it is part of the accounting, even if they’re deploying it in ways that may be slippery and incoherent. Language and the mind are both messy, and so is the world.

“Reality,” Appiah says, “is never tidy.”

David Menconi is a music critic and feature writer at the News & Observer in Raleigh, N.C.
A grad student from Syria plays a role in his country’s uprising – and worries about those left behind

by Ian Shapira ’00
Princeton Ph.D. student Karam Nachar on his laptop in Frist Campus Center in April.
IN AUGUST 2011, SYRIAN SECURITY AGENTS RAIDED A PRIVATE HOME IN ALEPPO, THE COUNTRY’S LARGEST CITY, AND ARRESTED ACTIVISTS WHO HAD BEEN USING FACEBOOK — POSTING WITH FAKE NAMES — TO PLAN MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE ONGOING UPRISING AGAINST SYRIAN PRESIDENT BASHAR AL-ASSAD. THE PROTESTERS WERE DETAINED FOR WEEKS.

THEY HAD BEEN WORKING WITH PRINCETON DOCTORAL CANDIDATE AND SYRIAN NATIVE KARAM NACHAR, WHO — WHEN HE’S NOT WORKING ON HIS DISSERTATION — IS ONE OF THE UPRISING’S MOST PROMINENT CYBER-ACTIVISTS, SPENDING HOURS ON SKYPE TO VET PROTESTERS HOPING TO JOIN SEVERAL SECRET FACEBOOK GROUPS HE MANAGES AND WEEDING OUT POTENTIAL OPERATIVES OF ASSAD’S REGIME.

A few months later, Nachar is recalling the horrible day from a far safer place: a Starbucks across from Columbia University in Manhattan. Around him, students line up to purchase lattes and cappuccinos; the shop has a pleasant, peaceful air. Nachar is not thinking of pleasantries, however. “One of my good friends got arrested and was savagely tortured. I felt awful,” he says. “This is something we activists abroad think about. There’s always this guilt we have that no matter how much we pay in our daily life — in terms of not getting our jobs or studies done — ultimately, we’re not going to be arrested, tortured, or killed. Whereas people inside Syria, they are paying a huge price.”

FOR MORE THAN A YEAR, Nachar, 29, has been living something of a double life. He is working on a dissertation, due in the spring of 2013, which investigates the extent to which Beirut from the 1920s to the 1950s served as the Middle East’s incubator of intellectualism and religious tolerance. He teaches a precept class to Princeton undergraduates on European history, and moonlights at The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art in New York, teaching a class on the modern Middle East.

But much of his time is focused on events that are less rarified and more dangerous than academia — the uprising that began in March 2011 in which more than 9,000 people are believed to have died. Nachar is part of a passionate community of ex-pat Syrians who are hoping that the Arab Spring that swept through Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya will bring the downfall of the Assad regime and its brutal military. Syrian-Americans have been raising money for their countrymen, providing aid directly to rebels on the ground, and rallying in March at the White House to exert pressure on the Obama administration to intervene militarily.

Nachar and his circle of activists consider themselves part of the opposition umbrella group the Syrian National Council. They do not align themselves with any particular subgroup, though they espouse more secular and liberal views than many others who want to remove Assad from power. They argue for a multiparty, democratic government led by representatives chosen in general elections; separation of church and state; and equal rights for women and minorities.

Nachar’s father, Samir Nachar, is a former car-parts importer now living in Turkey, where he is helping to run the Syrian National Council — a role the son knows has placed the family on the radar of the Syrian government. The council has been praised by experts as the country’s best chance to unify the sectarian opposition groups, but also criticized for having weak relationships with some minority groups and the Free Syrian Army, formed by exiled Syrian military members and defectors.

Nachar admires his father’s work, but has chosen a different role for himself — in social media. He uses the secret Facebook groups to plan rallies, screen new members, and determine what activists in Syria need. In March, for example, Nachar was trying to raise money for a blood-clotting medicine made in the United States to ship to Syrian rebels. He also acts as a kind of U.S.-based media spokesman for the insurgency movement, speaking on MSNBC, Al-Jazeera, and the independent news program Democracy Now!, and to The Huffington Post and other outlets. He helps translate and write subtitles for activists’ YouTube videos for the BBC.

Every Sunday, he conducts meetings via Skype with activists around the world from his New York apartment. He often wakes up before dawn to read the latest media dispatches from the war zone. He scans Facebook and Twitter
and blasts out links to videos or antigovernment rallies or dashes off opinions about his countrymen's struggles.

Two of Nachar's tweets (@knachar) in late March — he has about 600 followers — show him straddling his academic and activist lives: “Syria hasn't had real political life in more than 50 years, thus the ‘opposition’ is nothing but a political class in ‘formation,’” he wrote March 17. A week later, he tweeted: “Running late to class. I think I can write a book now on the clash between activism and teaching! Sigh #syria.” He acknowledges that his dissertation adviser wishes he would spend more time on his academic work.

“People of Middle Eastern origin who have been watching all these events — it's really going to put their academics on hold,” says Professor Amaney Jamal, the director of Princeton's Workshop on Arab Political Development. When Jamal was organizing a campus panel discussion about the Syrian unrest in February, she struggled to find someone on campus with deep ties to Syria, then learned about Nachar from another faculty member and extended an invitation to him to participate.

“In the panel, he was able to get us into the heads of the opposition — things you're not necessarily going to pick up from CNN,” Jamal says. “One of the most interesting things he said was that, for the longest time, the opposition had not been looking for Western intervention because it would hurt the legitimacy of the movement. But Karam hinted that if things got worse, the opposition was willing to work with Western powers.”

For his outspokenness, Nachar says he has received “threats from random people on Facebook saying I was a traitor” and that he was being “brainwashed by Americans.” But he sounds dismissive, and says he never has faced imminent danger.

**NACHAR’S PATH IN LIFE** seemed almost predestined. He grew up in Aleppo, near the Turkish border, and was raised by parents who hosted political debates and salons in their home or his father's office. After Assad took power in 2000 from his dictatorial father, many Syrians hoped the country would transform into a more democratic society. But in March 2011, after some students had been tortured for putting up antigovernment graffiti, residents began protesting, and Assad's security forces initiated a bloody crackdown, which ultimately triggered a national uprising.

After finishing high school in Syria, Nachar left his country in 2000 to study political science at the American University of Beirut, and graduated in the spring of 2003. Later that year, he began a one-year master’s program in modern Middle East studies at St. Antony's College at Oxford University, a place that inspired him because it had been the academic home of the late Albert Hourani, an influential Middle East historian credited with training several prominent academics.

“I read several of Hourani's books in classes, and he just moved me, because he wrote about modernizing and intellectualizing the Arab world. I grew up in a household interested in intellectual questions, a liberal family in a conserva-

tive society under an authoritarian regime,” Nachar says. “Between 2001 and 2005, my dad got arrested three times. He'd be in his office, and security agents would arrest everyone. It’s a joke what they would charge him with, like ‘secret plotting against the state.’”

In 2004, after completing a thesis on Egyptian intellectuals and earning his master's degree, Nachar did a research stint at a publishing house in Beirut, which swung him back to the ivory tower. He wanted to write a dissertation on Middle East intellectual life, and looked at schools with top history departments. In 2006, he started at Princeton. “The history department at Princeton was very clear that you should broaden your perspective and take classes in other regions,” he says. “I've already lived in the Middle East, so I wanted to know more about Europe and Africa. It helps me understand how the Middle East is evolving in a bigger world.”

In 2009, he launched an 18-month dissertation-research trip to Beirut, where he interviewed members of families that had lived there between the 1920s and 1950s. He returned to Princeton in early 2011, just as the Syrian uprising was getting under way. Work on his dissertation slowed.

“I've only written two chapters,” he says. “It's a daily struggle. You need a lot of focus. ... You have to sit and be on your own, and think about each chapter. I hardly sleep. I wake up at 4 a.m. I go to bed at 9 p.m. And I wake up in the middle of the night to see what's going on.”

Samir Nachar feels proud of his son.

“He has to make a great sacrifice in putting his Ph.D. aside for several months, and it's not an easy choice for him, but the Syrian revolution comes once in a lifetime,” he says via Skype from Istanbul, where he lives with his wife, Nouran, and their eldest child, 31-year-old daughter Zein Nachar. (In the conversation with PAW, Zein acted as a translator.) “Obviously we all prefer if he could stay in Syria and continue his work from inside, but there’s a huge role for the Syrian diaspora movement. Thanks to them, the world can see what the revolution is all about.”

Deep down, though, Karam Nachar knows that operating as a social-media maven never will put him on the front lines. He still is haunted by what happened to the friend in their Facebook group who was arrested and beaten in August. The police, armed with printouts of the Facebook group's discussions, tried for two months to press Nachar's friend into revealing the real names of the group's members. The friend gave up only one: Karam Nachar.

After the young man was released, he called Nachar to apologize, telling him that he provided the name to stop the beating. Nachar doesn't blame him — he figures that the government knew about him already because of his family connections. “I feel bad for him,” he says of his friend. “The fact that he confessed my name doesn't bother me that much. I feel he did the right thing, if confessing my real name would have alleviated his suffering.”

*Ian Shapira ’00 is a reporter at The Washington Post.*
Editor’s note: PAW senior writer Mark E. Bernstein ’83 spent a day in the kitchen with the author of The Culinary Canine, Kathryn Levy Feldman ’78.

When I called Kathryn “Kit” Levy Feldman ’78 to plan our cooking demonstration, the first thing we discussed was whether I would bring Butter — the dog, that is, not the Higher-Priced Spread.

Butter is my rambunctious 7-year-old Labrador retriever. Feldman is the co-author of The Culinary Canine (Bowtie Press), a gourmet cookbook for dogs. She approached chefs from around the country, asking them to share recipes they prepare at home for their pets. Calling it “dog food” doesn’t really do these dishes justice; they all use fresh ingredients, and most can be

**KIT FELDMAN ’78**

**A dog’s life: Cooking for man’s best friend**

**STARTING OUT:**

**SOPHIE GANDLER ’10**

Intern in the literary office of Trinity Repertory Company in Providence, R.I. Princeton major: English, with a certificate in theater.

What she does: Gandler reads and reviews scripts, looking for those that the company might want to produce. She writes articles for the company’s quarterly magazine and for audience study guides posted on Trinity’s website, and conducts research for and provides creative feedback to playwrights and directors. Through the company’s education program, Gandler teaches after-school classes on playwriting and acting for middle-school and high-school students.

What she likes: “I love the fact that I’m getting to read and analyze and write about and talk about plays,” says Gandler, whose internship ends in June. “In this specific position, there is so much variety. So I don’t feel like I’m just sitting at my desk doing one thing all day.”

Her dream job: She would like to be a literary manager of a theater company. She interned in the general-management office at Manhattan Theatre Club her first year out of college.

NEWMAKERS

Washington-based lawyer H. BARTOW FARR III ’66 played a key role in the Supreme Court case in March examining the 2010 health-care law. Farr’s charge was to argue in favor of upholding the remaining provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, even if the Supreme Court strikes down the disputed health-care mandate. … LAUREN ‘06, SEAN ’03, and DAVID AARON CARPENTER ’08 — who founded a nonprofit
Tiger profile

Head of the Army Historical Foundation

PRESERVING MILITARY HISTORY As head of the Army Historical Foundation, Brig. Gen. Creighton W. Abrams Jr. ’62 is charged with building support for the National Museum of the United States Army. Expected to open in 2016 at Fort Belvoir, Va., the museum would fill a major gap in the Army’s historical presence: All other service branches have their own national museums. “As the largest and oldest service, the Army needs the support of the American people, and this museum will help connect and reconnect Americans with their Army,” says Abrams, the son of the late Gen. Creighton Abrams, who was the U.S. commander in Vietnam after Gen. William Westmoreland and later Army chief of staff. The Army will operate the building, which the foundation will fund through a $200 million capital campaign. In addition to raising money — the campaign has brought in $65 million from 95,000 donors to date — Abrams keeps in touch with the Army Corps of Engineers on the construction plans.

A NEW DIRECTION “Other museums are mostly about battles,” says Abrams. The Army museum’s three major galleries will explore other facets of the Army since its 1775 founding. “Soldiers’ Stories” will feature personal accounts told in pictures and text, plus videos. “Fighting for the Nation” will tell the stories of major wars, from the American Revolution to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and the fight against terrorism. “Army and Society” will look at interactions of the military and civilians by exploring technology, the tradition of civilian control of the military, the Army’s role in public-works projects and as a societal “melting pot,” and public support of the troops.

COLLECTIVE MEMORY The museum expects to attract some 750,000 visitors a year. “It will remind those who have served — and their families and friends — that their collective stories and deeds will not be forgotten,” Abrams says. 

By Van Wallach ’80

Alumni scene

enjoyed by dogs and owners alike. My PAW assignment was to bring Butter to sample a few of those creations in Feldman’s kitchen on Philadelphia’s Main Line. She and I reached an understanding. She would provide butter. I would provide Butter.

Actually, Eileen Watkin provided butter. Watkin is the executive chef at the Inn at Penn, a block from the University of Pennsylvania campus, and she was the one whose recipes we would be sampling. She whipped up salmon rice balls — excuse me, brown rice arancini with sweet potato, spinach, Parmesan cheese, and ground salmon — and also brought mini chicken meatloafs. Watkin described our repast as “Italian comfort food.”

Italian comfort food is best enjoyed in a group, so Feldman included her own three dogs — two golden retrievers named Phoebe and Sam, and Amos, a collie. Would Butter like Italian comfort food? I was not worried. The culinary bar here, I have to tell you, is very low. Butter happily eats the two cups of kibble I feed her each day, but she will vacuum up a greasy napkin with the same enthusiasm. Hers is not a sophisticated palate.

Feldman credits the idea for The Culinary Canine to Sabina Louise Pierce, her co-author and the book’s photographer. The two were having lunch in 2007 shortly after a national pet-food recall was announced because it had been discovered that some...
Culinary canine continued from page 45

eign-made brands were laced with melamine. The restaurant where they were eating welcomed dogs in its outdoor seating area and provided them with water. Wouldn’t it be a good idea, Pierce suggested, if restaurants offered food for dogs as well?

For most of human history, domesticated dogs ate scraps from their masters’ plates. It wasn’t until 1860 that the first processed dog food was introduced, although Feldman has found dog-food recipes dating back to the late 18th century. The 2007 recall, the largest in pet-food history, made many people pay more attention to what was in their best friends’ supper dishes, accelerating a trend toward pampering our pets that was already well under way. “We’ve really come full circle,” Feldman says.

Matthew Levin, who is now a co-owner of the Square Peg restaurant but in 2007 was the executive chef at Lacroix (both are in Philadelphia), was so unsettled by the recall that he began to prepare all of his dogs’ meals. He was the first chef Feldman recruited for the book, and he helped connect her with others, including Cosme Aguilar, the executive chef and partner owner, with Winston Kulok ’57, of Bar Henry in New York.

In each chapter, a chef discusses his or her dog and then offers a favorite recipe. Dana Tommasino and Margie Conrad, co-owners of San Francisco’s Woodward’s Garden, for example, contributed a recipe for goat shanks with fennel, coriander, and honey. Tanya Nunes, owner of Chef Tanya Inc. in Daly City, Calif., included “Kosher for Passover Dog Food” consisting of ground meat, quinoa, flaxseed meal, and carrots that will be sure to make your setter’s seder. (“Why is this meal different from all other meals?” “Well, for starters, it’s being served in a plastic bowl that says ‘Fluffy on the side.’”)

Since the book’s publication last fall, Feldman has finished a five-city promotional tour, and a few of her chefs have touted their creations on The Martha Stewart Show, Fox & Friends, and other stops around the cable dial. Comedian Joan Rivers, a noted dog lover, has hailed The Culinary Canine as “gorgeous and informative.” A freelance writer, Feldman, who has a certificate in animal studies from Penn, is working on a sequel. How about a collection of gourmet recipes for cats? Cats, she acknowledges with understatement, “are difficult.” Not only are they notoriously finicky, they are strictly carnivores and their diets are much narrower, making it harder for chefs to experiment with new ingredients.

1 sweet potato
1⁄2 cup short-grain brown rice
2 tbsp. olive oil
3⁄4 cup low-sodium chicken broth
1⁄4 cup grated Parmesan cheese
1 whole egg
1 cup spinach, steamed and chopped fine
1 cup chicken, cooked

Roast the sweet potato at 350 degrees for 40–50 minutes until tender. Scoop the flesh from the skin, then mash the flesh with a fork. Set aside.

Cook the rice risotto-style: Heat the chicken broth in a saucepan to a simmer. Set aside. Heat the olive oil over medium heat in a heavy-bottomed saucepan. Add the rice and sauté for 1 minute until it becomes translucent and well coated with oil. Keeping the saucepan over medium heat, ladle in one-third of the chicken broth, and stir until all of the liquid is incorporated. Add another third of the broth and, again, stir until all of it is absorbed. Repeat with the final third of the chicken broth.

Stir half of the Parmesan into the cooked rice. Allow the rice to cool slightly—about 5 minutes.

Whisk the egg in a bowl and temper in some hot rice. Incorporate the rest of the rice. Work quickly so as not to scramble the egg.

Place one-quarter of the egg/rice mixture into a food processor and puree it until smooth. Stir the pureed mixture back into the rest of the rice, then set aside and allow the rice to cool to room temperature.

Combine the sweet potato, spinach, remaining Parmesan cheese, and chicken; this will be the filling. Set aside.

TO FILL THE ARANCINI:
Have a bowl of warm water at hand to keep your fingers clean and the rice from sticking to you. Dip your hands into the water, then take a 1⁄4-cup-sized chunk of rice into the palm of your hand. Flatten the rice out to a disk about 2 1/2 inches in diameter (or about the size of your palm). Place 1 1⁄2 teaspoons of the chicken filling in the center and gently fold the rice around the filling. Roll into a uniform ball and set aside on a baking sheet. Repeat the process until all of the rice and filling is used up.

Serve them cold or coat them with egg, dip them in whole-wheat bread crumbs, and bake them at 350 degrees for 12 minutes on a lightly oiled baking sheet.

FROM “THE CULINARY CANINE”:
BROWN RICE ARANCINI WITH SWEET POTATO AND GROUND CHICKEN
Eileen Watkin, executive chef at the Inn at Penn

TASTE TEST Mark Bernstein ’83 and his dog, Butter, sample canine cuisine @ paw.princeton.edu.

“Finicky,” however, is not a word usually associated with dogs. Did Feldman find anything during her research, I asked, that her dogs wouldn’t eat? “Are you kidding?” she replied. Apparently there are no four-legged Gael Greene in her house, either.

Feldman and her publisher did, however, work with veterinarians to make sure that all the recipes were safe and nutritionally balanced. Some human foods are toxic to dogs — chocolate, of course, but also avocados, onions, garlic, grapes, raisins, and macadamia nuts, according to the ASPCA website. Although some chefs, such as Georges Perrier, who recently stepped aside as owner of Philadelphia’s legendary Le Bec-Fin, claim to cook everything their dogs eat, it probably is too much to expect that level of care every day. Recipes in The Culinary Canine are meant to be “special-occasion” meals, the doggy equivalent of an anniversary splurge at Le Cirque.

It is up to each pet owner to decide how far to take these doggy delights —
Get out the orange and black

On Reunions weekend, May 31–June 3, thousands of alumni will return to campus wearing a distinctive memento of their time at Princeton: the beer jacket, which turns 100 this year. The beer jacket was invented by enterprising members of the Class of 1912 who decided to don full suits — denim overalls and a workman’s jacket — when sipping beer, to spare their clothes from spills.

Of course, the jacket — worn mainly by young alumni — is only one of many Reunions traditions. As always, the weekend will be packed with activities for alumni, family, and friends returning to campus. In the lecture halls, alumni-faculty forums on Friday and Saturday will call on experts to discuss topics including investing in a turbulent economy, U.S. health care, and the impact of the Arab Spring.

Two class-sponsored panel discussions will examine themes of war. Professor Anne-Marie Slaughter ’80 will moderate a conversation about Vietnam with members of the Class of 1962 (Friday at 4 p.m.), while the Class of 2007 will present a discussion of “Princetonians in the Nation’s Service During WWII” (Friday at 3:45 p.m.).

PAW is hosting “PAW-litics,” a panel of alumni journalists who will offer an insider’s look at the presidential campaign at 10:30 a.m. Saturday in McCosh 10. Moderated by Joel Achenbach ’82, a reporter for The Washington Post, the panel will include Ryan T. Anderson ’04, editor of Public Discourse; Nick Confessore ’98, a reporter at The New York Times; Jennifer Epstein ’08, a reporter at Politico; Louis Jacobson ’92, a senior writer for PolitiFact; Richard Just ’01, editor of The New Republic; Kathy Kiely ’77, managing editor of the Sunlight Foundation; Rick Klein ’98, senior Washington editor at ABC News; and Katrina vanden Heuvel ’81, editor and publisher of The Nation.

There are several exhibitions exploring Princeton’s history. The University Art Museum offers “Princeton and the Gothic Revival: 1870–1930.” At the Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library, “She Flourishes: Chapters in the History of Princeton Women” showcases the struggles and accomplishments of Princeton women.

On Saturday, President Tilghman will hold her annual conversation with alumni at 10:30 a.m. in Richardson Auditorium. Later that day, the Class of 1987 will lead the P-rade, beginning at 2 p.m. The University Orchestra will perform its annual concert at Finney and Campbell fields at 8 p.m., with fireworks at 9:15 p.m.

Reuners can keep track of the schedule and other important information through Reunions Mobile, the Alumni Association’s smartphone-friendly Web guide, which can be accessed through mobile Web browsers at m.princeton.edu/reunions. By J.A.
The Passage of Power is the fourth volume of Robert A. Caro’s biography, The Years of Lyndon Johnson, and follows Johnson from 1958, when he began campaigning unsuccessfully for the 1960 Democratic nomination, to 1964. It examines his vice presidency and his early time as president. Edward Berenson ’71 traces the history of the Statue of Liberty, describing individuals involved in the project and examining how Americans have interpreted the statue’s meaning, in “The Statue of Liberty: A Transatlantic Story” (Yale University Press). Berenson is a history professor and director of the Institute of French Studies at New York University. New York City’s distinction first as a major Colonial seaport and later as the United States’ largest metropolis long has made the city a target for enemies, writes Steven H. Jaffe ’81 in New York at War: Four Centuries of Combat, Fear, and Intrigue in Gotham (Basic Books). He chronicles the military history of the city. Jaffe is a writer and historian. In Princeton: America’s Campus (Penn State University Press), W. Barksdale Maynard ’88 uses text and rare archival photographs to provide a history of Princeton’s campus interwoven with a social history of the University. “The complex tale,” he writes, “involves not only architects, but educators, administrators, trustees, and alumni — sometimes cooperatively but often squabbling, because the stakes are high: No one wants to spoil The Great American Campus.” Maynard is the author of five books.

**NEW RELEASES BY ALUMNI**

**The Passage of Power** (Knopf), the fourth volume of Robert A. Caro ’57’s biography The Years of Lyndon Johnson, follows Johnson from 1958, when he began campaigning unsuccessfully for the 1960 Democratic nomination, to 1964. It examines his vice presidency and his early time as president. Edward Berenson ’71 traces the history of the Statue of Liberty, describing individuals involved in the project and examining how Americans have interpreted the statue’s meaning, in “The Statue of Liberty: A Transatlantic Story” (Yale University Press). Berenson is a history professor and director of the Institute of French Studies at New York University. New York City’s distinction first as a major Colonial seaport and later as the United States’ largest metropolis long has made the city a target for enemies, writes Steven H. Jaffe ’81 in New York at War: Four Centuries of Combat, Fear, and Intrigue in Gotham (Basic Books). He chronicles the military history of the city. Jaffe is a writer and historian. In Princeton: America’s Campus (Penn State University Press), W. Barksdale Maynard ’88 uses text and rare archival photographs to provide a history of Princeton’s campus interwoven with a social history of the University. “The complex tale,” he writes, “involves not only architects, but educators, administrators, trustees, and alumni — sometimes cooperatively but often squabbling, because the stakes are high: No one wants to spoil The Great American Campus.” Maynard is the author of five books.

READ MORE: Q&A with Barksdale Maynard ’88 @ paw.princeton.edu

**READING ROOM: CHARLOTTE ROGAN ’75**

**A young woman surviving at sea**

The idea for The Lifeboat — Charlotte Rogan ’75’s debut novel set in 1914 about a group of people who spend three weeks at sea after an explosion on an ocean liner — emerged in 1999. Grace Winter, who would become the novel’s main character and narrator, was part of another story Rogan had written. On and off over the next 10 years, Rogan worked on Grace’s tale.

Since Rogan started writing fiction 25 years ago, she has produced four other novels. Occasionally she tried to get them published, but she wasn’t much interested in or very good at the selling process.

Enter Sara Mosle ’86. She had heard that Rogan had triplets and contacted her in 2008 to see if she could interview Rogan’s children for a story she was writing for The New York Times. Rogan and Mosle became friends, and Mosle introduced Rogan to her literary agent. The Lifeboat was published by Reagan Arthur Books/Little, Brown and Company in April. The novel opens after the boat’s rescue as Grace, a 22-year-old American, and two other surviving passengers are about to go on trial, accused of committing a crime on the lifeboat. Then the scene shifts to the lifeboat, and Grace retells the story of those days and nights waiting for rescue.

Newly married, Grace has secured a place on the overcrowded boat, but her husband has not. The only seaman on board, John Hardie, takes charge and makes tough decisions to ensure the safety of the passengers — refusing to save a boy in the water and beating off three men who try to board the boat. At one point, to ride out rough seas, it is determined that two people must sacrifice themselves to lighten the boat, and the men on board draw straws. At other times passengers mysteriously disappear. Eventually an overthrow of Hardie brews. The last part of the novel returns to the trial.

Rogan “circles around society’s ideas about what it means to be human, what responsibilities we have to each other, and whether we can be blamed for choices made in order to survive,” wrote Publishers Weekly, which called the novel “a complex and engrossing psychological drama.”

An architecture major at Princeton, Rogan worked in the engineering branch of Turner Construction Co. and took graduate courses in architecture, civil engineering, and business. “I never found what I should be. I was never at all sure,” she says, that is, until she began taking creative-writing classes in her 30s.

The Lifeboat was chosen as a “must-read” debut novel by The Sunday Times of London and made the British bookseller Waterstones’ list of the best debut novels of 2012. At a Waterstones party for the 11 new novelists on the list, Rogan, 58, thought the other writers would be “adorable young things.” As it turns out, another was also in her 50s and someone else 49. Says Rogan: “The message to other unpublished writers is to stick with it. It can happen.” By K.E.G.
My younger self: Wrestling with the passage of time

By Bill Eville ’87

Bill Eville ’87 is the arts and features editor of the Vineyard Gazette on Martha’s Vineyard.

Not too long ago, I showed up for wrestling practice at my old high school. I blame it on my approaching 25th Princeton reunion, this desire to visit the glory of my youth.

My wife had insisted I call the coach first to see if it was OK. “There may be laws against this,” she said. Coach informed me that it was quite common for some of the old guys to drift back.

The practice room had not changed at all. It was still a small box of a room with wall-to-wall mats and a heavy-duty heater pumping the temperature up to more than 80 degrees. I broke a sweat just standing by the door.

For a moment I stared. In front of me a group of young boys — what else could they be called? — lounged about on the mat. I caught them eyeballing me out of the corner of their eyes. I was no mere visitor checking out the scene. No, I was dressed for battle, wearing a gray T-shirt, gym shorts, even tattered headgear and kneepads I had dug out of the closet.

Then I saw him: a kid who could be my younger self, only taller and tougher-looking.

The boy had shoulders wide as a clothesline and arms so muscular they appeared misshapen. He wore a crew cut and had a lean, square face. The boy looked hungry, too. He pumped out push-ups while the other kids relaxed. There was a rope hanging from the ceiling and he climbed it hand over hand, not using his legs at all, while the other kids chatted mindlessly. He practiced moves in front of a mirror and then again among more hanging ropes, bobbing and weaving like some Tarzan among the vines.

I thought back to my own time on the team. As a young wrestler I had run several miles each evening while carrying a brick in each hand. By the end of each run my biceps bulged large as summer squash. Once, a cop cruising by had stopped to investigate. When I told him why I was carrying two bricks while running late at night he nodded, then told me how when he was in high school he played football. Every morning he woke before dawn, went out to the garage, and for an hour pounded a spare tire with a sledgehammer. The cop shook my hand and sent me on my way.

“Bill,” the coach said, waking me out of my daydream.

“Glad you could make it.” He shook my hand so vigorously I felt something give way in my shoulder. I smiled extra wide to hide my grimace.

“Wouldn’t have missed it for the world,” I said, looking past the coach toward my younger self — surely, my partner continues on page 70
All gifts to Annual Giving are part of Princeton’s five-year campaign. (2007-2012)
From the Archives

Reunions means friends, fabulous times . . . and another Triangle Club show! This year’s show is titled *Doomsdays of Our Lives . . . Hindsight Is 2012*, but the club’s 1984 show had a more optimistic — though equally punny — name: *Revel Without a Pause*. In this photo by Cliff Moore, “zoo animals” perform the Revel song “Leisure for a Living.” From left are, Maryalice Ward ’85, John Few ’84, John Clark ’84, Lisa Velarde ’85, Roz Hausmann ’84, Warren Van Wees ’86, Bill Hudnut ’84, Carol Dunne ’87, and Elliot Sterenfeld ’84. Donald Marsden ’64, graduate secretary of Triangle and author of *The Long Kickline: A History of the Princeton Triangle Club*, helped PAW identify the students.

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/2012/05/16/sections/class-notes/
Perspective continued from page 49
for the afternoon.

But Coach nodded and pointed to the far side of the room, where a sad-looking boy sat slumped against the mat. His face was buried in his knees. Mostly, just his hair was visible.

“That’s your partner over there,” Coach said. “His name is Stash.”

“You’ve got to be kidding me,” I said.

Coach looked at me closely. “You’re here to help out, right? Well, that kid needs a lot of help.”

When Coach blew the whistle again, we squared off against our opponents. Stash did not in any way resemble the fantasy of my youth. Instead, he appeared more like the man I had become. I did not like what I saw.

Stash was weak and out of shape. He was also tentative, all backward and sideways movements. I peeked over at my true younger self. He was in the act of lifting his partner high in the air. It was effortless.

I turned back to Stash, sighed, then went to work.

I started by feinting to the left; then, after Stash had taken the bait, I ducked under his right arm. It was an old move, something basic but well loved because of its success rate. But my muscle memory had developed Alzheimer’s, it seemed. My ankles crossed, and I fell to the mat. I did not fall like my younger self did, though, when the body simply went with the flow; turning a potential accident into a beautiful forward roll. No, I fell like an old man: hard and fast onto my side. I broke two ribs.

The pain of breaking a rib is not so intense at the moment it happens. There is a searing sensation, along with a slight giving way. But quickly the pain builds until it is as if a nest of very angry bees has taken root inside your body.

I rose to my feet, holding my side and wheezing slightly.

“Are you OK?” Stash asked.

“Yeah, fine,” I said. “Just give me a minute.”

If this story were fiction, perhaps now would be the moment a lesson would be imparted. Some detail of self-knowledge gained, and acceptance of my status in life. Or maybe I would shower some wisdom on young Stash that would help him navigate the often-cruel labyrinth of high school. Real life never comes in such neat packages, though. Instead, I just gutted it out.

Practice lasted two hours. That’s two hours of falling to the mat and having various kids squeezing my waist hard. It hurt like hell — but to have left practice, to have called it quits and walked out the door, would have hurt even more.

I never did get to wrestle my younger self that day. He stayed on the opposite side of the room. During breaks, seated on the mat, and leaning up against the wall, I watched him practice. I could take in only small breaths due to the pain in my ribs, and sweat poured so heavily down my face it was as if I were melting, Stash, who by now had become talkative, sat next to me narrating the story of his life. It wasn’t that unpleasant.

At one point I closed my eyes, changed the channel, and saw the stretch of my own life, including Princeton and meeting my roommates for the first time. It all seemed so unreal, this passage of time. Surely I still was just graduating from high school and wondering what the future would bring — but not afraid, because I was young and strong and the boundaries of my life felt defined, like the circle around the wrestling mat.

But of course this wasn’t the case. That was more than 25 years ago, both a blink in time and a period so full of change and growth that to take it all in at once felt impossible. I turned to Stash, wanting for a moment to tell him my life story. But where to begin, what to include, and how much of it would just bore or frighten him? After all, the journey to middle age might be best summed up by the word “messy.” There really is no other way to describe the enormity of change, both good and bad, that happens as the years accumulate. I would not have it any other way.

And so I stayed quiet and instead shifted my glance to the future, wondering what the next 25 years might hold. The only certainty I saw there was that my wife would have to help me out of bed for the next month.  🧼
Memorials

THE CLASS OF 1935

Born in Rosemont, Pa., and raised in Plainfield, N.J., he came to Princeton from the Loomis School. At Princeton, he majored in mechanical engineering; was a member of Triangle, the Tiger-Towners Dance Orchestra, and the band; and dined at Terrace Club.

After living and working in Westchester County, N.Y., and Louisville, Ky., he and his family moved to Richmond in 1958, where he served as director of electrical market sales for the Reynolds Metals Co. After retiring he was president of the Atlas Fence Co. His hobbies and interests included music, painting, and photography, and he was a member of many clubs and historical associations, including the Sons of the Revolution, the Commonwealth Club, and the Virginia Yacht Club.

Bud was predeceased by his wife, Mary, and two brothers. He is survived by his daughter, Harriet Apperson, and son, Walter IV, and their families, including a granddaughter.

THE CLASS OF 1936
HOWARD CARL HARTMAN ’36 Carl died Feb. 5, 2012, in Washington, D.C., one month after his 95th birthday. He was born in Morristown, N.J., and prepared at Townsend Harris High School.

Carl transferred to Princeton at the beginning of his sophomore year and majored in English. He was a University Scholarship holder and a member of the honor roll. According to a 2005 PAW interview, his career aspirations were sparked by a classmate in a Princeton English course. In class, “Students were asked what they were going to do after graduation. I didn’t say anything,” he recalled. “But a bright fellow said he was going into journalism. It got a tremendous laugh. Back then, journalism was clearly considered a second-tier career.”

Carl went on to become the longest-tenured reporter at the Associated Press, leading AP bureaus in several European cities in the 1950s and ‘60s and covering the World Bank and International Monetary Fund later in his career. He continued writing book reviews even after he officially retired in 2006.

Carl was predeceased by his wife, Martha Hartman. He is survived by one daughter, Jessica Constantino, and at least one grandchild.

See the 1936 Class Notes for more about Carl’s remarkable career.

THE CLASS OF 1941
CHARLES DAVENPORT COOK ’41 Dav died Sept. 4, 2011, in Old Lyme, Conn.

A graduate of the Blake School, he majored in chemistry at Princeton, where he was elected to Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa and graduated with highest honors. Dav was editorial director of The Daily Princetonian, a member of the Grenfell Club, Princeton Summer Camp, In & Out Club, Ski Club, and Elm Club.

After graduating from Harvard Medical School, Dav served as an Army physician in postwar Germany and separated as a captain. He returned to Boston to continue his medical career at Boston Children’s Medical Center. In 1963, he was appointed professor and head of the department of pediatrics at Yale. In 1974, he assumed leadership of pediatrics at Downstate Medical School and Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn, followed by 10 years at Rochester (N.Y.) General Hospital.

Dav, a ninth-generation physician, was committed to medical education and ethics in the United States and around the world. His passion for improving medical care for those less fortunate inspired him to found Hill Health Center in New Haven and to work at the Jordan Health Center in Rochester. He was the author of over 130 published articles and two books.

Dav is survived by his wife, Carolyn C. Cook; five children; two stepchildren; 13 grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren.


He prepared at White Plains (N.Y.) High School and Phillips Exeter Academy. At Princeton he majored in the SPIA. He was on the freshman soccer and gym squads, was assistant business manager of The Daily Princetonian, roomed with Ralph Hill, and joined Cloister Inn.

Enlisting in April 1942, Don completed Officer Candidate School and was assigned to the 424th Field Artillery Battalion. The division was trained for action in the Pacific theater, but when the Battle of the Bulge erupted, the men were rushed to Europe. Returning to the States in 1946, they were transferred to the Pacific, where Don was discharged as a major.

He returned to work in personnel at Sharp & Dohme and took courses at night at Temple University before transferring to Ohio State, where he earned a Ph.D. in psychology in 1952. He then joined Prudential but left to teach at Case Western Reserve University for three years before joining AT&T. Subsequently, he moved to the University of Georgia as professor and chairman of the applied psychology program, retiring in 1987.

Don is survived by his former wife, Scarvia Anderson Grant.


A graduate of Andover, he majored in modern languages at Princeton, earning highest honors. He was scenery designer for Triangle Club and Theatre Intime, president of St. Paul’s Society, and a member of Cap and Gown. He roomed first with Jack Hartman and then with Hooker Herrig.

Sim spent five years in the Navy, serving in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters during the war and separating as a lieutenant commander. He then spent 23 years at Andover as a teacher, administrator, and acting headmaster. After retiring, he entered the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque and earned a master’s degree in architecture in 1976. As an architect, he was especially proud of his designs for the Navajo Community Center and the Albuquerque Senior Center.

In retirement, Sim moved to San Diego for five years before spending 18 years in Portland. During all this time he maintained a lovely house on Martha’s Vineyard (designed by Dan Compton ’41). He was a member of the Rose City Yacht Club, the Watercolor Society of Oregon, and the Multnomah Friends Meeting (Quaker).

He is survived by his wife of 69 years, Ann Mills Hyde; his daughter, Beth; sons Simeon III and Cutty; and three grandchildren.


He prepared at Phillips Exeter Academy and majored in chemistry at Princeton, where he played interclub hockey and squash and joined Charter Club. He roomed first with Bob Jackson and then with MacKinnon and Stebbins.

In 1942, Lou joined DuPont. In 1944 he was sent to work on the Manhattan Project in Oak Ridge, Tenn., and then to Hanford, Wash., where General Electric took control in 1946. GE transferred Lou to Schenectady,
Memorials

N.Y., in 1956, first to its general engineering laboratory and then, in 1969, to the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, where he was involved in designing and supervising the building of nuclear reactor plants for the Navy.

After retiring in 1981, Lou and his wife, Olivia, traveled extensively until they followed their children west to Santa Rosa in 1986.

Lou is survived by his wife of 67 years, Olivia Reed Kendall; three daughters, Patricia, Trudy, and Mary; five grandchildren; five great-grandchildren; and one great-great-grandchild.

THE CLASS OF 1942
SAMUEL DOAK ’42 Sam Doak died Jan. 31, 2012, in Hanover, N.H., where he had lived for some time as a resident of the Kendal at Hanover retirement community.

He was born in Philadelphia Nov. 18, 1920, and attended William Penn Charter School. Sam, one of 10 siblings, followed his brother Charles ’33 to Princeton. There he roomed with Walt Smedley and Ted Denniston. Sam majored in economics and graduated with honors.

Shortly after graduation he enlisted in the Navy and served in the South Pacific and New York City. He was discharged as a lieutenant at the end of the war.

In 1946, Sam married Katherine Johnston of Philadelphia and they moved to Fitchburg, Mass., where he entered the paper manufacturing business. At various times Sam worked for Crocker Burbank & Co., Weyerhaeuser, and James River Fitchburg, generally in sales and product development. He also was a member of the vestry of his church in Fitchburg and president of the Visiting Nurses Association.

Sam was attached to and proud of his family’s whole life. He is survived by his brother Kenelm ’49; his daughters, Sally Wood and Katherine Doak; his son Sam C.; four grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren. To them all, the class sends condolences.

WILLIAM H. EMIG ’42 Bill Emig died Feb. 14, 2012, in Columbus, Ohio, where he had lived most of his life.

Bill attended Bexley High School and Columbus Academy. During his senior year at the academy he was captain of the basketball team, president of his class, and president of the school.

At Princeton, Bill was a member of the freshman baseball team and active in interclub basketball, baseball, and football. He joined Tiger Inn and graduated with honors in economics.

As the United States entered the war, Bill was commissioned as an officer in the Navy and served in the Pacific as an armed guard officer on ships of the Merchant Marine. He was discharged as a lieutenant.

Back in Columbus, Bill entered the insurance field and eventually formed his own agency, William H. Emig CLU. He became active in community affairs and served as first vice president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, division chairman of the Community Chest, and president of the Princeton Alumni Association. In 1996 he received Columbus Academy’s Distinguished Alumnus Award.

Bill never married. He focused on golf and gardening. He is survived by his sister, Jane Emig Ford, a nephew, and a niece. To them, the class sends condolences.

THE CLASS OF 1944

A graduate of Mergusburg, Karl roomed with Chuck Nimick and Mac MacQuiddy at Princeton, where he was on the varsity crew and swimming team and joined Tower Club. He majored in biology and in 1943 entered medical school at Johns Hopkins, where he served his internship and, after two years as a first lieutenant in the Army, his residency in gynecology and female urology.

In 1946, he married Eugenia (“Cissy”) Dabney. They had three children: Karl III ’71, Eugenia (“Skippy”), and Dabney. Karl’s close friends were Andy Jones and Ferd Baruch, godfather of Karl III.

The family moved to Birmingham in 1953, and Karl became chairman of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at Baptist Medical Center.

Immediately following Karl III’s Princeton graduation, Karl said, “I’ve carried you this far; now carry me,” whereupon Karl III carried his father on his back in the P-rade!

Karl was an enthusiastic hunter, fisherman, and trainer of bird dogs. His adeptness in fly-tying served him well as a surgeon.

Cissy, his wife of 59 years, died in 2005. Karl is survived by his three children, four grandchildren, and five step-grandchildren.


A native of Arkansas, Sandy roomed at Princeton with John Krase, Art Munyan, and Van Olcott, with whom he rowed on the crew. An economics major, he went into the Army in April 1943 to spend two years on the Manhattan Project. After earning an engineering degree at the University of Colorado postwar, he joined McDonnell Aircraft, which was founded by his uncle James S. McDonnell. By 1980 he had become company president and chairman, continuing that role after McDonnell merged with Douglas Aircraft. With his uncle, he hosted President Kennedy’s visit to see the developing Gemini and Mercury space capsules.

An Eagle Scout, he became national president of the Boy Scouts and St. Louis Man of the Year in 1984. A Presbyterian Church elder, he lived his life by the Scout oath and law, created a corporate ethics program in the company, and after his retirement started a character and ethics program involving some 300,000 public-school students.

He married Priscilla “Pris” Robb in 1946. She survives along with his son, Randall, and daughter Robbin and their spouses; his sister; and an Air Force pilot grandson. Tall (6’4”) and distinguished by his magnificent white hair, Sandy will be missed for his integrity and outreach to mankind.

THE CLASS OF 1947
L. GLENN BARKALOW ’47 Glenn’s long and fulfilling life ended March 9, 2011, at his home.

He left high school a semester early with the intention of joining the Air Corps, but he was told that doctors were more in demand than pilots. He attended Dickinson College and graduated from Princeton in the Navy’s V-12 program. Glenn attended the Long Island College of Medicine, served his internship and residency from 1949 to 1955 at Roosevelt Hospital in New York City, and spent two years in the Air Force Medical Corps in England (1951-1953).

He returned to Freehold, N.J., to set up a practice in internal medicine that occupied his life for the next 41 years. Glenn was an early force in bringing a hospital to the Freehold area, and the opening of the hospital was one of the proudest periods of his career. He was chairman of the department of internal medicine at the hospital — now known as CentraState Medical Center — for 18 years. He retired in 1996.

Besides his passion for medicine, Glenn had a love of sailing that he shared with his family.

The class extends its deepest sympathy to his beloved wife, Winifred; sons Derek, David, and Kurt; his daughters, Glenda and Susan; and 10 grandchildren.

WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE ’47 Bill, for whom logic, language, and literature were the pillars of life, died June 4, 2011.

Bill grew up in Princeton, attended Princeton Country Day School, and before matriculating at Princeton graduated from Deerfield Academy.

He joined the Naval V-12 program, graduated in 1947, and was a serious student bent on becoming a writer. Eventually he attended the Yale School of Fine Arts; then, following some time in Paris, returned and for many years lived in New York City, self-
employed as a struggling playwright.

In the 1970s Bill moved to Boston and joined the publishing firm Little Brown in its advertising department. In the 1980s he moved to Cambridge, Mass., and on occasion gave lectures on advertising at Boston universities. Bill loved his small, unheated cottage in Kennebunkport, Maine. He was a private man and never married.

He is survived by the five children of his beloved sister, Anne, and her husband, Lucien Yokana; and the four sons of his sister, Isabelle, whom he adored visiting in Martha’s Vineyard. He helped raise and mentor his nephews, W. Guthrie Sayen ‘71, David C. Sayen ‘73, George ‘74, and Henry L. Sayen ‘76. For them it was painful to witness his 17-year battle with dementia, heart disease, and their manifestations, and they will always miss him as their mentor. The class wishes to pay its respects and send best wishes to his family.

THE CLASS OF 1951
ROBERT D. M. ACCOLA ’51

Bob was born Sept. 11, 1929, the son of Alvin J. and Katharine Mize Accola.

At Phillips Exeter he won the mathematics prize and graduated cum laude. At Princeton he roomed with Andy Cobb, Bill Dana, Homer Franklin, and Bob MacKenna, and belonged to Quadrangle. As a sophomore with the best record on the Putnam Mathematical Exam, he won the Class of 1861 Prize. As an SPMI major, he graduated with high honors. Bob and Carolyn Pennybacker were married Dec. 23, 1951.

Following two years in the Army in Korea, Bob entered Harvard Graduate School, where he earned master’s and doctoral degrees in mathematics. After two years as an instructor at Harvard, he joined the faculty at Brown in 1966 as assistant professor of mathematics and was named a full professor in 1969. He served as chairman of the mathematics department from 1992 to 1994 and retired in 1996.

Bob specialized in Riemann surfaces; over the years he published 31 papers in professional journals and two monographs.

He died May 15, 2011, of Parkinson’s disease. He is survived by Carolyn; their children, Kristen, Robert, and Katharine; and four grandchildren. His sister, Rosemary Hewitt, and brother, Alvin J. Accola Jr. ’44, predeceased him.

LEONARD DROBAUGH ’51

Len was born Nov. 6, 1929, in Bronxville, N.Y., the son of Wells and Katharine Colt Drobauh. His father was in the Class of 1917 and was founder and owner of Brides magazine.

A Deerfield graduate, Len was an English major and a member of Cap and Gown at Princeton. He left in his senior year and completed his bachelor’s degree at Hobart College, and then earned a bachelor of science degree in agriculture from Cornell in 1954.

He and Terry Dunn were married Dec. 29, 1950. For 10 years he and his wife operated Windsong Farm, their Holstein dairy operation in Quakertown, Pa. After the farm was taken by eminent domain, he was involved in a number of business ventures, all involving agriculture. He and Terry traveled, going to France and Greece, and on boat trips to destinations ranging from the French canals and the Panama Canal to the Barge (formerly the Erie) Canal.

Len died June 7, 2011, at home in Essex, Mass. He is survived by Terry and three of their daughters, Barbara Hammer and her husband, Peter; Mary Werner and her husband, Tom; and Holly Riehl and her husband, Ken; six grandchildren; and his brother, James Drobauh ’44. He was predeceased by their daughter Terry Ellen; their son, Leonard Scott; and his brother, Wells Drobauh Jr. ’43.

BOYDTON C. EMERSON ’51 J ack was born May 9, 1929, the son of William A. and Laura Cole Emerson.

He prepared at the McCallie School in Chattanooga, Tenn., and matriculated with us in the fall of 1947. He was active in crew and a member of Court Club. He left after our sophomore year, transferring in good standing to Emory University in his hometown of Atlanta, where he completed his undergraduate work in history.

In November 1951 he joined the Navy, was stationed in Korea, Eniwetok, and Alameda, and separated in 1955. He returned to Emory to earn a law degree and was admitted to the bar in 1958. After a year practicing tort law (in his case, automobile accidents), Jack entered the federal civil service, where he was with the Social Security Administration in the Baltimore area until his retirement in 1988. He and Teresa Lamarche were married in 1961 and divorced in 1984.

Jack died July 17, 2010, after a brief but fierce battle with lung cancer. He is survived by his daughter Mary Ann (Mrs. Raymond Nissen). Interment was in Saters Baptist Church Cemetery in Timonium, Md. His brother, William A. Jr., and his sister, Claire Thornwell predeceased him.

RICHARD J. STOCKHAM JR. ’51 Dick was born Feb. 7, 1929, in Birmingham, Ala., the son of Richard and Charlotte Rushton Stockham.

He came to Princeton from Phillips Exeter and majored in mechanical engineering. He belonged to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and Quadrangle, played 150-pound football, and roomed with Bob Mahaffy, Ray Maxwell, and Bill Swearer.

After graduation he served as a forward observer and liaison officer in the infantry for two years in the Korean Conflict and was awarded the Silver Star for bravery. Upon separation, he returned to Birmingham to enter the family business, Stockham Valves and Fittings Inc., founded by his grandfather, William H. Stockham, in 1903, where he served as vice president and corporate secretary. He was a member of Mountain Brook and The Redstone Club.

Dick died of a stroke Feb. 6, 2011. He is survived by his widow, Betty Aldridge Stockham; sons Richard Stockham III and Douglas Arant Stockham; daughter Adele Culp; seven grandchildren; a sister, Charlotte Murdock; and numerous cousins, including Allen Rushton ’51, James Rushton ’53, and William Rushton ’51. His brother, William Henry Stockham II, predeceased him.

THE CLASS OF 1953

BRUCE N. BAKER ’53 Bruce, no relation to our previously deceased classmate Bruce K. Baker, died Dec. 8, 2011, at his Palo Alto, Calif., home of heart failure.

Born in St. Louis, Bruce was living in New York state when he entered Princeton from Roosevelt High School with good, helpful friend Jim Withey, a campus clubmate. His senior-year roommates were Clarke Slade, Phil Plexico, and Bruce Rubidge. Bruce’s undergraduate degree was in economics and he received an M.B.A. from Stanford and a Ph.D. from George Washington University before spending 18 months in the Navy. He then taught USC’s master’s-degree program in systems management at Air Force bases around the world. Later he taught in the University of Wisconsin system.

He joined Stanford Research Institute, where SRI colleague Donn Parker said Bruce helped create the International Information Integrity Institute. Somehow he found time to deal in real estate.

Surviving besides Mary Shaw Baker, his loving wife of 48 years, are daughters Sara Hope, Andrea Ballooyra, Ashlee Baker-Florez, and Melanie DeMone; son James W.; and brother Winslow. We marvel at Bruce’s many accomplishments. A celebration of his life is planned May 19 from 1 to 3 p.m. at Palo Alto’s Foothills Tennis & Swim Club.

FRANCIS X. HOGARTY JR. ’53 Frank, whose father, Francis X., came to Princeton as a University proctor in 1919 and was one of the four civilian-dressed security officers under head proctor Mike Koplinder, died Dec. 17, 2011, in Austin, Texas. He was 80.

Born in Princeton, Frank graduated from the Peddie School and enrolled with us in
the fall of 1949. He joined the Catholic Club but left the University during freshman year. He did not keep in touch with the class. It has been learned that he joined the Air Force and was a command pilot for 20 years, retiring as a major.

Efforts to communicate with his widow, Janice, were unsuccessful, but it is known that in addition to her, Frank is survived by daughters Laura Augsburger and Melissa Daywood. Our condolences go to them.

GEORGE LEWIS PETERING ‘53 Lew, who had schizophrenia, died Nov. 11, 2011, in Chesterfield, Mo. He was 80, and his death was confirmed by his guardian, Thomas M. Tebbetts.

Lew entered Princeton from John Burroughs School, where he played football, soccer, and sang in the glee club with close friends Dave Sisler and Chuck Thies. They roomed together as Princeton freshmen and were joined by Fred Tritschler for the remaining three years. Lew’s discipline was history, and his thesis, “Economic History of Coffee in Brazil,” was fitting because his father owned the H.P. Coffee Co. in St. Louis, and he intended to join the family business. He took his meals at Cottage Club, and music was his principal interest. He managed the University Glee Club his junior year and was its president as a senior.

Fred Tritschler recalls that Lew was quiet, kept his dorm room desk against the wall, and maintained a good sense of humor. Lew never married nor did his brother, William ‘50, who also had schizophrenia, according to Tebbetts. Chuck Thies visited Lew regularly during his confinement to nursing homes.

Lew was a big St. Louis Cardinals booster. It is hoped that he was aware of the Cards winning the 2011 World Series.

THE CLASS OF 1954
DAVID REED DENBY ‘54 Reed Denby died July 20, 2011, from Parkinson’s disease.

Reed left Princeton at the completion of his freshman year. He was employed by U.S. Steel in industrial engineering and became a general supervisor, working on projects to increase plant production. He left that company in 1968 to become a management consultant in New York. For the next 10 years, he concentrated on real-estate projects. In 1988, he established his own company to build houses on land acquired during that time period.

He married his wife, Sally, the year he left college. She died in 2002. The class extends its sympathy to his daughters, Sally and Deborah, and his three grandchildren.

HERBERT B. TURKINGTON ’54 Herbert Turkington of Largo, Fla., died Feb. 5, 2012, at Bay Pines VA Hospital.

Born in Hackensack, N.J., he attended Bogota High School. At Princeton, he majored in English and the American civilization program. He was a member of Dial Lodge and numerous campus organizations. He subsequently graduated from Yale Law School in 1957, after which he served in the Army in an intelligence unit.

Turb practiced law for many years in New York City. He retired to Ocean City, N.J., and later moved to Largo. He was active in support of music organizations in both cities. He is survived by his wife, Ceiling, his sons, Richard and Robert; and seven grandchildren. The class extends sympathy to them in their loss.

THE CLASS OF 1957
KEITH L. GRONEMAN ’57 Keith died Nov. 1, 2011.

At Princeton he majored in economics, joined Charter Club, and was active in track. He did not remain in touch with Princeton, but we know he lived for a while in Ridgewood, N.J. He moved to Los Angeles, where he became a judge.

To his wife, Alda, and other family members, the class extends its sympathy.

NEWTON VON SANDER ’57 Newton died Feb. 6, 2012, at his farm in Bowdoinham, Maine, after a battle with adenocarcinoma. He treated his patients until two days before his death.

Newton graduated from Princeton with a degree in fine art after starting as an engineering student. This change took place after his serious auto accident in 1954. At Princeton he joined Charter Club, was on the fencing team, and participated in the choir and Glee Club. Upon graduation he attended Boston University, obtaining master’s and doctoral degrees in psychology.

He then began varied careers. From 1959 to 1968 Newton was a master and teacher at Fay School in Southborough, Mass. From 1969 to 1982 he held administrative positions in the Wellesley Public Schools, and from 1982 to the present he practiced as a licensed psychologist in Salem, Mass., and as an independent contractor in Beverly, Mass., specializing in mental health.

To the end Newton was a fighter, remaining active while in chemotherapy in several physically demanding projects on his farm.

His beloved wife, Lucia, and son Adam predeceased him. The class will miss this ruggedly individualistic man.

THE CLASS OF 1962

After graduating from Nyack High School, “Weed” — as we knew him in college — majored in electrical engineering at Princeton and played JV basketball. As a member of Cannon Club, he served as social chairman his senior year.

Weed was a successful businessman and entrepreneur, having successfully bought, managed, and sold businesses in the data-processing, home improvement, and hospitality industries.

Weed will always be remembered as the chairman of the board of trustees of Cannon Dial Elm Club, which reopened in the fully restored Cannon Club building in the autumn of 2011. Reflecting upon this achievement (25 years in the making), a classmate described the ongoing saga with the University as “the most extraordinary game of Monopoly I’ve ever seen.”

He also was a Reunions stalwart, missing only a few since 1963, and climbing up and then sliding down every tent that he could.

Immediately upon graduating in ’62, he married his high school sweetheart, Beverly Koblin, who died in 1993. He is survived by their daughter, Saundra King ’85; son Randall Crane ’88; and four grandchildren.

He will be remembered for his intense zeal, energy, and creativity in all things.

THE CLASS OF 1964
JAMES P. OIKE JR. ’64 The class lost a dynamic, stalwart, and convivial member when Jim Okie died Dec. 27, 2011, at an Alzheimer’s facility in Avon, Conn. His wife, Rowena, and two children, Jason and Lauren, were with him when the end came.

Jim prepared at Andover Academy and followed his father, Platt ’33, to Princeton. He was an architecture major who was a member of three Ivy League-champion lacrosse teams. He joined Tiger Inn, where he lived senior year with Jim Haws, Rich Intersimone, and Bob Moore.

Jim served as chairman of our highly successful 25th reunion. He was a natural at letting the good times roll. The Hustlers, the campus rock band he organized and in which he played drums, provided many good times for others.

After spending several years teaching and coaching at the Kingswood School in West Hartford, Conn., Jim left the classroom to sell real estate, a change that would lead to his career as a home builder. His continued athletic pursuits included playing for the Connecticut Valley Lacrosse Club and serving for many years as a ski coach at Sundown in New Hartford, Conn.

The class sends deep sympathy to Rowena; Jason and Lauren; Jim’s brother, Griffin; his sister, Cynthia; and his seven grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1968
HAROLD S. BERNARD ’68 Harold died of prostate cancer Feb. 4, 2012, at his home in Westport,
Conn. He was 65.

He came to Princeton from Great Neck (N.Y.) North Senior High, where he was pres- ident of student government and captain of the tennis team. At Princeton he majored in history and ate at Campus. After Princeton, Harold earned a Ph.D. in clinical psychology at the University of Rochester. He was a highly regarded private practitioner in both Manhattan and Westport.

Harold was a Distinguished Life Fellow and president of the American Group Psychotherapy Association (AGPA). He led AGPA’s efforts to help thousands of people traumatized by the events of 9/11. He was a respected teacher, mentor, supervisor, and leader in the community of group psy- chotherapists, and he edited several books on group psychotherapy and clinical psychol- ogy, the most recent of which, *On Becoming a Psychotherapist*, was published in 2010 by Oxford University Press.

He is survived by his wife, Bonnie; chil- dren Nicole and Bradley; sister Cathy; and brother Mitchell ’73. To them all, the class extends deepest sympathy.

**THE CLASS OF 1970**

**GORDON STOLLERY ’70** Gordon died Dec. 12, 2011, while on vacation in the British Virgin Islands.

He came to us from Toronto, Ontario, where he excelled at hockey and golf, having finished second in the 1965 Canadian Junior Open. He pursued both of these sports at Princeton.

A civil engineer with a lifelong interest in geology, he led the formation of several energy companies in the Alberta oil fields before turning his attention to his family’s Glen Angus Farm, breeding stakes-winning thor- oughbreds. His Angus Glen Golf Club was selected as the best new course in Canada and has twice hosted the Canadian Open.

A civic leader, Gordon endowed a chair in basin analysis and petroleum geology at the University of Toronto. At the time of his death he was working on the Stollery Atrium in the Golding Centre for High Performance Sport.

Gordon was an enthusiastic supporter of Princeton, serving on the board of the PAA of Canada, the Schools Committee, and Special Gifts Committee.

We have lost a classmate of protean energy, wide interests, and great good humor. To Gordon’s wife, Judy; and his daughters, Cailey, Tori, Gillian, Lindsay, Claire, Sarah, and Hannah, the class extends deepest sympathy.

**THE CLASS OF 1971**

**SAMUEL P. BOEHM ’71** Sam Boehm died July 17, 2011, from complications of prostate cancer. Sam was born in Detroit and came to

Princeton from Seacrest High School in Delray Beach, Fla. He majored in geology at Princeton, roomed senior year with James “Fanch” Fancher in Campbell, and ate at Tower. He participated in Triangle Club, Yacht Club, and Orange Key.

He started medical school at UMDNJ and finished at Emory in Atlanta. After initial training in internal medicine, he did an emergency-medicine residency at Albert Einstein in the Bronx. His professional career was in emergency medicine, including 25 years in the Army, from which he retired as a colonel. His stateside postings ranged from Florida to Alaska, and he served with US forces in Iraq in the early 1990s.

After retirement, he lived south of Atlanta in a rural setting. He will be remembered for living life with flair and purpose. The class extends sympathy to his family and friends.

**CLARK FELDMAN ’71** Clark died May 2, 2009, after a three-year battle with cancer.

Clark grew up in Michigan and came to Princeton from Detroit’s renowned Cass Tech High School. He majored in sociology before going on to the University of Michigan Medical School and psychiatry residency at University of Southern California. He prac- ticed psychiatry and addiction medicine at Kaiser Permanente in West Los Angeles before going into private practice. Clark also worked in the California penal system, treating prison inmates and parolees with remarkable patience and efficacy.

Clark was a co-founder of Crossing the Digital Divide (CDD), a nonprofit dedicated to helping addicts and law offenders learn computer skills to improve their lives. His CDD co-founder praised Clark for his dedication to an often-neglected population.

Clark was a renowned violinist who also excelled at the viola and cello. He was a con- certmaster in high school and at Princeton, and he fondly played chamber music throughout adulthood.

Gourmet cooking and gardening gave balance to his life. Above all, he took great pride and pleasure in his three children, Tzipi, Jennifer, and Michael; and his two young grandchildren, Nava and Eboise. The class expresses its deep condolences to his family and friends.

**WILLIAM P. MULLIN ’71** Bill Mullin died May 16, 2011, in Kokomo, Ind.

Bill grew up in Syracuse, N.Y., and came to Princeton from Christian Brothers Academy. He majored in sociology, lived in Edwards senior year, and was most remembered for his dedication to WPRB. Bill was willing and able to take on all tasks at the radio station, including news reporting, music shows, sports, and technical support. He infused his efforts in broadcast radio with flair, creativi- ty, and a very sense of humor, including lead- ership of the largely fictitious “Announcers’ Collective.”

After graduation, he managed several Syracuse restaurants and hotels. Then, using self-taught technical skills, he worked as sys- tems administrator at Hanford Manufactur- ing Co. in Syracuse. He was a founding board member of the Syracuse Invitational Hockey Tournament. He joined Agenture Systems in Kokomo as director of engineer- ing and quality assurance, working with Chysler on the integration of Agenture products. His hobbies included golf, poker, and trivia.

His classmates missed his presence at Reunions and formal class activities, but he never was far from their thoughts. He is sur- vived by four brothers and two sisters. To his family and friends, the class sends sympathy.

**THE CLASS OF 1975**

**DANIEL J. CALACCI ’75** When Dan slipped away May 11, 2011, surrounded by his family, the class lost one of its most colorful, gregarious, and beloved members. Dan was profoundly unlike anyone else. He brought a unique perspective that enlightened, confounded, and tickled everyone he encountered.

Dan commenced his gloriously improba- ble life in Missouri. At St. Louis University High School, he excelled in both academics and sports, quarterbacking the Jr. Billikens football team to a spectacular 11–1 season and state championship.

He majored in East Asian studies at Princeton and was fluent in Mandarin. He spent a year abroad teaching English in Taiwan. After college, Dan drifted with atti- tude across the globe. He lived in Japan, was a photographer in Seattle, a railroad worker in Kansas City, and a bank clerk in Manhattan. He then implausibly initiated a financial career, structuring international transactions, abstruse derivatives that still defy explanation, and starting a hedge fund.

We miss Dan with all our hearts and will remember him with fondness, love, and bewilderment. He was a true and kind friend, generous, quick to laugh, brilliant, and childlike in his fascination for the world. To his wife, Debra; children Daniel and Helen; sister Jane; and brothers Tom and David, the class extends deepest sympathy.

**THE CLASS OF 1986**

**MARY KATHERINE BAIRD DARMER ’86** Mary Kathy Baird Darmer of Newport Beach, Calif., died Feb. 17, 2012.

Kathy grew up in Waco, Texas, and attend- ed Vanguard College Preparatory School. At Princeton, she roomed with Susie Bargon Thompson, Sandy Fitzpatrick Vitzthum,
Memorials

Sallie Kim, and Stephanie So. Kathy was president of the Princeton Debate Panel and won numerous awards in parliamentary debate. She was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta and Quadrangle Club.

A philosophy major, Kathy graduated magna cum laude. She earned a law degree from Columbia and later clerked for judges on the District Court for the Southern District of New York and the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. In 1991, Kathy joined Davis Polk & Wardwell as a litigation associate. She served as an assistant US attorney for the Southern District of New York. In 2000, she joined Chapman University’s School of Law faculty and was later promoted to professor.

Kathy was a founder and board member of the Orange County Equality Coalition, which advocates for gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender rights. At Chapman, she wrote and spoke publicly against torture and governmental abuses.

Kathy will be remembered for her humor, energy, intellect, and eloquence. An avid reader and runner, she ran the New York City Marathon several times.

She leaves her husband, Roman Ernest Darmer; children Lelia Jane (11) and Matthew Locke Darmer (8); her parents, Robert M. and Alice Baird; and mother-in-law, Marie Darmer.

Graduate alumni

JOHN MCCARTHY ’51 John McCarthy, the eminent computer scientist, died of heart disease Oct. 24, 2011. He was 84.

McCarthy graduated from Caltech in 1948, and in 1951 earned a Ph.D. in mathematics from Princeton. He then taught at Princeton, Stanford, Dartmouth, and MIT before returning to Stanford in 1962 as a professor of computer science. He became professor emeritus in 2000.

Regarded as the father of computer time-sharing, McCarthy also coined the term AI (for artificial intelligence). At MIT, he co-founded the Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, where a computer language was developed and became a standard tool for AI research and design. In 1964, McCarthy became the founding director of the Stanford Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, which has been prominent in the field.

Elliot Pinson ’56, a Caltech Ph.D. and retired Bell Labs director of computer systems research who took a math course taught by McCarthy at Princeton, remembers him “as just about the smartest guy I ever met.” McCarthy received the Turing Award (1971), the Kyoto Prize (1988), and the National Medal of Science (1990).

McCarthy is survived by his third wife, Carolyn; their son; two daughters from his first marriage; and two grandchildren. His second wife died climbing in the Himalayas.

SIN-H CHENG ’52 Sin-H Cheng, Princeton professor emeritus of mechanical and aerospace engineering, died Dec. 6, 2011. He was 89.

Born in China, Cheng graduated from Jiao Tong University in Shanghai in 1946 and in 1949 received a master’s degree from Michigan. In 1952, he earned a Ph.D. in aeronautical engineering from Princeton. After 41 years of teaching at Princeton, he retired in 1992. Cheng had become an expert in the stability of liquid propellant rocket engines when rockets frequently blew up in testing.

After Russia’s launch of Sputnik in 1957, Cheng’s theoretical understanding, given in a 1956 monograph, was important in enabling the United States to send rockets successfully into space. Subsequently, Cheng made significant advances to fluid dynamics. As an industry consultant, he helped develop early designs for intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Cheng wrote more than 100 articles and book chapters in his field. Sau-Hai Lam ’58, Princeton’s Wilsey Professor emeritus, recalls Cheng as “one who imparted not only the subject matter itself, but the beauty of the subject when he taught.”

Cheng is survived by Jean, his wife of 65 years; three children (including Andrew ’71); seven grandchildren (including Caroline ’06, Katherine ’09, and Matthew ’09); and two great-grandchildren. A son, Thomas ’74, died in 2008.

JAMES N. ROSENAU ’57 James Rosenau, the retired University Professor of International Relations at George Washington University, died Sept. 9, 2011, after suffering a stroke. He was 86.

During World War II, Rosenau served in the OSS. He graduated from Bard College in 1948. While at Bard, Eleanor Roosevelt hired him to compile and edit FDR’s personal letters from the White House. In 1949, he earned a master’s degree in international studies from Johns Hopkins and in 1957 a Ph.D. in politics from Princeton.

Rosenau taught at Rutgers and Ohio State before joining the University of Southern California in 1973. He left in 1992 as professor emeritus, and became the university professor at GWU. He retired in 2009.

A noted scholar of international relations and pioneer in the study of globalization, Rosenau wrote and edited more than 40 books. In 2005, he was ranked by Foreign Policy magazine as among the 25 most influential academics in foreign affairs. Well-known as an author and researcher, he regarded himself as a teacher first.

Rosenau’s first wife, Norah McCarthy, died in 1974. He is survived by their daughter; his wife of 17 years, Dr. Hongying Wang ’96; their two children; and a granddaughter.

CHARLES E. HAMM ’60 Charles Hamm, who helped found the field of American popular-music history and was a professor of music at Dartmouth, died of pneumonia Oct. 16, 2011. He was 86.

After serving in the Marine Corps during World War II, Hamm earned a bachelor’s degree from Virginia in 1947. In 1950, he received an M.F.A. in music from Princeton. He taught at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music before returning to Princeton and earning a Ph.D. in musicology in 1960. He then held professorships at Tulane, Illinois, and Dartmouth, where he became the Arthur R. Virgin Professor of Music in 1976.

While starting as a specialist in Renaissance music, he disapproved of the disrespect fellow musicologists had for contemporary popular music. According to The New York Times, ”Hamm was one of the first scholars to study the history of American popular music with musicalologic rigor and sensitivity to complex racial and ethnic dynamics, and both oral and written traditions.”

Hamm wrote two standard texts: Yesterdays: Popular Song in America (1979); and Music in the New World (1983). He was much honored in his field.

Hamm is survived by three sons (including Bruce ’75 and Chris ’78); four grandchildren; and two former wives.

FREDERICK RHODEWELT ’79 Frederick Rhodewelt, professor of psychology at the University of Utah, died at home Aug. 19, 2011. He was 62.

He graduated from Lincoln University in 1975 and earned a Ph.D. in social psychology from Princeton in 1979. In 1980, he became an assistant professor in the psychology department at Utah, and was subsequently promoted to associate and then full professor.

At Utah, he was associate dean of the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, chair of the sociology department, and associate dean of the Graduate School. He published extensively and was elected a fellow of the Society of Personality and Social Psychology, the Society of Experimental Social Psychology, and a division of the American Psychological Association.

He received the Senior Superior Research Award from Utah’s College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, and the Award for Distinguished Service from the Society for Personality and Social Psychology.

He is survived by Elaine, his wife of 36 years; two children; and his mother, Loretta.

Graduate memorials are prepared by the APGA.
Friend Center  The Friend Center for Engineering Education — created to encourage all Princeton students to acquire technological understanding — is viewed through magnolia blossoms early in April.  Photograph by Ricardo Barros.
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