Committee will focus on diversity of faculty, grad students, administrators

ERIC QUIÑONES

A new committee is working to identify ways to enhance the diversity of Princeton’s faculty, graduate student body and senior administration, seeking to build upon advancements in diversity across many areas of campus.

The Trustee Ad Hoc Committee on Diversity, which met for the first time Jan. 26, includes University trustees, faculty, graduate students and staff members. The 19-member committee will work to develop recommendations for strategies to attract and retain more diverse campus community members, including people of color and women, in areas where the University’s efforts to advance diversity have had more limited success.

“In the last several decades Princeton has made significant progress in creating a vibrant and diverse community, and our ability to build upon this success will be critical to the University’s future,” Princeton President Shirley M. Tilghman wrote in her charge to the committee. “We can take pride in the fact that our undergraduate student body is now more diverse than ever before in terms of socio-economic status, ethnicity and citizenship.

On the other hand, our success in diversifying the graduate student body, faculty and senior administration has proceeded more slowly.”

To fulfill its mission of educating leaders who can succeed in a globalized world, “the University must draw upon talented individuals from all backgrounds and ethnic groups, and foster a learning environment in which students, faculty and staff bring to their studies and their work a great many perspectives and experiences from around the country and around the world,” Tilghman wrote. To that end, she has asked the committee to “identify innovative strategies and best practices that will have meaningful and sustained positive impact on the Princeton University community.”

The committee is co-chaired by Brent Henry, a trustee and member of the Class of 1969, and Deborah Prentice, the Alexander Stewart 1886 Professor of Psychology and chair of the Department of Psychology. The group will meet for approximately one hour a day and then submit its findings and recommendations to Tilghman.

“The trustees are proud of the many ways in which Princeton has become more diverse over recent decades and pleased with the many initiatives already under way, but I think there is widespread agreement that in some areas we can and need to do better,” said Henry, who also co-chairs the Connect initiative to involve black alumni more deeply in the life of the University.

“Working with members of the faculty and staff, and in some cases drawing on our own experiences, I hope we can help the University increase the diversity of its faculty, its graduate student body and its senior administration,” Henry said.

Prentice, a Princeton faculty member since 1989, noted that the University’s success in enhancing diversity among the committee’s areas of focus has been “uneven,” and that the committee will consider multiple challenges in seeking to achieve more sustained progress.

“For there is the challenge of identifying, attracting and retaining extremely talented people who would not traditionally come to Princeton. That is a challenge that every admissions committee and search committee faces,” she said. “Then there is the challenge of supporting and coordinating the efforts of hundreds of admissions and search committees across the University, each operating independently and facing different

Leydon to serve as VP and CIO at end of academic year

BETTY LEYDON, who has served as the vice president for information technology and chief information officer at Princeton for more than 10 years, has announced plans to retire at the end of the academic year on June 30.

Leydon, who joined the Princeton administration in 2001, has devoted more than 30 years to working in the IT field, with 25 years in higher education. She intends to move to North Carolina, where her husband, John, is the vice president and CIO for the University System of North Carolina.

“For more than a decade, Betty Leydon has steadily guided Princeton through the ever-changing world of information technology,” said President Shirley M. Tilghman. “She has left a lasting imprint on the Office of Information Technology (OIT) and on Princeton as a whole, not least, as she once quipped, ‘by making sure that the technology does not become an end in itself.’ This commitment to the greater good has helped our students, faculty and staff to embrace the opportunities presented by the digital revolution, while taking its challenges in stride — no small achievement!”

Provost Christopher Eisgruber, to whom Leydon reports, is in the process of selecting a search committee to seek a successor. At Princeton, Leydon has been responsible for providing vision and leadership to develop and implement the information systems and services that support the University’s information technology needs.

Chief among her accomplishments has been overseeing the creation, in 2001, and evolution of OIT as an organization committed to service. In 2009, much of OIT’s staff was relocated to a new home at 701 Carnegie Center, consolidating many of its operations in one main location.

Leydon also has been committed to collaborating with faculty members to make significant advances in Princeton’s computing research capabilities, culminating in November in the opening of the High-Performance Computing Research Center on the Forrestal campus.

“Betty Leydon has served Princeton admirably during her 10 years as its chief information officer,” Eisgruber said. “Her leadership was essential to the successful completion of OIT’s new office space and to Princeton’s new state-of-the-art High-Performance Computing Research Center. She has made OIT one of Princeton’s most responsive and service-oriented organizations, and she has partnered effectively with colleagues from both the academic and administrative sides of the University.”

He added, “Betty is a nationally recognized leader in her field. Her shoes will be difficult to fill, but she has ensured that her successor will inherit a terrific foundation on which to build Princeton’s IT future.”

Executive Vice President Mark Burstein said, “Betty has been a wonderful colleague to me and to members of the administration. Her and OIT’s focus on improving service, using technology as a tool for efficiency, and enhancing our policies and controls has provided critical support for many areas across the University. She leaves Princeton with a very strong technology organization in place.”

For Leydon, being able to collaborate with members of the community from across the campus has been an unforgettable experience. “Princeton really is a special place and I will miss so many people here,” she said, noting that the University’s comparatively small size “contributes to the accessibility of everyone,” with the outcome that it “makes it easier to understand what our common goals are and to share information that helps us achieve those goals.”

Leydon came to Princeton from Duke University, where she was the

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Princeton trustees approve operating budget for 2012-13, bolster undergraduate financial aid

MARTIN MUKUGA

Princeton trustees approved a 5.6 percent increase in undergraduate financial aid in an operating budget for 2012-13 that includes a 4.5 percent increase in tuition, to $55,900. Provost Christopher Eisgruber said the increase in the financial aid budget will maintain the University’s commitment to full access to education to any student who is admitted, regardless of ability to pay and without student loans.

“One of Princeton’s defining commitments is its promise to ensure that a Princeton education is affordable to every student,” Eisgruber said. “All students who receive financial aid are insulated from any increases, because aid packages are automatically adjusted to compensate for changes in fees. These increases will once again rise more rapidly than the fee package.”

The increase in the financial aid budget for 2012-13 to $816 million continues a trend in which Princeton’s scholarship spending has outpaced fee increases for a decade. As a result, the average “net cost” for Princeton students today is $29,800, was in 2001, even before adjusting for inflation. During the past 15 years, Princeton’s undergraduate financial aid package has increase among the lowest in the nation, and in two of the previous three years, more than 90 percent of the increases in the fee package were the lowest in more than 40 years.

Generous financial aid

Sixty percent of the current student body receives some financial aid, compared to 38 percent in the Class of 2001, reflecting the University’s pioneering no-loan financial aid program that enables Princeton students to graduate with the least student debt among national universities. This year, the average grant is $35,352 and for the coming year it is expected to be in excess of $37,000. The financial aid programs meet the full needs of students on aid, and extends to some families making more than $250,000 per year.

The total undergraduate fee package increase of 4.5 percent includes a 4.5 percent increase in tuition, to $38,650; a 5.4 percent increase in room charges to $6,950; and a 3.8 percent increase in meal prices, to $5,080 for a full meal plan.

The trustees also approved a 4.3 percent increase in the regular graduate tuition, from $37,000 to $38,650, the same as undergraduate tuition; a comparable increase in the Dissertation Completion Enrollment (DCE) graduate tuition, from $2,800 to $2,930; a 4 percent increase in

Princeton trustees approve operating budget for 2012-13, bolster undergraduate financial aid

board rates at the Graduate College; and an average increase of 3.5 percent in rates for University housing for graduate students, faculty, and staff, including a 5 percent increase in rates for University housing units that are currently below market. The trustees approved a 5.2 percent increase in graduate student stipends.

The Student Health Plan fee will rise from $1,620 to $1,850, reflecting the need to offset rapidly rising medical costs.

Budget efficiency

The fee changes are included in a 2012-13 overall balanced budget of $3.5 billion adopted by the board at its Jan. 28 meeting. The budget, based on the recommendations of the Priorities Committee of the Council of the Princeton University Community, was presented by President Shirley M. Tilghman. The committee, which has served for four decades as the mechanism for recommending fiscal and programmatic priorities, includes faculty, students and staff.

Eisgruber noted that the operating budget has benefited from a 21.9 percent return on investments by the University’s endowment during its fiscal year, as well as University-wide cost-savings initiatives. Following the clear consensus that the University successfully completed a two-year $170 million reduction in the operating budget, based on the recommendations of the Priorities Committee, the University successfully completed a two-year $170 million reduction in the operating budget, based on the recommendations of the Priorities Committee.

“Despite this good news, the University budget continues to reflect lingering impacts of the economic recession, and the Priorities Committee was able to recommend a balanced budget that targets the University’s financial discipline and a planned draw on one-time reserves,” Eisgruber said. He added that the committee has stressed the need to eliminate its draw on one-time funds as soon as possible and begin rebuilding strategic reserves that it relies upon to recruit new talent, fund new initiatives and respond to emerging advances.

Eisgruber said the Priorities Committee’s work was influenced by the prolonged period of economic uncertainty in the U.S. and international economy, as well as pressures upon federal support for higher education.

“On the lesson learned from the great recession was that the University needed to anticipate and identify opportunities for budget efficiency and to enhance management practices,” Eisgruber said.

Eisgruber said SUMAR (“strengthening University management and resources”), a committee that meets regularly to design and implement cost-saving strategies, has been the panel for a panel of 11 faculty and staff who are helping to implement the recommendations.

“Everyone says I have the best job, and they might be right. I get to interact with members of the faculty in a variety of departments and programs to figure out how their stories correlate with student stories. Through our various programs — held on campus, through the Web or around the world — I help alumni reconnect with each other and the University. And, traveling with Princeton Journeys, I have the opportunity to open the world to Princetonians, showing them how students, faculty and other alumni can and do live ‘in the service of all nations.’ Not bad for a day’s work.”

Other interests: Laughing and adventuring with husband Clancy (a faculty member in mechanical and aerospace engineering at Princeton) and their two young children. Traveling. Practicing yoga. Revisting the cello after many years of not playing.

Employee obituaries

Current employees


Retired employees


Deadline

In general, the copy deadline for each issue is the Friday 10 days in advance of the Monday cover date. The deadline for the next issue, which covers March 12-15, is Friday, March 2. A complete publication schedule can be found at www.princeton.edu/bulletin. Call 609-258-3601 with questions.

To submit events for consideration for “Nassau notes,” go to www.princeton.edu/main/news/ share/submittedevents.
University celebrates King’s legacy

Princeton celebrated the legacy of Martin Luther King Jr. on Jan. 16 at its annual King Day ceremony, which focused on the importance of education as a foundation for success throughout life. LEFT: Debra Bazarsky (left), director of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Center, congratulates senior Sandra Mukasa after presenting her with the MLK Day Journey Award for Special Achievement for her work in co-founding the Princeton University Preparatory Program. RIGHT: Civil rights leader and educator Bob Moses delivers the keynote address. To read more about the MLK Day event, visit www.princeton.edu/main/news.

People

Kimberly de los Santos, who has led community outreach initiatives for the last 10 years at Arizona State University, has been named the new director of Princeton’s Pace Center for Civic Engagement. Her appointment is effective April 1.

Reporting to Vice President for Campus Life Cynthia Chery, de los Santos will serve as the John C. Bogle ’51 and Burton G. Malkiel ’64 Director of the Pace Center for Civic Engagement. The center supports efforts by undergraduates, graduate students, faculty, staff and alumni to identify and address issues of public concern, to be actively engaged citizens, and to practice effective public leadership for the purpose of building stronger communities and societies throughout the world. Some of the center’s key activities include coordinating and supporting direct volunteer service, civic action break trips, social entrepreneurship, political action, public service internships and fellowships, and volunteer teaching and tutoring.

“Kimberly brings an expansive perspective to civic engagement and her passion for this work is infectious,” Chery said. “Her ability to work with students, faculty, staff, alumni and community partners will serve us well in building a joint vision for the Pace Center’s future.”

De los Santos said she plans to engage students, staff and alumni in developing goals for the center. She is interested in expanding civic engagement opportunities for students, she said, and in helping them to create more positive impact with communities.

“I am absolutely pleased to join Princeton. The University’s informal motto of ‘in the nation’s service and in the service of all nations’ is inspiring and I know the Pace Center can be a part of fulfilling that mission,” de los Santos said. “One of the things that is most exciting about the center is how student-driven it is.”

The center hosts and advises more than 20 student groups focused on civic engagement and offers more than 1,800 opportunities a year, through programs such as Community House and the Student Volunteers Council.

Facuity obituary

Bradley Dickinson, a professor of electrical engineering at Princeton who helped shape one of the engineering school’s fundamental design courses, died of cardiac arrest Jan. 22 at Capital Health Regional Medical Center in Trenton. He was 63.

Dickinson, who joined the faculty after receiving his Ph.D. from Stanford University in 1974, was an expert in video and image processing, signal processing and artificial neural networks. In addition to teaching, he served as the associate dean for academic affairs in the School of Engineering and Applied Science from 1991 to 1994.

While serving as associate dean, Dickinson worked tirelessly to support students from underrepresented backgrounds at the engineering school, said Peter Bogucki, the school’s associate dean for undergraduate affairs. Dickinson developed a program funded by the National Science Foundation to support research internships, and helped to establish the William Randolph Hearst Endowed Scholarship Fund to enable several engineering students each year to pursue their studies in the freshman and sophomore year without the burden of a campus job.

For many years, Dickinson taught “System Design and Analysis,” a required course for electrical engineering majors. Known informally as “car labs,” the course has become a rite of passage in the department, both for its demanding schedule and challenging subject. In it, students build and program computer-controlled cars to perform tasks such as reverse parking or avoiding an obstacle on a track.

Author of the book “Systems: Analysis, Design and Computation” (1991), Dickinson held two patents in video data compression. He was a founding co-editor of the journal Mathematics of Control, Signals and Systems. A campus memorial service will be planned.

ONLINE: Full obituary blogs.princeton.edu/memorial

More news on the Web

Visit the News at Princeton Web page at www.princeton.edu/main/news for other recent stories, including the following:

• Princeton has received 26,663 applications for admission to the Class of 2016, with many of those students also applying for the University’s no-loan financial aid program. This is the second-largest applicant pool in the University’s history. Over the past eight years, the University has seen a 95 percent increase in applications.

• The Princeton University Art Museum and Italian cultural authorities have completed the transfer of ownership of six works of art in the museum’s collections. The transfer agreement is an addendum to an agreement with Italy that the University entered into in 2007, and builds upon the museum’s history of successfully resolving ownership claims for works of art in its collections. Under the agreement, six works were returned to the Republic of Italy in December 2011. The transfer of title for the six returned items is an important aspect of the agreement because it recognizes that legal title rested with Princeton before the transfer and that the works were acquired by Princeton in good faith.

• A rare and exotic mineral, so unusual that it was thought impossible to exist, came to Earth on a meteorite, according to an international team of researchers led by Princeton scientists. The discovery provides evidence for the extraterrestrial origins of the world’s only known sample of a naturally occurring quasicrystal.

• Survivors of Hurricane Katrina have struggled with poor mental health for years after the storm, according to a new study of low-income mothers in the New Orleans area. The study’s lead author, Princeton’s Christina Paxson, said that the results were a departure from other surveys both in the design and the results. The researchers were able to collect data on the participants before Katrina and nearly five years after the August 2005 storm, finding a persistence of poor mental health and gaining insights into how different types of hurricane-related stressors affect mental health.

• Survey results published by Princeton researchers in the journal PLoS ONE suggest that a family history of psychiatric conditions such as autism and depression could influence the subjects a person finds engaging. Although preliminary, the findings provide a new look at the oft-studied link between psychiatric conditions and aptitude in the arts or sciences.

• Five Princeton faculty teams are the new recipients of support from a University fund designed to help propel promising discoveries out of the laboratory into products and technologies that can benefit society. The funding will support the following projects: a cheaper and more efficient solar cell for converting sunlight to electricity; a novel water-treatment technology; a microscope that uses sound waves to focus the lens; a graphene-based boost for battery-like devices; and a new class of antiviral drugs. The awards come from the University’s Intellectual Property Development Fund, which supports early-stage projects that have the potential to transform lives and improve the world.
Merwick, Stanworth housing plans unveiled

Princeton has unveiled plans to redevelop the Merwick and Stanworth housing complexes, which are located on the western edge of the Princeton campus near the New Jersey Transit Dinky station. The redevelopment of the two complexes, which currently house approximately 400 students, will include the construction of new buildings that will provide more than 400 new units of on-campus housing.

The new buildings will be designed to meet the needs of undergraduate and graduate students, as well as faculty and staff, who currently reside in the Merwick and Stanworth complexes. The new buildings will include a mix of studio, one-bedroom, two-bedroom, and family units.

The new buildings will also include amenities such as common rooms, study spaces, and outdoor recreational areas. The new buildings will be designed to be LEED-certified, which will make them more energy-efficient and environmentally friendly.

The redevelopment project is expected to begin in 2014, with the first new buildings scheduled to be completed in 2016. The project is expected to cost approximately $150 million, which will be financed through a combination of university funds and external sources of financing.

The new buildings will be designed by the architectural firm of Gallas and Partners, which has a long history of designing innovative and sustainable housing projects. The project is expected to be completed in time for the start of the 2016 academic year.
 Alumni Day features lectures, award ceremonies, other events

Student film screenings: 4:30 p.m. Feb. 14 Stewart Theater, 185 Nassau St. Concert: Julia Fischer, violin 8 p.m. Feb. 16 Alexander Hall, Richardson Auditorium Lecture: “Using Lasers to Control and Probe the Brain” Adam Cohen, Harvard University 9:30 a.m. in Richardson Auditorium Lecture: “Contemporary African Slave Narratives From Sudan” Bar Tront Powell, University of Pennsylvania Noon Feb. 21 Burr Hall, Room 216 Lectures by Joseph Nye Jr., Harvard University: “Presidents and the Transformation of American Foreign Policy in the 20th Century” 4:30 p.m. Feb. 21 Robertson Hall, Dodds Auditorium “Ethics and Good Leadership in Foreign Policy” 4:30 p.m. Feb. 22 Robertson Hall, Room 16 Concerts: Composers Ensemble 8 p.m., Feb. 21 and 28 Fine Hall, Taplin Auditorium Lecture: “Stephen Hawking: An Unfettered Mind” Kitty Ferguson, author 7:30 p.m. Feb. 23 in Jadwin Gymnasium Spring Dance Festival 8 p.m. Feb. 24; 2 and 8 p.m. Feb. 25; 1 p.m. Feb. 26 in Richardson Auditorium Lecture: “The Struggle for Egypt: From Nasser to Tahrir Square” Steven Cook, Council on Foreign Relations 4:30 p.m. Feb. 28 Burr Hall, Room 219 Research showcase: “Innovation Forum” 5:30 p.m. Feb. 29 Friend Center Conversation: “George F. Kennan: An American Life” John Lewis Gaddis, historian, and Bart Gellman, journalist 4:30 p.m. March 1 Robertson Hall, Dodds Auditorium Lecture: “Why Are Computers So Stupid and What Can Be Done About It?” Ernest Davis, New York University 9:30 a.m. March 3 Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, Auditorium Lecture: “Institution-Building in Hard Places: Challenges, Contexts, Pathways” Jennifer Widner, Princeton 4:30 p.m. March 7 Burr Hall, Room 216 Film screening: “Slavery By Another Name” 7:30 p.m. March 7 McCormick Hall, Room 101 Lecture: “An Information Approach to Trademarks” Deven Desai, Google 4:30 p.m. March 8 Sherreff Hall, Room 101 Alumni Day features lectures, award ceremonies, other events

Alumni and parents of current undergraduates will converge on campus for a day of lectures, award ceremonies and other events Saturday, Feb. 25.

Highlights of the annual Alumni Day and Parents’ Program, coordinated by the Office of the Alumni Association:

• A lecture by Lisa Jackson, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, at 9 a.m. in Richardson Auditorium of Alexander Hall. Jackson, who earned a master’s degree in chemical engineering from Princeton in 1986, is the winner of this year’s James Madison Medal, the top award for graduate alumni.

• A talk by Robert Mueller III, director of the FBI, at 10:15 a.m. in Richardson Auditorium. Mueller, who graduated from Princeton with a bachelor’s degree in political science in 1966, will receive the Woodrow Wilson Award, the top honor for undergraduate alumni. His talk is titled “Leadership, Humility and Service: The Princeton Tradition.”

• An Alumni Association luncheon and awards ceremony at 12:15 p.m. in Jadwin Gymnasium.

• A service of remembrance, held at 9 a.m. in Richardson Auditorium. The lecture will be webcast; viewing information will be available at www.princeton.edu/webmedia.

Stewart’s talk is the third in this year’s President’s Lecture Series. The series was started by President Shirley M. Tilghman in 2001 to bring together faculty members from different disciplines to learn in a public forum about the work others are doing in a variety of fields. For more information, visit www.princeton.edu/president/presidents_lecture_series.

An exhibition of protest prints from a collection of Mexican artists, titled “ASARO: Art and Activism in Oaxaca, Mexico,” on view through March 8 in the Bernstein Gallery of Robertson Hall. For more information, visit www.princeton.edu/berstem.
Why did you write "Beyond Our Means," which asks why some nations promote saving, while others, specifically the United States, want its citizens to spend? To answer its final form, I spotlighted the developments, historical and recent, that shaped America’s unsustainable culture of debt. In the wake of the 2008 housing and financial meltdown, it has become painfully clear that millions of American households lack the savings to protect themselves against home foreclosures, job losses, medical emergencies and impending retirement.

Initially, I planned to write a history exclusively about the Japanese state’s efforts to promote saving since the late 19th century. But the more I researched, the more I realized that Japan adopted many of its savings-promotion mechanisms, such as the postal savings system and school savings programs, from contemporary European nations. To this day, the major economies of continental Europe— notably Germany and France—boast high household saving rates. I also discovered that rising Asian econo- mies—China included—modeled their savings-promotion programs after Japan’s. My book evolved into a truly global history of how many nations around the world transformed their people into savers, while institutions and policies in the United States historically encouraged the opposite: saving small and increasingly promoted consumption and borrowing.

Among the G-8 leading industrial countries, the United States has had very low saving rates and high income inequality. In contrast, other European countries such as Germany and France have high saving rates and low income inequality. What is behind this? In general, the high-saving economies of Europe have higher levels of income equality, whereas the United States scores much lower in both inequality and saving rates. This perplexes many economists who believe that generous welfare states and policies of redistribution tend to discourage personal saving. Instead, what I discovered was that social policies to keep Western Europeans from falling into destitution and thereby contribute to decent saving rates overall.

What’s the relationship between policy initiatives and changing saving behavior? Historical analysis shows that the other advanced economies have embraced consumerism to the degree of Americans. Levels of saving consumption remain far below the United States in countries like Japan, Germany and Sweden, and down payments on home mortgages are typically higher than in the United States. As a rule, less credit generally results in higher saving.

How did the notion of “individual savings” evolve? Although humankind has always enjoyed food or property for times of want, only in the last 200 years have ordinary people saved money in banks. Beginning in East Asia, as well as Europe, political authorities encouraged working- and middle-class households to save small sums in newly created savings banks. They believed that working people with savings would be less likely to turn to crime, revolution and the drug trade. In addi- tion to savings banks, reformers and states gradually established nationwide postal savings banks, school savings programs and war savings campaigns in the two world wars.

How important are government policies and regulations in encouraging savings? Very important. My book shows that people tend to save more when they are offered access to safe and readily accessible and safe savings institutions. In the United States today, some 25 percent of lower-income households lack a “savings account”—often because our banks charge them hefty fees and require high minimum balances. My book has found it difficult to save regularly under those circumstances.

What’s the relationship between policy initiatives and cultural attitudes? With many books to talk about Japanese, Korean or German culture as being innately thrifty, I show how the various cultures of saving have been shaped and reshaped by states and political authorities. For example, campaigns, such as Americans and citizens of other countries experienced in the two world wars, has also been influential in saving behavior. In addi- tion to savings banks, reformers and states gradually established nationwide postal savings banks, school savings programs and war savings campaigns in the two world wars.

Continued on page 8
Telles broadens study of race and inequality

by Ummat Patna

B y spanning the social sci- ences and the Americas in his research, Edward Telles has helped increase understand- ing of how race and inequality interact. Telles, a pretentious sociologist at Princeton since 2008, studies immi- gration, race relations and social demography, focusing on race and inequality across Latin America and on Mexican Americans’ assimilation in the United States. But in 1997, Telles, who worked on these issues for nearly 20 years at the University of California-Los Angeles (UCLA), was drawn to Latin America, primarily in Brazil. Telles said he combines demography and sociology and, because of his wide experience in Latin America, his quantitative and qualitative methods, his lack of demographic data and comparative analysis about Latin America. “Anthropology has always been more worldly and more open, while most American ethnologists and social demographers are still more formed in the United States,” Telles said. “The comparative part is important to me.” In documenting the history of race and ethnic demography in Brazil, Telles is a faculty affili- ate of the University’s Center for African American Studies, Center for Migration and Development, Office of Population Research, Program in Latin American Studies, and Program in Latino Studies.

During that time, he observed both the rise of social movements for equal rights of blacks and indigenous people and, largely in response, the govern- ment’s eventual implementation of affirmative action policies. “Telles’ 2004 book “Race in Another America: The Significance of Skin Color in Brazil” examined how skin color and racial identity influenced sociological and cultural, as well as the country’s racial history and policies, using demog- raphy, ethnography, history and policy analysis. The American Sociological Association honored it as the best book published in sociology in 2004. “Telles’ book, "Race in Another America," Telles said, “I went well beyond demo- graphic analysis so that I could present the big picture.”

Before Telles went to Brazil, he had begun another big-picture project in his field of study, which is race and immigration. When an old UCLA library was being retrofitted to meet earthquake- related building codes, workers found boxes in the basement with 1,200 surveys done in the 1960s of Mexican immigrants in San Antonio and Los Angeles. Telles and fellow UCLA sociolo- gist Orlando Ortega decided to rework them with the original respondents, as the surveys provided unique information about U.S. immigration unavailable through census data. “People were writing about what we know, but there’s a lot of stuff, often with no data,” Telles said. Telles and Ortega interviewed nearly 600 Mexican immigrants, the original respondents, and their children, looking at structural issues such as education and occupational status, as well as cultural factors such as language, religion, immigration and personal views. In Telles and Ortega’s 2008 book “Generations of Exclusion: Mexican Americans, Assimilation and Public Policy,” which won the American Sociological Association’s awards for best book in the Latino and population sociologies, Mexican Americans did not fit neat categories of assimilation or exclusion. “There have been negative concep- tions associated with this group that there had not been for many other populations of children of immigrants,” Telles said.

Telles explained that culturally, Mexican Americans were a significant part of the American melting pot, though not as quickly or fully as European immigrants. Studying Mexican Americans’ educational and socioeconomic outcomes were much less certain. He noted that while education levels improved for the second generation — the children of immigrants — they leveled off or declined for future generations, with many Mexican Americans having the lowest education levels among major ethnic and racial groups, staying behind in areas such as occupation, wealth and residential integration. “It’s been a developmental experi- ence, but when it came out of the data it was real clear and it was really powerful,” Telles said.

While other researchers expand on the book’s findings, Telles said he never stopped his research across Latin America. He plans to help extend the range and quality of research in this area, using new data and heightened awareness of racial identity and inequality matters. “I think in a couple of years, most of the countries in Latin America are beginning to collect data on persons of color, especially for the young people except for a couple of Caribbean coun- tries,” Telles said, referring to the lack of demographic data in on indigenous people. This significance of skin color or race is likely to challenge the dominant idea that race has little or no importance in the region. “That big sin, we’re just beginning to see this awareness of the importance of the subject in Latin America and will pre- sumably become more.”
Diversity

the perspectives they bring to this very important issue. I have had one-on-one conversations with several of them already, and have been greatly stimu-

lated, educated and grateful that they have agreed to serve.”

In addition to Henry, trustees on the committee include seven other alumni:

Danielle Allen ’93, A. Scott Berg ’71, Laura Force ’83, Joshua Greenblatt ’80, Crystal Nix Hines ’85, Nancy Perets-

man ’76 and James Veh ’87.

Premice is joined by six fellow fac-

ulty members: David Dobkin, dean of the faculty and the Philip Y. Goldman ’86 Professor of Computer Science; Lynn Enquist, the Henry L. Hillman ’86 Professor in Computer Science; Eddie Glaude Jr., the Wil-

chair of the Department of Molecular Biology; and Financial Engineering.

Building upon successes

The formation of the committee comes as Princeton has made strides in enhancing diversity in numerous areas, most notably among under-

graduate students. This progress has been aided by the expansion of the size of the undergraduate student body, increased efforts to recruit students from all backgrounds and improve

Diversity

Continued from page 1

community will be a place that Prince-

ton faculty and staff will be able to call home for years to come.”

Before Stanworth is reconstructed, it will temporarily house graduate students from 2012 to 2014 while

the Hilben-Magie graduate student complex is redeveloped. Once the new graduate student buildings open, Stanworth will be vacated for con-

struction. Faculty and staff occupancy of Stanworth is scheduled for fall

2016. In keeping with Princeton Borough’s 20 percent affordable housing require-

ment connected with new residential building projects, apartments for low-

and moderate-income individuals will be incorporated throughout Merwick and Stanworth. The units will be avail-

able to the general public, subject to a preference for applicants who may be affiliated with the University.

In addition to employing sustainable construction practices and building materials, the design for the redeveloped site promotes walking, biking and the use of public transportation to the University campus. The Univer-

sity’sEigenHouse initiative and the Car Car Sharing Program will be available to residents.

Plans for Merwick and Stanworth include open space and playground areas for recreational use, which will be available to neighboring residents as well as residents on the site. The design envision new pedestrian connections between Merwick and nearby neighborhoods, the improve-

ment of stormwater management on the site that will also benefit adjacent residences, and the reconstruction of some existing walkways within the area.

Kane said the project team pored over years of housing application data and conducted focus groups to enjoy preferred floor plans and amenities for Merwick and Stanworth.

“In designing these new homes, our team had the unique opportunity to start from scratch and create a new community that meets the needs of our faculty and staff, as well as local residents,” he said.

The project team also includes: land-

scape architect Arnold Associates of Princeton; architect Woodwinds Associ-

ates of Princeton; and engineers Van Note-Harvey Associates of Princeton; and sustainability consultant MuGrann Associates of Mount Laurel, N.J.

Van Ness Lothrop Professor in Engi-

neering; Devah Pager, an associate professor of sociology; and William Russel, dean of the Graduate School and the Arthur W. Marks ’19 Profes-

sor of Chemical Engineering.

Members from the staff include Lianne Sullivan-Crowley, vice presi-

dent of human resources, and Michele Minter, vice provost for institutional equity and diversity. Minter will serve as secretary to the committee.

The committee also includes two graduate students, Andrea Olaite Madrano from the Department of History and Jamol Pender from the Department of Operations Research and Financial Engineering.

What from this work do you bring to your classes at Princeton? What do you hope students will learn?

I often lecture to my students about the Japanese state’s historical efforts to promote saving, and I teach them how to read messages contained in the ubiquitous savings posters of 20th-century Japan. I am consider-

ing offering a more global course on the history of saving, consumption and credit — perhaps as a freshman seminar.

Garon

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improve access and save the Postal Service, 4) promoting youth saving in schools and banks, 5) revising tax laws to encourage low- and middle-

income individuals to build assets, 6) better regulating predatory lending, and 7) promoting universal access to savings accounts in terms of democ-

racy and “financial inclusion.”

What from this work do you bring to your classes at Princeton? What do you hope students will learn?

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savings campaigns in peace-time as well — particularly among schoolchildren and housewives.

The current economic situation in the United States and other countries puts into sharp relief the perils of “living beyond our means.” What would need to change for these dangers to be less severe in the future? What could be done now?

My book concludes with several policy recommendations based on what has worked in other countries and in our past. These include 1) improving small savers’ access to banks, 2) encouraging banks to offer small savers’ accounts, 3) pos-

sibly reviving postal savings both to

inclusice campus community through investments in the offices, centers and additional staff positions that embed support for diversity into the core fabric of the Princeton experience,” Minter said. “Part of what has been so noteworthy during the past decade is that so many leaders — from President Tilghman to individuals all across campus — have taken the initiative to respond to the needs of the University community and develop new programs and resources.

“Maintaining a truly representa-
vate graduate student body, faculty and administration is a task that has to be renewed every day, with every new recruiting, hiring and promotion decision. In that sense, the dynamics are somewhat more challenging than those involved in the undergraduate student body, which is selected as a whole class each year,” she said. “The Trustee Ad Hoc Com-
mittee on Diversity will be working to understand those complicated dynam-
ics and identify the strategies and best practices that can help us to make each individual decision fairly and creatively from a great pool of candidates.”

With the formation of the commit-
tee, “Princeton is demonstrating a commitment to pushing past obvious answers and incorporating the view of the entire University community,” Minter said. “I’m confident that the committee will challenge itself to be both respectful and rigorous, and I expect that its deliberations will provide a roadmap for my office in the years to come.”

Nassau Swim Club membership open

The Nassau Swim Club, located on lower Springdale Road, is accept-
ing new members for the 2013 season.

The club gives priority and a dis-
count to Princeton University faculty, staff and students; members of the Institute for Advanced Study; and staff of the Princeton University Press.

The season runs from late May through early September at the small, family-oriented pool. For more infor-
mation and to register online, visit www.nassauswimclub.org or call 908-908-8668.