

WWS News

Kahneman Wins Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences

Portions of this article originally appeared on the Princeton University web site.

Daniel Kahneman, a psychologist who has pioneered the integration of research about decision-making into economics, was awarded the 2002 Nobel Prize in economic sciences on October 9, 2002. Kahneman has been the

of research by discovering how human judgment may take shortcuts that systematically depart from basic principles of probability.

Kahneman's work shows empirically what many individuals have long felt when confronted with economic models of rational cost-benefit calculation — people don't always think rationally, even if they consider themselves rational actors. To give a concrete example, in a classic experiment, Kahneman gave half of the participants a mug and the other half no mug. He and his colleagues then asked how much those who had the mug would be willing to sell it for and how much those who did not have a mug would be willing to pay for one. Those who had a mug were not willing to give it up for under \$7; those without one would only pay \$3 to buy one. The result? What economists now call "the

endowment effect" — individuals value what they have more than what they could have, even though rationally the mug should have the same value whether it is being bought or sold.

Anne-Marie Slaughter, dean of the Woodrow Wilson School, explains, "The endowment effect cannot be predicted using a simple cost-benefit calculus. It requires that any disciplines seeking to analyze and predict human behavior must take into account perceptions, beliefs, emotions, attitudes, and memories — all of which shape how we frame issues and decide them. These are

On October 9 Daniel Kahneman discussed the pioneering work he has done integrating psychological research into economics, for which he was awarded the 2002 Nobel Prize in economic sciences.

Below right: University Provost Amy Gutmann and University President Shirley M. Tilghman congratulate Kahneman on his award.



Eugene Higgins
Professor of
Psychology and pro-
fessor of public affairs
in the Woodrow
Wilson School since 1993.

In its announcement, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences cited Kahneman "for having integrated insights from psychological research into economic science, especially concerning human judgment and decision-making under uncertainty." Kahneman's work, it said, has laid the foundation for a new field

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Just as I was sitting down to compose this letter, the news came through that our own Daniel Kahneman, professor of psychology and public affairs, had won the Nobel Prize in economic sciences. The Royal Swedish Academy cited him for “integrat[ing] insights from psychology into economics, especially concerning human judgment and decision-making under uncertainty.”

His work is the epitome of the kind of interdisciplinary scholarship that the Woodrow Wilson School stands for and seeks to encourage. When asked



about his status as a psychologist receiving a prize in economics, Kahneman replied: “I am not a hybrid.” He went on to describe himself as a psychologist with broad interests, who published in economics journals as well as in his own discipline. Further, he is now undertaking joint projects with economists, notably Alan Krueger, another very distinguished member of our faculty, who served as the chief economist of the U.S. Department of Labor during the Clinton Administration and currently writes a monthly column on economics for *The New York Times*. He is the Bendheim Professor of Economics and Public Policy, jointly appointed in the Department of Economics and the

Woodrow Wilson School.

A Message from the Dean

The School is a crossroads and a magnet, drawing first-class scholars from across the University’s departments to exchange ideas and even collaborate in ways that shape both research and teaching. We try to unite elements that the increasing specialization of the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences has in many ways driven apart. And we bring ideas and people together through collective engagement in public and international affairs. At our best, we can translate ideas like those pioneered by Daniel Kahneman into proposals and solutions to concrete policy problems, bringing together policymakers, members of the nonprofit world, and individuals from the private sector not only to hear these ideas but also to feed their observations and experience back into the University. We can even, when the occasion warrants, become a catalyst for direct policy action.

I have been in office barely a month. But over that month I have had occasion to talk to countless Woodrow Wilson School faculty members, students, and staff members, as well as faculty and administrators across the University. We have extraordinary people and extraordinary resources. Daniel Kahneman’s contribution not only to economics, but to the larger project of how we understand ourselves in many disciplines, stands as an ideal of what we can achieve. I could not possibly find a better way to describe my vision of the School.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Anne-Marie Slaughter". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Anne-Marie Slaughter
Dean, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs

Undergraduate Task Force on Election Reform Presents Findings to Corzine

By Deanna K. G. Ferrante

One of the most distinctive aspects of the undergraduate experience in the Woodrow Wilson School is the undergraduate policy task force. In each of these exercises, a limited number of juniors work together with a faculty director and one or more senior “commissioners” toward proposing solutions to current problems in public and international affairs. The principal product is a final report with policy recommendations, which is presented to appropriate policy practitioners, to allow the students both an academic challenge and an opportunity to seek practical applications of their findings.



This spring, Joshua Tucker, assistant professor in the Woodrow Wilson School and the Department of Politics, directed the task force on American electoral reform which examined the debate over electoral reform in the United States. The students considered a full range of proposals for reform, including topics as diverse as the role of the media, the format of presidential debates, balloting procedures, campaign spending reform, and even the appropriateness of maintaining a two-party system.

With support from the School, Tucker arranged for several key speakers to present public lectures and also meet privately with the students. The speakers included: Martin Plissner, former executive political director of CBS News and author of *The Control Room: How Television Calls the Shots in Presidential Elections*; Robert Richie, executive director of the Center for Voting and Democracy; and Carolyn Jefferson-Jenkins, president of the League of Women Voters. Professor Tucker noted that “the chance to interact with actual policymakers and lobbyists provided the students with a first-hand view of the American electoral process. By drawing on the academic training received in the task force seminars in conjunction with this exposure, the students’ proposals represented a unique blend of the academic and policy worlds.”

The students presented their final report to Senator Jon Corzine (D-N.J.) at his office in Washington, D.C. on May 8, 2002. Their report concluded “The 2000 presidential election created political turmoil of a magnitude rarely seen in the United States and demonstrated the pressing need for reform of the American electoral system. The primary goal of the reforms suggested in this report is ensuring that American elections better reflect the will of the American people.”

According to Senator Corzine, “I enjoyed meeting with the Princeton students. They delivered a presentation that was well-thought-out and thorough, addressing many of the issues we see within our current electoral system.” ■

Above: WWS undergraduate task force members met with Senator Corzine in his D.C. offices in May 2002. From left: K.C. McWatters, Lowell Schiller, Marc Melzer, Andrew Defilippis, Professor Tucker, Senator Corzine, Lauren Brady, Jesus Ramirez, Elizabeth McClintock, David Madden, and Scott Golenbock.

Faculty Notes



R. Douglas Arnold

In April, three members of the School faculty were elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The new members are **R. Douglas Arnold**, William Church Osborn Professor of Public Affairs; **Alan B. Krueger**, Bendheim Professor of Economics and Public Policy; and **Anne-Marie Slaughter**, Dean of the Woodrow Wilson School.



Ben Bernanke

Professor of Economics and Public Affairs **Roland Benabou** was awarded a one-year visiting membership at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. He is currently on leave at the institute as a member of the School of Social Science for 2002-2003.



Denise Mauzerall

Professor **Ben Bernanke** of the Woodrow Wilson School and the Department of Economics took the oath of office as a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in August 2002. Bernanke was nominated to fill the seat vacated by the resignation of Edward W. Kelley, Jr. on December 31, 2001. His term expires January 31, 2004. Bernanke is the Howard Harrison and Gabrielle Snyder Beck Professor of Economics and Public Affairs and the chair of the Department of Economics, and is currently on public service leave.

Professor of Politics and Public Affairs **Jameson W. Doig's** book about the Port Authority of New York & New Jersey, *Empire on the Hudson* (Columbia University Press, 2001), won the Abel Wolman Award from the American Public Works Association as the best book published on public works in 2001, and was named a Humanities Honor Book by the New Jersey Council on the Humanities. Doig was also recently named chair of the Canadian Studies Committee at Princeton.

In April 2002, **Jeffrey Kling**, assistant professor of economics and public affairs, was named a W.T. Grant Scholar by the William T. Grant Foundation. Kling was awarded the five-year, \$300,000 grant for his study, "Moving to Opportunity for Youth Well-Being." His research will seek to understand the effects of neighborhood environment on the development of disadvantaged youth. The W.T. Grant Scholars Program (formerly known as the Faculty Scholars Program) was first established in 1982 to fill a gap in federal funding for social, health, and behavioral science research, and has since helped launch the careers of many well-known academics.

Denise Mauzerall, assistant professor and faculty associate of the Science, Technology, and Environmental Policy Program (STEP), recently received a three-year grant from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to study trans-Pacific transport of air pollution. This grant will support the scientific component of Mauzerall's larger research program, which also examines the impact of air pollution on agriculture and health in Asia and policy mechanisms by which emissions can be controlled. This is the second major grant that Mauzerall has received from NASA.

Sara McLanahan, professor of sociology and public affairs, has been elected president of the Population Association of America. She will serve as president-elect during 2003 and as president in 2004. Part of her responsibilities will include organizing the program and presenting a presidential address at the spring meetings in 2004. McLanahan, who previously served on the board of the Population Association of America, directs the Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing and is an associate of the Office of Population Research at WWS. ■

WWS Professor Assesses Environmental Impact of University Housing Plan

By Deanna K. G. Ferrante

Princeton University planners recently wrestled with a controversial decision — whether or not to convert 30 acres of University land near the existing Lawrence Apartments for the construction of additional housing for graduate students. The University was concerned about the environmental impact of clearing the forested land, which as recently as the 1940s and 1950s was farmland.

University Vice President Thomas H. Wright asked Woodrow Wilson School Professor David S. Wilcove (at right in foreground) to survey the land and report on his findings. Wilcove and Princeton graduate student Thomas Knight (at right in background) undertook a survey of migratory and breeding birds in the forest where the housing development is slated to be built. The objective was to determine whether any particularly rare or sensitive bird species inhabit the site.

According to Mark Kirby, an architect/planner in the University's office of physical planning, "David seemed to us too good to be true. He is involved in both ecology and evolutionary biology and public affairs, which is important because clearing forested land is a sensitive issue. He had lived at Lawrence Apartments as a graduate student, and knew the site from 20 years ago."

Wilcove received both an A.M. and a Ph.D. in biology from Princeton University. He came to the School in 2001 from the Environmental Defense Fund, where he was a senior ecologist. Wilcove does not regret his

decision to leave the environmental movement to return to academia: "It was a great experience, but I did trade it for the chance to be a part of the School's faculty — as well as an affiliate of the Program in Science, Technology, and Environmental Policy (STEP) — and the reason is simple: No other university offers more opportunities for students and faculty interested in science, technology, and environmental policy."



Wilcove organized the five-week study of University land for May and June, during prime migratory season. He concluded, "The forest that would be cleared to make way for the new housing did not contain any rare or sensitive species of birds. It did contain some of the more common birds, however, and we recommended that the University mitigate the loss of forest by restoring an equivalent amount of forest [in the surrounding area]."

Based in part on Wilcove's study, the University decided to go ahead with the plan, and in September 2002, the Princeton regional planning board gave unanimous approval to the proposal to build 206 new units near the existing Lawrence Apartments off Alexander Street. The University plans to continue following Wilcove's recommendations. "To replace the 1,200 or so trees that are coming down, Princeton University is planting 400 to 500 landscaped trees and 3,500 shrubs," says Kirby. "But that doesn't reconstitute a forest. The University has agreed to work with Princeton Township to reforest lands somewhere either on University lands or in the township in addition to the landscaping on-site. David was a key player in this process. No consultant could have matched his breadth of experience and familiarity with the site. His report was the foundation that allowed us to present with authority the University's plans to develop the land with the least amount of impact to the environment." ■

Marion J. Levy, Jr., Scholar of Modernization, Dies at 83



Marion Levy often was seen in the company of the Komondor dogs he loved and bred. A self-published book, *Levy's Laws of the Disillusionment of the True Liberal*, became a classic often quoted far beyond Princeton.

Marion J. Levy, Jr., the Musgrave Professor of Sociology and International Affairs, emeritus, died on May 26, 2002 of complications from Parkinson's disease, from which he had suffered for several years. He was 83.

A larger-than-life figure at the Woodrow Wilson School and on the Princeton campus, Levy was known for his scholarly contributions, his passionate involvement in

academic issues, and some unusual nonacademic activities. As a scholar Levy was a strong advocate for the three departments in which he served: the Woodrow Wilson School, the Department of Sociology, and the East Asian studies department, in which he served as chair.

Born in Galveston, Texas, a community to which he maintained lifelong ties, Levy had an outspoken personality, a quick and pointed wit, and an attitude that invited others to speak up as well. Although he came to Princeton in 1947 and never left, he considered himself a Texan, said his daughter, Dore J. Levy, a professor at Brown University.

Levy earned his bachelor's degree in economics from Harvard University and his master's degree in economics from the University of Texas. He received his master's and Ph.D. degrees in sociology from Harvard, working with renowned sociologist Talcott Parsons.

Levy was a U.S. Navy officer during World War II, reaching the rank of lieutenant, senior grade, and serving as Japanese language officer. While serving in China, he did field work on the Chinese family, which informed his work as a comparative sociologist throughout his career. In the 1950s he became a central figure in efforts to make sociology scientific, emphasizing what all societies have in common. His emphasis on rigorous thinking is exemplified by his 1951 book, *The Structure of Societies*. His last book, *Our Mother-Tempers*, was published in 1989, the same year Levy became an emeritus professor; it was later republished as *Maternal Influence: The Search for Social Universals*. In total, Levy wrote or contributed to 15 books and published more than 100 articles and reviews.

Levy is survived by his wife, Joy C. Levy; three children, daughter Dore J. Levy of Providence, Rhode Island and sons Noah R. Levy of Atlanta, Georgia, and Amos M. Levy of New York City; one sister, Ruth Levy Kempner of Galveston, Texas; and five grandchildren.

A service of appreciation in the Princeton University Chapel took place on September 21, and was followed by afternoon seminars highlighting Levy's contributions in the fields of sociology, public and international affairs, and East Asian studies. Seminar topics included, "Marion J. Levy, Jr., International Relations and Comparative Social Science" and "Marion J. Levy, Jr. and the Study of East Asia at Princeton and Beyond." ■

WWS in the News

A Selection of Recent Citations

Professor of Molecular Biology and Public Affairs **Lee M. Silver** wrote an article in the August 12, 2002, issue of Thailand's *The Nation* titled, "'Brave New World' will soon dawn." The piece explores the moral and ethical questions surrounding "repro-genetics" — the ability to manipulate the genes of an individual human child, which could allow prospective parents to genetically enhance their offspring.

James Madison Professor of Political Economy and Professor of Economics and Public Affairs **Uwe Reinhardt** was quoted in the *National Journal's* September 20, 2002, article "Doc Politic," discussing Tennessee Senator Bill Frist's political future. Reinhardt was also ranked number 10 of the "100 Most Powerful" people in health care in the August 26, 2002, edition of *Modern Healthcare*.

The September 2, 2002, edition of the *Vancouver Sun* referenced an article written by Woodrow Wilson School Professors **Gene Grossman** and **Alan Krueger**. The article, "As incomes rise, the environment gets cleaner," refers to a paper by Krueger and Grossman that was published in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* ("Economic Growth and the Environment," May 1995).

Professor of Economics and Public Affairs **Mark W. Watson** was profiled in the September 2, 2002, issue of *Business Week* along with his colleague James H. Stock of Harvard University. The article, "Indicators' False Prophecies," details how Watson and Stock found that adding the stock price to a simple forecasting model lowered the accuracy of the forecasts from 1985 to 1999. The economists conclude that it is not wise to put too much faith in any one indicator.

On September 20, Woodrow Wilson School Dean **Anne-Marie Slaughter** spoke with Jeb Sharp on the BBC's *The World* regarding the Bush administration's policy document that laid out its vision and strategy for national security in the post-9/11 era. In the August 29, 2002, edition of *The New York Times*, Slaughter was quoted in an article titled "Bush May Request Congress's Backing on Iraq, Aides Say." She called into question the Bush administration's assertion that the authority to invade Iraq derives in part from the 1991 resolution endorsing the Persian Gulf war.

Professor of Public and International Affairs and co-director of the School's Program on Science and Global Security **Frank von Hippel** was quoted in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* on September 20, 2002, in an article titled "Scientists debate terror risk at U.S. reactors," discussing the safety of nuclear plants from terrorist attacks.

On October 2, 2002, Howard Harrison and Gabrielle Snyder Beck Professor **Ben Bernanke** was featured in an article in *The New York Times* titled, "Oh So Quietly, Fed Ponders What Follows Greenspan." Bernanke is currently on public service leave as a member of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board.

David Karol, a visiting fellow at the Center for the Study of Democratic Politics at the Woodrow Wilson School, wrote an article in *New York Newsday* that appeared on October 2, 2002. The article, "Campaign Drop-Outs Show Parties at Work," focuses on the concerns raised by the recent last-minute campaign withdrawals of New York's Andrew Cuomo and New Jersey Senator Robert Torricelli.

Sophie Meunier-Aitsahalia, research associate in the Center of International Studies, was the guest of the weekly radio program "Pittsburgh Global Press Conference" organized by the World Affairs Council, which aired on KQV 1410AM on October 11 and 13, 2002. She discussed globalization and the European Community.

The October 17, 2002, issue of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* covered the visit to the Woodrow Wilson School of **Scott Ritter**, former chief UN weapons inspector in Iraq, who lectured on October 16. The article titled "Military action could provoke Iraq's Saddam, former inspector says," described Ritter's assertion that inspections, not war, could "defuse the threat of Iraq's nuclear and chemical weapons, while military action might actually increase the threat from Saddam Hussein."

Research Center and Program News

Marcia Caldas de Castro, who received her Ph.D. in demography from Princeton in July 2002 and is now a postdoctoral research associate at the **Center for Health and Wellbeing (CHW)** and the **Office of Population Research (OPR)**, was selected for special training at the Center for Health Applications of Aerospace-Related Technologies (CHAART) during July and August. CHAART is part of the Ecosystem Science and Technology (ECOSAT) Branch of the Earth Science Division at the NASA Ames Research Center in California. De Castro used multi-temporal satellite images from Rondonia (western Brazilian Amazon) to study the relationships between land use and land types with malaria transmission. She is currently collaborating with WWS Professor Burton Singer on malaria research projects and is also producing a new monograph on the subject with Singer.

Aaron Friedberg became director of the Center of International Studies (CIS) in July 2002. Friedberg is a professor of politics and international affairs and director of the **Research Program in International Security (RPIS)**. He is the author of two books, *The Weary Titan: Britain and the Experience of Relative Decline, 1895-1905* (which received the Edgar Furniss National Security Book Award), and *In the Shadow of the Garrison State: America's Anti-Statism and Its Cold War Grand Strategy*. His areas of interest include international relations, international security in East Asia, foreign policy, and defense policy.

James Trussell, John Foster Dulles Professor in International Affairs, became director of the **Office of Population Research (OPR)** and director of the Program in Population Studies in July 2002. Trussell is the author or co-author of more than 150 scientific publications, primarily in the areas of reproductive health and demographic methodology. His recent research has focused on the areas of emergency contraception, contraceptive failure, and the cost-effectiveness of contraception. Trussell has been a faculty associate of OPR since 1975 and served as director from 1992 to 1998. He succeeds Marta Tienda, who led OPR for the past four years.

The **Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing (CRCW)**, directed by **Sara McLanahan**, sponsors a number of social science research projects, including the landmark Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (reported on in the Winter 2002 issue of *WWS News*) and the Survey of Parents and Youth, a cross-sectional telephone survey designed to monitor trends in how youths perceive their families, schools, and communities, as well as how parents perceive youths and their environments. The survey is administered to a representative sample of approximately 2,800 youths (aged 10-18), 4,000 parents, and 2,000 adults without children. This year the CRCW received funding to conduct a community survey associated with the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's *Children's Futures*. *Children's Futures* is a 10-year community initiative designed to improve health outcomes for children in Trenton, N.J., using known-effective interventions in four programmatic areas: health care access, effective parenting, quality child care, and leadership and capacity. ■■

Kahneman Wins Nobel Prize

continued from page 1

insights that have enormous importance for basic research in the social and natural sciences, as well as for policymakers.”

Kahneman was awarded the economics prize along with Vernon Smith, a professor of economics and law at George Mason University. Kahneman and Smith will share the \$1 million prize money.

Upon hearing of the award, Kahneman said, “I am much honored, of course, to receive the Nobel Prize in economic sciences. I am also keenly aware that such an honor seldom reflects the contributions of a single individual. This is particularly true in my case, since the award is given largely for work that I did many years ago with my close friend and colleague, Amos Tversky, who died in 1996. The thought of his missing this day saddens me.” A more detailed account of his work with Tversky can be found at <http://www.nobel.se/economics/laureates/2002/ecoadv02.pdf>.

Before Kahneman's work was published, economists had assumed that humans were motivated by self-interest and made rational decisions. In addition, economics had been considered a non-experimental science that relied on real-world observations.

“He's challenged the basic model of how individuals behave economically,” said Gene Grossman, chair of Princeton's economics department and professor of economics and international affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School. “The standard model is that everybody is rational, self-interested, calculating; he's suggested that more psychological motives determine people's behavior and that these motives are important for economic phenomena.”

The last member of the School's faculty to win the Nobel Prize, also in economics, was the late Sir W. Arthur Lewis, James Madison Professor of Political Economy, who won in 1979. Kahneman's selection brings to nine the number of current Princeton University faculty and research staff who have won a Nobel Prize. ■■



Bernstein Gallery Reopens with "After September 11" Exhibit

After months of closure due to construction in Robertson Hall, the Bernstein Gallery on the lower level reopened in September with an exhibit titled "After September 11." The exhibition explores how the work of 12 regional artists has been influenced by the events surrounding September 11, 2001. The exhibit's opening reception was held on September 13, 2002, and drew a crowd of approximately 200 members of the University community.



The Bernstein Gallery will become a showcase for art reflecting the mission of the School itself. Associate Dean Karen Jezierny has spearheaded the effort to make the Bernstein Gallery a place where art and public policy coexist. "At the Woodrow Wilson School, we encourage our students to take an interdisciplinary approach to solving public policy problems," Jezierny says. "Incorporating the visual arts into the students' academic experience serves to further broaden their outlook."



Says the curator, Kate Somers, "The idea of having exhibitions at WWS which tie in to the School's curriculum makes a lot of sense. 'After September 11' is an appropriate inaugural show for the gallery — the work on view is a deeply moving reflection of how 12 regional artists have expressed, in art, their emotional, spiritual, and political reactions to that event." This exhibit runs until December 1, 2002. ■■

WWSCalendar



Friday & Saturday, November 16 & 17, 2002

Students and Alumni of Color Symposium 2002

"Choices and Challenges: A Journey Towards Change"

Current students, faculty, staff, and alumni will gather to discuss topics such as: what it means to be a "person of color"; developing ourselves and our families; personal life decisions; the evolving nature of racial oppression at home and abroad; not "selling out"; using our access to privilege and power; coalition or competition: the political future of communities of color; and effecting social change.

Friday, December 6, 2002

Center for Health and Wellbeing/Princeton Project 55 Tuberculosis Initiative

"Is Health the Handmaiden of Development?"

A symposium for academics and policymakers to discuss the role of health and health policy in economic development, and to examine the implications for U.S. foreign policy and foreign aid. For more information, contact Susan Rizzo at srizzo@princeton.edu.

Friday, January 10, 2003

The Education Research Section and the Program in Law and Public Affairs

"No Child Left Behind — What Accountability and Assessment Mean for N.J. Schools"

This conference will assess the impact of the No Child Left Behind Act's assessment and accountability requirements on New Jersey's Title 1 schools. This conference is specifically designed for New Jersey superintendents to address issues regarding scientifically based research, professional development evaluation, adequate yearly progress requirements, and sanctions. For more information, call (609) 258-7835.

Friday & Saturday, April 25 & 26, 2003

Princeton Colloquium on International Affairs

"A World of 'Good and Evil'? The Return to Morality in International Affairs"

Dean Slaughter invites all to the first annual Princeton Colloquium on International Affairs. The Colloquium is a truly international and interdisciplinary opportunity to bring together prominent policymakers and scholars from around the world to discuss the momentous challenges facing the world today through a series of high-level speakers throughout the fall and winter, culminating in a two-day symposium on April 25-26, 2003. The 2003 colloquium is titled "A World of 'Good and Evil'? The Return to Morality in International Affairs" and will address key issues ranging from homeland security to the confrontation with Iraq, from the Monterrey Declaration to global public health threats.

WWS Graduate Alumni Weekend

The Princeton Colloquium will coincide with the 2003 Graduate Alumni Weekend, allowing the School to combine Colloquium events with special events for WWS graduate alumni, including activities involving current students as well as a roundtable with Dean Slaughter. Graduate alumni from classes ending in 3 or 8 are especially encouraged to attend. More information will be mailed to graduate alumni in the coming months. ■

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Comments and suggestions
are welcome.

Alumni Notes



Anthony E. Shorris M.P.A. '79 (above) speaks with Dean Anne-Marie Slaughter prior to his keynote speech at the 2002 WWS graduate student orientation. Shorris is the deputy chancellor of the Department of Education of the City of New York. The title of his talk was "On Why I Am Not Here," referring to his decision to accept New York Mayor Bloomberg's request to continue working for the city rather than accepting a teaching position at the Woodrow Wilson School.

Stephen A. Oxman '67 was elected by the Princeton University Board of Trustees as a charter trustee for a 10-year term. U.S. Senator **Paul Sarbanes '54** was elected by the board to a four-year term. Oxman is a senior adviser at Morgan Stanley Dean Witter & Co., and also serves on the WWS Advisory Council. Sarbanes has represented Maryland in the United States Senate since 1976.

Marilyn Marks M.P.A. '86, a veteran journalist with expertise in covering education, has been named editor of the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* (PAW). Marks has been the University's director of media relations and its principal spokesperson for the past two years. Before that, she held other jobs in journalism and communication, chiefly as a reporter at the *Miami Herald*, where she won awards for education coverage.

Annamie Paul M.P.A. '01 has been awarded an Echoing Green Public Service Fellowship and will start an organization in her native Canada called the Canadian Centre for Political Leadership. The center will provide women, racial minorities, and aboriginal peoples who wish to pursue public office with nonpartisan training that will assist them in mounting successful campaigns and ultimately increasing their representation in Canadian politics.

Joseph Alexander Boston III M.P.A./J.D. '93 has been named the homeless services director of Baltimore, Maryland. Boston hopes to use his new position to act as a liaison among members of the business community, residents of the Baltimore area, and those who are homeless.

The Pulitzer Prize for national reporting was awarded in April 2002 to a team of eight *Washington Post* reporters that includes **Barton Gellman '82**. Gellman's prize-winning article, "U.S. Was Foiled Multiple Times in Efforts to Capture Bin Laden or Have Him Killed," appeared October 3, 2001.

Carmen Twillie Ambar M.P.A./J.D. '94, an accomplished attorney, has been named dean of Douglass College, the college for women at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. Ambar most recently served as the assistant dean for graduate education at the Woodrow Wilson School. Ambar becomes the ninth woman to lead the nation's largest public undergraduate women's college, with some 3,000 students.



Dennis Whittle M.P.A. '86 (right), is one of the founders of DevelopmentSpace, a service of ManyFutures, Inc., which is dedicated to revolutionizing the global development industry by creating a real marketplace where resources flow to the initiatives and people that make the biggest impact. DevelopmentSpace (www.developmentspace.com) is a new, Web-based platform that facilitates social and economic investments in developing countries.

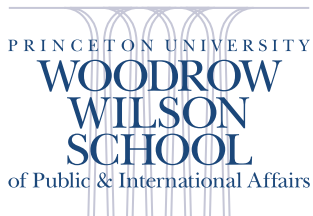


Heather H. Graham M.P.A. '99 was chosen as one of 13 White House Fellows for the 2002-03 class. Graham, originally from Madison, Wisconsin, is currently a program associate at the Annie E. Casey Foundation in Baltimore, Maryland. Graham is the tenth WWS graduate alumnus to receive a White House Fellowship.

Earl Kim M.P.A. '93 was named as a New Jersey Principal of the Year for 2001. Kim was one of nine public school principals from across New Jersey who were selected for honors in this year's Principal of the Year Program. Kim is currently the principal of Emerson Jr.-Sr. High School in Emerson, N.J. ■

“ Anti-Terrorism, Law, and Intelligence”

Christopher Eisgruber '83 (right), Laurance S. Rockefeller Professor of Public Affairs and director of the Program in Law and Public Affairs, and Frederick P. Hitz '61, lecturer of public and international affairs and director of the Project on International Intelligence in the Center of International Studies, discuss the creation of their new course for spring 2003, “WWS 516: Anti-Terrorism, Law, and Intelligence.” Eisgruber’s research focuses on constitutional theory, religious liberty, legal philosophy, and adjudicative institutions, and he recently authored *Constitutional Self-Government* (Harvard University Press, 2001). Hitz is the former inspector general of the Central Intelligence Agency. His experience includes serving as an operations officer and later deputy director of the Europe Division in the Directorate of Operations, and legislative counsel to the director of Central Intelligence.



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