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Past and Present
From PAW’s 2018 Reunions Guide, view images from Jo Sittenfeld ’02’s photography project, which pairs images she created as an undergrad with portraits from Reunions last year.

Q&A Podcast
Jacob Sager Weinstein ’94 talks about the challenges and joys of writing fiction for kids.

Lay of the Land
A look at the campus in maps, spanning more than 250 years.

Wild Side
Remembering some of the P-rade’s favorite four-legged marchers.
Remembering Uwe Reinhardt

On Saturday, April 21st, the friends, colleagues, and family of Uwe Reinhardt gathered in the Princeton University Chapel to celebrate his life and career. Uwe, who passed away in November, was the James Madison Professor of Political Economy and Professor of Economics and Public Affairs—and one of this University’s most beloved teachers.

The New York Times published an excellent obituary that captured Uwe’s maverick personality. The headline described Uwe as a “listened-to voice on health care policy,” and the lead sentence reported that his “keen, caustic and unconventional insights cast him as what colleagues called a national conscience in policy debates about health care.”

Most of the Times article focused on Uwe’s accomplishments as a scholar and policy expert. Only late in the column did it mention that Uwe was an inspiring teacher. For many of those who gathered in the chapel last month, however, it was Uwe’s extraordinary teaching that made him a potent force in their lives and a vivid presence in their memories.

Uwe taught at Princeton for nearly half a century—and during that span he influenced a tremendous number of students. When I sit down with alumni, I like to ask them about the mentors and teachers who made a difference in their lives. They mention many different people—professors, coaches, deans, and staff—but one of the names that I hear most often is “Uwe Reinhardt.” Fittingly, two very generous alumni who studied under Uwe, Gilchrist Berg ’73 and Mitchell Julis ’77, have named endowed faculty positions in his honor.

Alumni remember Uwe not only because of his trenchant wit and sharp intellect, but also because he cared so deeply about the classes that he taught and the people who took them. Though the large, formal memorial service took place in late April, several of us gathered in Bernstein Gallery during the week after Uwe’s death to reminisce about his life and legacy. Uwe’s longtime friend Burt Malkiel remarked that while he discussed economic policy with many colleagues, his conversations with Uwe were often about pedagogy. Uwe, said Burt, was often searching for better ways to convey difficult concepts to his classes. And, of course, he often succeeded.

Like all great teachers, Uwe took an interest in the people in his classes—and, for that matter, in the people around him, whether they were in his class or not. In my case, his interest manifested itself in advice about a tree. Uwe lived near me and often walked by my house. He told me that I should remove a solid oak that, in his opinion, was dangerously close to the house. He was so persistent in this advice that we eventually called a tree service, which vindicated my wife’s judgment that the tree was just fine. She wondered why I was taking arboricultural advice from an economist. But it wasn’t just any economist. It was Uwe.

Uwe was not shy about giving advice, even when it was not easy for students, or anyone else, to hear. After reading a New York Times column in which students blamed binge drinking on the “scourge of loneliness,” Uwe replied with a scathing letter. College students, he wrote, are “among the most pampered and highly privileged human beings on the planet. Using loneliness as an excuse for binge drinking is just pathetic.” Some of our students took umbrage at that. But I hope that others recognized that, in his blunt-but-caring way, Uwe was telling them something important about personal responsibility, the privileges they enjoyed, and the hardships faced by others less fortunate than them.

Students throughout the years treasured Uwe because he spoke his mind and loved an argument. I thought of Uwe early April, when the economist Raj Chetty came to the Arthur Lewis Auditorium in the Woodrow Wilson School to deliver Princeton’s 2018 Tanner Lectures on Human Values. Chetty’s topic was “The Intergenerational Persistence of Racial Disparities.” He was presenting headline-making research made possible through access to vast amounts of Internal Revenue Service data.

The room was packed, and the opening lecture was delayed for several minutes while the fire marshal cleared the aisles. The event was being live-streamed, so people could have watched in the comfort of their homes, but—despite overhyped claims about the “death of the lecture”—when an Uwe Reinhardt or Raj Chetty speaks, you want to be there in person. People banished by the fire marshal left glumly; two students shared a single chair so that the marshal would let them stay.

Those who got seats for Chetty’s two lectures saw exactly the kind of interaction that can make live presentations so riveting. Chetty was a masterful speaker. Then, at the end of his second lecture, commentator James Heckman “71, Nobel laureate and Madison medalist, took issue with Chetty’s methodology. Chetty answered, and pretty soon the two brilliant economists were talking over one another in a vigorous intellectual argument.

Uwe, I thought, would have loved it. He was a man who understood the power of great teaching, incisive argument, and personal presence. As a result, he had an enormous impact on this University and its students, and he will be remembered on Princeton’s campus and beyond it for many years to come.
WRIING ABOUT BREAD
Thanks to “His Daily Bread” (cover story, April 11), I have developed strong admiration for Steven Kaplan ’63 and his depth (breadth?) of bread knowledge. Who knew one could write nine books about a baguette? Mark Bernstein ’83’s telling of his experience with Kaplan was equal parts informative and entertaining. From now on, when warm bread is served, I might ask for a croissant instead. Thanks for the good read. I have shared it with my father-in-law, who loves a good baguette in Paris.

Nina Potsiadlo ’94
San Mateo, Calif.

Professor Kaplan is a mentor and an inspiration to many of us around the world. His lifelong work on bread is at the heart of the artisan bread revival in France and the one that is taking the United States by storm today. His contribution, through mentorship and an insatiable search for perfection, is without the shadow of a doubt the most important driver of this revival. Bread is alive!

Respects and admiration. Merci, Steve.

Ali Chalabi ’86
Los Angeles, Calif.

HELP GUN-CONTROL ACTIVISTS
Hats off to the demonstrators on campus March 14 who advocated stronger gun laws (On the Campus, April 11)! I’m afraid, though, that the claim from one participant that “the right to (keep and) bear arms is not absolute” has run into a stone wall from the uncooperative NRA over the years.

Such stubborn resistance has prevented much useful action in the past, a situation deplored recently by retired Supreme Court justice John Paul Stevens. He echoes a blast in 1991 from another retired justice, Warren Burger, that the amendment that the Second Amendment protected individual gun rights was the biggest fraud he’d ever encountered.

Both were complaining about the NRA’s high-handed manner, after it was taken over by extremists in 1977, to manipulate the public’s conception of the Second Amendment. Its new leader, Harlon Carter, boasted that the NRA would be recruiting lawyers, constitutional scholars, etc., “to provide the means to save (sic) the Second Amendment.”

It might be worthwhile for the faculty of a major university to help students in a group like Princeton Against Gun Violence to pin down the evidence that there is no way the Second Amendment can be seen as still existing. They might begin with The First Congress by Fergus Bordewich (2016) and its useful mention of the Vining committee, which in 1789 made sure an all-important conditional clause was included at the beginning of the amendment’s clearly stated final version.

David Grundy ’58
Gainesville, Fla.

ANOTHER PIPELINE ISSUE
I applaud Princeton’s dedication to increasing the enrollment of low-income and first-generation college students (President’s Page, March 21). I am writing to draw attention to a different perspective of the issue. I teach at
BAND MEMORIES: WOMEN ARRIVE, A NEW UNIFORM, AND MORE

The April 11 From the Archives photo, above, was taken no earlier than the fall of 1969, when the Class of 1973 arrived on campus with the first women. While there is not enough to identify the person with the sax on the left, the others in the photo are all Class of ’73: Julien LeBourgeois (glockenspiel), Sue Petty (glock), Lainie Pittenger (clarinet), Lorna Wright (flute), and Carol Silverman (flute). The year before their arrival, the Tiger Band was pretty sophomoric and the humor was pretty much high-school weird antics on the field like the band quasi-military jackets, but performing, and a University subsidy. Its purpose is to report with impartiality news of the alumni, the administration, the faculty, and the student body for alumni since 1900.

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FROM THE ARCHIVES

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, a public historically black university (HBCU). Low-income and first-generation students probably make up the majority of our student body.

When the top-end higher-education institutions expand their pipeline of recruitment, we lose our best students, and the future students on our campus lose the examples that they can look up to. Ideally, we will put in the same efforts to expand the pipeline of our recruitment to make more students ready for college education.

Unfortunately, we do not have the same level of resources that Princeton enjoys. It is difficult for us to create the comprehensive programs that mirror what Princeton put in place, and it can be argued that the programs needed for our goal may require a larger-scale effort. By no means am I trying to suggest Princeton do anything differently in increasing the diversity of the student body. The point here is to draw some attention to the systemic problem that cannot be solved by aggressive recruitment without fundamental improvement of the K-12 pipeline.

I do not pretend to know what is needed, but I suspect that we need to create an environment for something more dramatic to happen to the education system.

Chin-Kuan Tung ’08
Greensboro, N.C.

THREATENING PRESS FREEDOM

According to PAW, on Alumni Day Charlie Gibson ’65 apparently attacked President Trump for Trump’s tweets...
Inbox

criticizing some in the press as being inaccurate (Princetonians, March 21). Not mentioned in the article — and presumably not mentioned by Mr. Gibson — was the Obama administration’s action in labeling James Rosen of Fox News as a “criminal co-conspirator” in a 2013 investigation into documents leaked to the media. That omission amounts to bad reporting and possibly to fake news. It is abundantly clear that this was a far greater threat to freedom of the press than verbal debating, even if rude.

Over the years, conservatives have rightly complained about the left-wing slant of much of the news. I regret to say that I detect some of this in PAW.

Charles Frisbie ’61
Kansas City, Mo.

continues on page 6

has been doing for many years. We definitely did not stand out in any way, and the other Ivy League schools let us know about it. Our band was ready for a change, just not the drastic change that was coming.

I was president of the band in 1952. My colleagues and I were ready to be “Princeton Charley” through and through. The University administration, for some reason, was ready to give us carte blanche on the design. The blazer was to be a unique plaid, designed by one of our moms, woven by a custom weaver in New England. Complementing that centerpiece would be the straw boater, white shirt, Princeton striped tie, gray flannel trousers, and white buck shoes. Uniformity was expected and readily given.

It is a joy to see the essence of that uniform prevail to this date. I was chided by my friends as we marched onto the field that first game in 1952 that we would get laughed out of the stadium. And here we are, 66 years later, still wearing the distinctive plaid jacket. (That’s two-thirds of the history of the band!)

God has a sense of humor.

Bruce Buell ’53
Colorado Springs, Colo.

paw.princeton.edu
Inbox
continued from page 5

KERFUFFLE IN CLASS
I don’t think I understand. Was the language of Professor Lawrence Rosen quoted in “Classroom Clash” (On the Campus, March 21) — without endorsement of any unacceptable labels as far as I could tell — the only language that caused students to walk out and launched the kerfuffle? I thought teachers were supposed to ask questions and use examples. Have the political-correctness police become so dominant that faculty can’t do that at Princeton anymore? That’s not the Princeton I attended or to which I would want to send my grandchildren. And how did the students who were so shocked ever make it through high school, much less attend a major university?
Rufus King III ’66
Washington, D.C.

DON’T WEAKEN HONOR CODE
At a time when those in highest office proclaim that the most important thing is “winning,” with no emphasis on how, Princeton should not retrench on its Honor Code (On the Campus, Feb. 7). Maintaining the code — including standard consequences of suspension, expulsion, and censure — helps broadcast the vital value of integrity as Princeton’s students develop to serve the nation and humanity.
Hayley Gorenberg ’87
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Why all the flap about the Honor Code? In my years, all of our exams in the various liberal-arts courses I took were statements incorporating questions with essay answers. As a matter of course we all signed the Honor Code at the exams’ end, but how could we have violated it even if one were so inclined with essay questions and answers?

Beyond this, I could have never imagined anyone violating the code. Every Princeton classmate I knew would never even have contemplated such an unseemly transgression. I assumed all who were admitted had the highest and best ethical standards. It is one aspect of Princeton that encouraged me to apply at the outset.

TAXING TIMES:
WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT TAX REFORM
At the 1746 Society member event during Reunions—Saturday, June 2—nationally recognized trust and estate experts will share their thoughts on strategies that leverage future tax benefits. Breakfast served at Prospect House at 8:30 a.m., followed by the panel discussion at 9 a.m.

Interested in attending and learning how to become a 1746 Society member? Call 609.258.6318 or email 1746soc@princeton.edu

1746 Society Princeton University
They treated us like gentlemen.
Now there is a movement afoot to weaken the Honor Code? Anyone who violates the code as written has been dishonored. Undergraduates who disagree should have gone to another university. And if one violates the Honor Code, they should be shown the exit door from Princeton.
Laurence C. Day ’55
St. Louis, Mo.

FRACKING IS NOT NEW

Having graduated from Princeton in 1962 with the B.S.E. degree and a concentration in geological engineering, I was interested in the article about Professor Janet Currie ’88’s research (Life of the Mind, March 21). The article states that “hydraulic fracturing ... was virtually unknown before 2000.” In my studies of petroleum engineering in 1960 and 1961, hydraulic fracturing was well known even then, and we were taught how it was being widely and effectively used. Our textbook, published in 1956, also describes fracturing.

It is a widely held misconception that fracking is a new process. It is not. There are extensive studies, including by the Obama EPA, showing no harmful effects of fracking. It should also be known that the primary materials used in fracking are sand and water. Authors of articles need to be most careful with all of their facts.

James S.M. French ’62
Birmingham, Ala.

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Letters should not exceed 250 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.
“It’s fair to say that I didn’t arrive on Princeton’s campus with a lot of school spirit, but I’m happy to say that it came to me after my retirement,” Tom Swift ’76 says. “A very good friend of mine pulled me into some alumni events, and I got hooked! The rewards of volunteering have been truly marvelous.”

Since the time that Tom said yes to volunteering, he hasn’t stopped. He has been an active volunteer with Reunions, including serving as a committee member and a P-rade Marshal seven times, and is active in the Princeton Area Alumni Association (PA3) where he helps lead its robust programming as vice president.

He continues to interview prospective students for the Alumni Schools Committee and is chair of the Princetoniana Committee. He has also been a member of the Alumni Council Executive Committee for several years.

It was Tom’s work with PA3 and the Princetoniana Committee that initially sparked his interest in volunteering. The group was ready to embark on an oral history project, and Tom was asked to spearhead it. They conducted 16 interviews as part of the project which piqued his interest in the history and traditions of Princeton. His involvement in the Princetoniana Committee snowballed from there.

Currently, Tom is leading the charge in creating an online museum of Princetoniana. “We have never had a space to showcase our Princetoniana, so we decided to build a 21st century museum, a virtual one, to showcase exhibits and artifacts,” Tom says. “We started our project by taking high-resolution photos of 100 Reunions beer jackets, and that’s just the beginning. We want the museum to be accessible to everyone regardless of where they live in the world.”

As someone who really enjoys Reunions, Tom also volunteered to lead the effort to plan a fun and exciting trip for his classmates as they approached their 40th Reunion in 2015.

“It’s a tradition that Princeton alums scale to the top of Mount Princeton in Colorado,” Tom says. “Perhaps it is temporary insanity, but we thought it would be a fun run-up to our 40th Reunion.”

Tom was initially introduced to Princeton by his father, also Thomas, who was in the Class of 1929. “I wanted to be an engineer, but I also wanted to learn something of the humanities. Princeton was the perfect choice.”

And while his years at Princeton were fruitful as they led him to advanced degrees and a successful career in technology, Tom finds his years as a volunteer just as rewarding. “I think back to all of the years I could have been involved. Here I am. It’s never too late to start.”
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Dear Princetonians:

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 2018 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 Fireworks and 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 ’60
Director of Princeton’s Alumni Council

Graduate Alumni

Join the APGA and fellow Tigers at Reunions 2018: Pirates of the Graduate College

2018 Highlights:
• APGA Headquarters in Cuyler Courtyard
• Three nights of entertainment
• Family-friendly courtyard with inflatable bounce house and slide, children’s crafts, face painting and more
• Academic programming

Thursday, 5/31
• Dinner celebration with current graduate students who have recently taken their Generals exams
• Graduate student and alumni DJ showcase

Friday, 6/1
• Individual departmental talks and receptions
• Welcome dinner with fellow graduate alumni
• Late night party with local favorite Brian Kirk and the Jirks
• After-party at the DBar

Saturday, 6/2
• Mimosa breakfast reception
• Festive lunch including family fun for all ages
• The One and Only P-rade
• Dinner celebration with graduate alumni and graduate students
• Late night dancing with Reunions favorite Rubix Kube

Register online for Reunions 2018: apga.tigernet.princeton.edu/reunions

On-site registration also available.

Make APGA Headquarters your home during Reunions weekend and register today!
Whether it’s your 7th or 57th, your 14th or 41st, you’re invited to gather with your fellow Princetonians at the Best Old Place of All. Here’s what you need to know if you’re a “satellite” of a major.

**Who can get a wristband and how much does it cost?**

**For Satellite Classes of the 10th – 65th Reunions (1954 - 2011)**
- **Wristbands are FREE for you** and one adult guest (21+).
- Your children or grandchildren, along with their respective spouses/partners, may also be wristbanded for free.

**For Satellite Classes of the 5th Reunion (2012 - 2017)**
- **You may register at the door** for $100 (payable to the 5th Reunions class by credit card only).
- You may register one adult guest at the door for $100 (by credit card).

**Unrelated minor guests and additional adult guests are not eligible for a wristband,** but they are welcome to join you at daytime festivities located outside of Headquarters sites – such as the P-rade, fireworks, academic programs, sporting events, and more.

**Where are wristbands available?**

When you arrive on campus, your first stop should be your registration/wristbanding location!

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On the Campus

The imposing front staircase of the 1908 Palmer Physical Laboratory, which became part of the Frist Campus Center nine decades later.

Photograph by Ricardo Barros
A New Calendar

Exams to move from January to December; two-week Wintersession to be created

Princeton will move fall-semester exams to December and create a two-week Wintersession term in January as part of major changes to the academic calendar approved by the faculty. The new calendar will take effect with the 2020–21 academic year.

The calendar changes won approval by an overwhelmingly margin at the April 23 faculty meeting. Professors who packed the Faculty Room broke into applause as the vote became clear.

Faculty members spoke both for and against the changes. Many of those in favor noted that Wintersession could allow students to travel abroad or to take non-credit-bearing courses; that moving exams before winter break would alleviate stress for students; and that earlier exams would benefit students from lower socioeconomic backgrounds.

“Going home for the holidays and then going home again [after finals] is a serious disadvantage to many of the new types of students that we’re trying to recruit to come to Princeton, who are disadvantaged socioeconomically,” said molecular biology professor Elizabeth Gavis. “They have no way to do what some of the more well-to-do and traditional students do.”

Some professors were skeptical that much could be accomplished over a two-week, optional Wintersession period; others expressed concern that starting classes earlier could cut back on faculty research; and others said that the new calendar is not as family-friendly as the current one.

“It’s bad for parents of young children, and that’s particularly bad for women faculty,” said philosophy professor Elizabeth Harman. “As things stand now, [faculty] parents can send their children off to the first days of public school and then have about two weeks to prep for our semester.”

Computer science professor Aarti Gupta, who chaired the calendar-reform committee, said it was impossible to develop a “perfect calendar” that would accommodate the needs of everyone.

“We have to balance these competing interests and then make choices,” Gupta said. “We know that efforts to just fix one small aspect or another inevitably have a domino effect such that even small changes can throw other elements out of whack.”

The undergraduate and graduate-student governments voted in favor of the proposal in the weeks leading up to the faculty vote. USG academics chair Olivia Ott ’20 said the faculty’s action was “a historic moment” for Princeton.

“Our students will no longer have to think about beginning end-of-term assignments when they head home in December,” Ott said. “They won’t have to worry that they’re falling behind their classmates if they don’t start studying before the first of January, nor feel left out when not able to financially afford to travel home twice for two breaks in a six-week period.”

Going forward, a faculty committee will begin developing calendars for the 2020–21 academic year and beyond, said Elizabeth Colagiuri ’99, deputy dean of the college. She added that the provost will likely form a committee to begin planning for the Wintersession period, and that many groups on campus have already begun to brainstorm ideas such as workshops, thesis boot camps, travel, fieldwork, and service opportunities.

Princeton moved fall-term exams after winter break in 1939–40 to provide freshmen and sophomores with two reading periods and is now the only institution among its peers to hold finals in January. The University last considered a change to the academic calendar in 2007–08. By A.W.
A Day With...
Sam Rob ’18: A tough ROTC workout, culinary-lab class, wrapping up the thesis

Sam Rob ’18 is the command sergeant major of the University’s Army ROTC unit. He plans to be commissioned as an active-duty officer in June. We caught up with him in early April, the day before the Woodrow Wilson School concentrator was set to jump into the Fountain of Freedom after completing his thesis.

Physical training I woke up at 5:50 for physical training with ROTC. I put my uniform on and jogged over to Jadwin Gym. I joined in with my cohort, and we were conducting 60–120s on the track: You sprint for 60 seconds, then you rest, walking around the track for 120 seconds. We did 10 iterations of that. I got a pretty good workout in, mostly because my brother, who’s a freshman in ROTC, was really pushing me. Then we did ab exercises and our cooldown drill. PT is a way to really get my energy up in the morning.

Unit breakfast At 7:30, we went to Wu-Wilcox for breakfast. It’s very normal for all of the cadets to eat together; it’s kind of a tradition. I always get a five-egg omelet with pretty much everything on it, and some fruit and yogurt. Idowned that pretty quickly since I had a training meeting at 8:30.

Training meeting We drove down to the armory — the Princeton Army ROTC office on Alexander Road. It’s where all the cadre offices are. We were setting the goals for the week and keeping track of what different companies are doing. But primarily, we discussed planning and operations for our weekend combined-leadership training exercise that’s the culminating event for the spring semester, if not the year. Almost 300 cadets from Rutgers, Seton Hall, and all of the Tiger battalion — Princeton, TCNJ, and Rowan — are going down to train at Fort Dix. That’ll be fun.

Thesis After the meeting, I needed to get back to editing my thesis. It’s titled “Reconciling Bioenergy and Food Production in Cuba: A Case for Integrating Competing Agricultural Models on the Caribbean’s Largest Island.” I worked on that until 11:30, then I sent it in to the printer. I called the printer to leave nothing to chance, and then I submitted it to the University library.

Midday rest It was a very anticlimactic, weird sensation to finally be done with my thesis. The previous night, I’d gone to bed at 2:30 in the morning after working on the final edit of my thesis, so I got about three-and-a-half hours of sleep. I was exhausted, so I took a quick nap.

ENV 303 I had a class at 1:30, “Food and Agriculture” — it’s a new class, integrated with Campus Dining. We have a lecture, then a culinary lab where they prepare food for us and we talk about that. We talked about hunger and malnutrition and their importance in creating a sustainable agricultural system.

Second workout I changed and went to the gym. I try to always work out twice a day: cardio in the morning, and lifting in the afternoon. I worked out for an hour, then went back to Whitman for dinner. [Edited and condensed by Anna Mazarakis ’16]
On the Campus

BUDGET: $2.26 BILLION

Fee Package to Rise 4.9% for 2018–19

Undergraduate tuition, room, and board will increase 4.9 percent in 2018–19 as part of a $2.26 billion operating budget approved by the trustees in April. The University said that even with the increase—the largest in 12 years—Princeton’s $65,810 fee package will continue to be the lowest among its peer institutions.

The financial-aid budget is projected to increase 7.7 percent next year to $174.2 million. Roughly 60 percent of all undergraduates receive aid, and next year’s average grant is projected to be $54,950. The University noted that while the percentage of Pell Grant recipients has risen to 22 percent of the current freshman class, 18 percent of families receiving aid have annual incomes above $180,000 and about 7 percent have incomes of $240,000 or more.

For graduate students, tuition will increase 4.9 percent, housing fees will rise 2.25 percent, and graduate stipends will increase 3 to 3.1 percent.

The budget calls for a 7.6 percent increase in spending, and the endowment is expected to contribute 55 percent of the funding.

Among the initiatives supported by the budget are the following:

- the expansion of benefits for graduate students with children, which will be especially helpful to international students and single parents;
- a sixth-year fellowship program for graduate students in the social sciences and humanities;
- tuition matches to faculty for graduate-student support on their grants;
- about 25 new positions in the University’s development office in preparation for an upcoming fundraising campaign.

Princeton is in a “solid budgetary position, with strong long-run endowment returns, AAA credit rating, sufficient liquidity, and a loyal and generous base of donors,” the University’s Priorities Committee said. The committee said there is still some uncertainty about how the 2017 federal tax-overhaul plan—which levies a 1.4 percent tax on the net investment income of colleges with assets valued at more than $500,000 per student—will affect Princeton. By A.W.

UNDERGRADUATE COSTS 2018–19

Tuition: $49,450 (+4.9%)
Room: $9,520 (+6%)
Board: $6,840 (+3.2%)
Misc. expenses: $3,500 (est.)
Total: $69,310

PRINCETON INTERNSHIPS in CIVIC SERVICE
Inspiring lifelong commitment to service

Princeton Internships in Civic Service, started by the Class of 1969, is an alumni run and largely alumni funded organization that provides paid internships in community service and civic engagement to Princeton freshmen, sophomores and juniors.

Join Us At Reunions

PURR
Saturday, June 2 • 8:30 a.m.
West Windsor Fields
Class of 1993 Princeton University
Reunions Run in support of PICS

Reception
Saturday, June 2 • 11:00 a.m.
348 Wallace Hall (behind Colonial Club)
Join friends, former interns, alumni partners and PICS board to celebrate the over 190 interns who will be out across the country working in non-profits of every stripe this summer.

RSVP Appreciated -
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Make a difference - Join PICS by becoming an alumni partner, sourcing an internship or making a donation pics.princeton.edu

For additional information, please contact Jeri Schaefer, Executive Director, at jeris@princeton.edu
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STYLE DOESN’T STOP
On the Campus

The EAST PYNE ARCH facing Firestone Library has been renamed for James Collins “Jimmy” Johnson, a fugitive slave who worked on campus selling snacks to students. A new PUBLIC GARDEN between the library and Nassau Street has been renamed for Betsey Stockton, a former slave in the home of Princeton president Ashbel Green 1783 who became a prominent missionary, educator, and respected figure in the town of Princeton’s black community.

The changes were recommended by a committee charged with recognizing individuals who brought a more diverse presence to the campus.

In a case brought by Princeton, University senior Maria De La Cruz Perales Sanchez, and Microsoft, a federal judge ruled April 24 that DACA PROTECTIONS for undocumented “Dreamers” must remain and the government must accept new applications. District Court Judge John D. Bates stayed his decision for 90 days so the Department of Homeland Security could respond.

The lawsuit, filed Nov. 3, argued that the termination of DACA violated the Constitution and federal law.

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Sharing New Stories
‘Virtual’ tour of campus, photo exhibit cast light on Princeton’s past, present

The University has introduced a web-based multimedia tour that tells the stories of African Americans on Princeton’s campus, and has created a photo exhibition that focuses on students today and in the past.

Those returning for Reunions will be able to see and hear the two projects, part of a University effort to make Princeton more inclusive and welcoming to people of all backgrounds:

• A campus tour for mobile devices and desktop computers that contains text, audio, and other “virtual markers” that users can click on to learn more.

Topics include slavery at Maclean House (formerly the president’s house), early black employees and students, the development of the African American studies program, and the ’70s-era activist group the Association of Black Collegians. To access the tour, visit bit.ly/icon-history. Additional themed multimedia tours are planned in the next year.

• A portrait-photography exhibition exploring the identities of students and young alumni is on display in Chancellor Green. The exhibition, titled “Hyphen,” contains 29 photos — most grouped in pairs — by 10 students and young alumni and touches upon themes ranging from pregnancy and beauty, to Muslim family life, to Instagram personalities. “Students hyphenate their lives when they come to college because they have a home life and another life here,” said visual arts professor Jeff Whetstone, who chairs the campus working group on diversifying public spaces. “They’re not just students — they’re sons and daughters, brothers and sisters.”

By A.W.

CELEBRATING SIR ARTHUR LEWIS — AND A RENAMED AUDITORIUM

Elizabeth Lewis-Channon:
“Princeton became his intellectual home.”

Princeton celebrated the naming of the ARTHUR LEWIS AUDITORIUM in Robertson Hall April 18 with a video tribute to Lewis — which played continuously in the auditorium — and remarks by President Eisgruber ’83 on the importance of Lewis’ contributions to the University and beyond.

Lewis, a leading authority on economic growth and political and social change in emerging nations, became Princeton’s first black full professor in 1963. He also was knighted in 1963; became the first and only black man to win the Nobel Prize in Economics, in 1979; and was an adviser to several African and Caribbean governments.

“Through the naming of the Arthur Lewis Auditorium, we not only recognize an intellectual giant who contributed greatly to the world, but also take an important step to illuminate this University’s history more fully and to reflect the vibrant diversity of our society,” Eisgruber said.

In 2016, a committee charged with examining the legacy of Woodrow Wilson 1879 recommended that Dodds Auditorium be renamed for Lewis, as well as the renaming of West College to recognize professor emerita Toni Morrison.

“It’s a great honor because this is a place where he really spent a lot of time,” said Lewis’ daughter, Elizabeth Lewis-Channon. “In a sense, Princeton became his intellectual home, and to be honored by one of your own is very special.”

The video commemorating Lewis’ life can be viewed at bit.ly/lewis-video.

By A.W.
The Harvard Advanced Leadership Initiative offers a calendar year of rigorous education and reflection for highly accomplished leaders in business, government, law, medicine, and other sectors who are transitioning from their primary careers to their next years of service. Led by award-winning faculty members from across Harvard, the program aims to deploy a new leadership force tackling the world’s most challenging social and environmental problems.

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FIVE SENIORS WIN AWARDS

University Prizes Support Post-Grad Year for Students With Passion and a Plan

Five seniors have received University prizes allowing them to pursue independent projects after graduation, taking on ideas that range from giving hospice patients a voice to supporting Peruvian children with disabilities.

MARTIN A. DALE ’53 FELLOWSHIP

DAVID LIND is a philosophy major who will write a music album inspired by the volunteer work he has done with hospice patients. He plans to spend the summer writing the songs at home in northern Arizona, record them in Nashville in the fall, and tour in the spring.

His interest in hospice began when his grandmother died as he completed high school; during his sophomore year at Princeton he joined a Pace Center program that sends students to visit patients at a local hospice facility once a week.

Lind said he was especially affected by a patient who loved gardening, and wrote a song called “Garden” about her experience in hospice care. Shortly before he recorded the vocals, Lind learned that she had died.

He was invited to her funeral, where he met her family. “She had constructed this picture of her life, and suddenly I was stepping into the picture,” Lind said. He realized that he could write an album based on patients’ stories and his own reflections. “Maybe some of [the songs] are about death and dying, but many of them might be just telling the story of a patient’s life,” he said. “Many people in hospice are more in the present than any of us are.”

XIAODI ALICE TANG studies computer science and is receiving a certificate in quantitative and computational biology. She plans to develop and lead workshops that “explore creating at the intersection of arts and STEM” in schools and community centers in the United States and in China, where she was born.

“I will document and reflect on the process through photographs, drawings, and journalism — especially pertaining to different cultural values and expectations regarding STEM, arts, and education,” Tang said.

HENRY RICHARDSON LABOUISSE ’26 PRIZE for international civic-engagement projects

Politics major LAVINIA LIANG will work for the New Citizen Program, a Chinese nonprofit that helps educate the children of rural migrants in Beijing. “China is currently undergoing a massive human-migration crisis, and children are often caught in the middle of — and left behind in — this national modernization,” she said.

As a communications officer for the New Citizen Program, Liang will work on development and research and will lead creative-writing and visual-arts workshops for migrant workers’ children. “I want to encourage them to tell their own stories,” she said.

KATIE TYLER, a Near Eastern studies major, will work for a nonprofit in Morocco that seeks to alleviate poverty. Her work will focus on two areas: preparing underprivileged youth for employment, and teaching people in rural communities about water sustainability and conservation.

“I wrote my junior paper about an earthquake in 1960 that leveled the city of Agadir, where I will be living next year,” she said.

ERIKA WARD is a Woodrow Wilson School major who will live in Cusco, Peru, where she will work with local nonprofits that help orphanages to house children with disabilities, inform disabled Peruvians of their legal rights, and develop summer day camps for orphaned children with disabilities. “Mainstream schools do not accommodate children with disabilities, so access to education falls largely to families and caretakers in orphanages,” she said. ♦ By Megan Laubach ’18

“Many people in hospice are more in the present than any of us are.”
— David Lind ’18
The Future of Children journal, the nation’s leading journal for presenting academic research evidence in accessible language to guide policy on children and youth.

A collaboration between Princeton’s Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs and the Brookings Institution

www.futureofchildren.org
On the Campus

**Journalism Certificate To Be Offered**

The University will begin offering a certificate program in journalism in the fall, following approval at the April 23 faculty meeting.

“We have a clear and growing demand for journalism courses, and this gives us a rigorous framework to guide serious journalism students,” said Joe Stephens, the Ferris Professor of Journalism in residence and a veteran investigative journalist for The Washington Post.

“In an era of relentless attempts to undermine public trust in the press, our new program in journalism will shape the skills and ethics of the next generation of leading journalists, writers, and policymakers,” said Professor Esther Schor, acting chair of the Humanities Council.

The new program will continue to be housed in the Humanities Council.

Princeton’s journalism courses began in 1957 and have been taught by a long list of accomplished writers and editors, including John McPhee ’53, who has taught since 1974.

Staffing the interdisciplinary program will be two five-year professors in residence, three three-year professors (teaching one course a year), and several visiting faculty. Stephens said the program is expected to graduate eight to 10 certificate students each year, and students will apply to be admitted.

Enrollment in seminars will be limited to 16, and substantial fieldwork will be required.

Some certificate students will likely be thinking about journalism careers, Stephens said, while others will find that critical-thinking skills they develop are an asset in other fields.

Courses will stress “telling the truth without fear, favor, or partisanship,” the program said in a statement, and students will learn the importance of the public’s right to know in a democracy, of an individual’s right to privacy, and of “free speech, verified facts, and the power of truth-seeking research in a participatory democracy.”

*By W.R.O.*

paw.princeton.edu
The University’s Resources Committee will not make a recommendation to the trustees on PRIVATE-PRISON DIVESTMENT after failing to reach a consensus on the issue. Instead, the committee — which considers concerns related to socially responsible investments — urged the University to continue “research and debate about mass incarceration, and the role of private prisons in it.”

Students have campaigned for private-prison divestment for the past two years. The Resources Committee said the group Princeton Private Prisons Divest (PPPD) had demonstrated significant campus interest in the issue, as well as sustained interest in criminal-justice reform. But “about half the committee was in favor of divestment from private prisons, and the other half was against it,” the Resources Committee said.

Micah Herskind ’19, an organizer for PPPD, called the committee’s decision “extremely disappointing.”

Princeton has not invested directly or indirectly for many years in the 11 detention corporations, private prisons, or contractors named in the students’ divestment proposal, the Resources Committee said.

IN MEMORIAM:
ANDRÉ MAMAN, professor emeritus of Romance languages and literatures, died April 13 in Princeton. He was 90. Maman joined the faculty in 1958, served as assistant dean of the college from 1968 to 1971, became a full professor in 1976, and retired in 1991. The following year, he was elected to serve a nine-year term as a senator of France, representing French citizens who live outside the country. Maman won the President’s Award for Distinguished Teaching, and a senior-thesis prize in the French and Italian department is named for him.

“To generations of Princetonians, Maman was the incarnation of France,” said professor emeritus François Rigolot.

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Princeton University Art Museum
October 7, 2017–January 7, 2018

Portland Museum of Art, Maine
June 22–September 16, 2018

Davis Museum, Wellesley College
February 13–June 3, 2018

Cleveland Museum of Art
October 21, 2018–January 21, 2019

This exhibition is organized by the Princeton University Art Museum and is made possible by generous support from the Henry Luce Foundation.

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Another Side of Paradise
Working on the campus plan gave Pierce ’18 a new appreciation of Princeton

For one of her architecture classes this semester, Kylee Pierce ’18 and her classmates were asked to read and discuss the University’s 165-page campus plan, released late last year, which provides a framework for Princeton’s development through 2026 and beyond.

Pierce knew it well: As an intern in the Office of the University Architect last summer, she had done careful research on residential-college projects at institutions across the country. She studied the history of campus planning at Princeton and sat in on meetings that covered topics like landscape architecture and urban planning. It was an ideal summer job for a rising senior architecture major.

But Pierce also saw the plan on a more personal level. She is one of three senior co-captains on the softball team, a program that will see its home, 1895 Field, moved to the new Lake Campus to make way for new residential colleges.

The news was disappointing at first, she admits. “There is the sentimental aspect — we’ve won Ivy League championships there, we’ve had good memories,” Pierce said, adding that the field’s location, on the edge of Elm Drive, was attractive to recruits. “But at the end of the day, we get a new stadium. I think that’s also a recruiting advantage.”

And when she comes back for her 10th reunion, Pierce said, she’ll be able to visit the new field and the new residential college, knowing she played some small part in both.

On the softball field, Pierce has been a key contributor in each of the last four seasons. She is one of three senior co-captains on the softball team, a program that will see its home, 1895 Field, moved to the new Lake Campus to make way for new residential colleges.

Photos: Beverly Schaefer; Office of Athletic Communications (Sears)
Princetoniana “Take It or Leave It” Tent

For alumni hoping to find a home for Princeton memorabilia and apparel that could be treasured by other alumni and guests.

Bring your items (only as big as you can carry) to Reunions and drop them off at the “Take It or Leave It” tent on the East Pyne South Lawn any time after 9 a.m. Thursday, May 31. And then go on your own search for more great finds! Items not claimed by a new owner by 9 p.m., Saturday, June 2, will disappear!

alumni.princeton.edu/goinback/reunions/2018/events/

Mathematics Department

Alumni Open House

Friday, June 1, 2018

2:00 - 3:30 p.m.
Fine Hall Common Room, Third Floor

Join members of the department for fun, refreshments, and maybe even some math!

Get your 2018 Reunions Guide!

The Guide includes highlights from major-reunion classes, the P-rade map and so much more!

Reunions Guides are available at all Headquarters registration sites and at Baker Rink, Alexander Hall and Forbes

Ivy League, ESPN Reach Deal for TV, Streaming Rights

ESPN will become the exclusive national media-rights partner for the Ivy League, carrying more than 1,100 events annually on ESPN media platforms, the league and network announced April 4. The majority of games, spanning more than 30 sports, will be broadcast on ESPN+, a new streaming service that launched in April. Beginning in the 2018-19 academic year, at least 24 Ivy League events will air on ESPN’s cable television networks each year, including six football games, the men’s basketball tournament semifinals and final, and the women’s basketball tournament final.

continued from page 25 seasons, a run that includes Ivy-title teams in the last two years. She plays primarily in right field, and at the plate, she is a “slapper” — softball parlance for a left-handed batter who takes a running start when she swings, putting the ball in play and using her speed to beat the throw to first base. Slappers can bunt, take a short swing, or swing away, challenging the defense to choose the best position to counter the hitter on each pitch. “That’s my favorite part of slapping — messing around with the defense,” Pierce said.

Pierce first fell for Princeton at age 11, when she visited the campus as her sister Lizzy ’13 was beginning to look at colleges. A decade later, she is ticking off milestones on her way to Commencement, including turning in her senior thesis, a look at “the images and the ideals of the American pastoral influenced American architecture in housing”; and suiting up for her final home games, against Cornell May 5 and 6.

With her recent exposure to campus planning, Pierce said she can see herself working at a university someday. But in the near term, she’s looking for a more hands-on role. “Design is what first drew me to architecture,” she said. “That’s something I want to pursue first.”

By B.T.
**Glacial Brace**

**A dramatic proposal to stem sea-level rise through geoengineering**

It was the crack heard 'round the world. After years of anticipation, Antarctica’s Larsen C ice shelf broke last summer, sending adrift an iceberg the size of Delaware. While that iceberg was relatively small compared to the vast quantities of ice stored in Antarctica and Greenland, the shelf’s sudden demise highlighted the precariousness of ice packs at the poles and the catastrophic effects that could ensue from widespread glacial and ice-sheet melting. At predicted rates of global warming, sea levels could rise by more than 3 feet by 2100, displacing millions of people around the world and causing damages of $20 billion to $70 billion a year.

Geophysicist Michael Wolovick has spent two years at Princeton studying glaciers in Antarctica and Greenland, and he sees hope. The areas where the major glaciers stream into the sea are remarkably narrow. By shielding glaciers in just those small areas from the warmer, saltier water in the deep ocean, sea-level rise might be stemmed.

"In Greenland, many [glaciers] are 5 kilometers or less — there are bridges longer than that," says Wolovick, who wrapped up his postdoctoral research at Princeton in April. Even in Antarctica, where ice shelves are about 25 miles wide, Wolovick adds, the potential benefit to society of slowing their flow could well outweigh the cost.

Scientists attempting to stave off the harmful effects of climate change have proposed geoengineering projects to remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere or redirect solar radiation back into space. In an article published in *Nature* in March, Wolovick and three co-authors argue for smaller-scale intervention that would employ geoengineering to slow glaciers’ melting, thereby reducing the rate of sea-level rise, one of climate change’s most dire effects.

Each glacier has a grounding line, the point at which it lifts off the ocean floor and floats, displacing sea water and causing the ocean to rise. Wolovick’s paper proposes an underwater berm made up of giant, flat piles of sand and rock in front of the glacier to protect its grounding line from the warm layer of water that tends to cause it to recede. Blocking warm-water currents wouldn’t be a complete solution to climate change, but it could slow melting. With less warm water gnawing at the glaciers’ grounding line, Wolovick’s computer-generated models suggest some glaciers may even gain mass, and in the best-case scenario, their bases could become even stronger by eventually attaching to the berms.

The challenge is more complicated in Antarctica because its ice shelves mostly float and have a less substantial base attached to the seafloor. But even here, Wolovick believes that their impact on sea-level rise can be stemmed by building underwater “pinning points”

Four prominent sociologists who recently joined Princeton’s faculty examine how to improve life at the margins of society — undertaking groundbreaking work on housing, education, welfare, and economics — and exposing the enduring consequences of poverty, racism, and lack of opportunity for so many in this country.

“These appointments highlight the significance of sociology as a discipline with a key role to play in contemporary society and the current university,” says Mitchell Duneier, chair of the sociology department. “They will help ensure that another generation of Princeton students is prepared to think critically and rigorously about society as they prepare for lives of civic engagement.”

JENNIFER JENNINGS ’00, professor of sociology and public affairs

As a graduate student at Columbia, Jennifer Jennings ’00 was frustrated that what she was learning about effective education reforms never made it into the public debates at a time when Mayor Michael Bloomberg was revamping the New York City school system. “We would have just had a class about how an education policy didn’t work, and then a district would roll it out as being highly effective,” she says.

So she started a blog, which was anonymous because blogging was seen as unserious in the academy, Jennings says. Eduwonkette published detailed analyses of education data, rebutting some of the mayor’s claims, and it soon had experts — and the media — abuzz.

Today, Jennings is trying to determine which reforms will help combat racial, socioeconomic, and gender disparities in educational outcomes. Her randomized study of 55,000 middle school students in New York City is offering informational materials and support to students who may choose where to apply to high school. It will assess whether providing simplified information about high-performing schools changes the school decisions families make.

While student teaching at a Trenton high school through Princeton’s Teacher Prep program, Jennings was stunned by the school’s lack of resources, particularly when she explored “the book closet” to look for teaching materials. “I found a book from 1901!” she recalls.

As a professor, she will be returning to reground them. “That might thicken the ice shelf and reduce the rate of mass loss,” he says. In statistical models he’s constructed, by grounding a glacier to the ocean floor, the amount of sea level rise from the glacier melting and displacing water is reduced by at least a factor of five.

The trick is building the berm or pinning points in the right places. Wolovick’s models show that if a berm blocked only half the warm water in front of a glacier, there is a 70 percent chance of it regrounding to the ocean floor. For the next phase of his still-hypothetical proposal, he’s exploring the best positioning of underwater features.

While these geoengineering projects would be expensive, says Wolovick, they may be worth the cost compared to the environmental destruction from sea-level rise. “One of the tasks going forward would be to make a design that blocks as much warm water as possible while using as little material as possible,” he says, adding that this type of project would be on measure with the engineering of the Panama Canal or the Palm Islands of Dubai. The best place to start would be Greenland, he says, which is both closer to the United States and Europe and has a year-round population from which workers could be drawn.

Once the concept was established there, it might be applied to the harsher climate of Antarctica. “Geoengineering is not a substitution for emissions reduction,” Wolovick says. But it would mitigate one of the direst consequences of climate change, giving humanity vital time to change its ways. • By Michael Blanding
to Trenton, with Princeton students, to conduct new research. She has already reached out to many of the Trenton teenagers she once taught — and kept in touch with for more than a decade — who are now in their 20s and 30s, many with children in the same school system.

**KATHRYN EDIN, professor of sociology and public affairs**

Kathryn Edin has studied poverty in America for nearly three decades, but even she was astounded by what she discovered several years ago while interviewing poor mothers. During fieldwork in Baltimore to update her research on the lives of young people who had grown up in public housing, she met a woman named Ashley who had a 2-week-old baby and no formula to feed him. As she talked to other families, Edin found more of the same: They had no cash income from any source, including welfare.

After examining nationwide statistics, Edin discovered that the number of families living in extreme poverty had skyrocketed to 1.5 million American households, double what it had been in the mid-1990s. Those impoverished households are home to about 3 million children. Edin’s 2015 book on her findings, *$2 a Day: Living on Almost Nothing in America*, was hailed by noted Harvard sociologist William Julius Wilson as “essential.”

The situation is a byproduct of President Bill Clinton’s 1996 welfare reform, Edin and her co-author found, and the discretion it gave states on how to spend the lump-sum grants they received from the federal government. Most states have diverted the money, created stricter rules, or imposed more entry requirements. In 1970, 90 percent of those eligible for welfare were receiving it. Today, that number is roughly 30 percent, according to Edin. “When hard times came, it didn’t even occur to families to apply,” Edin says. “They told us, ‘Haven’t you heard? They don’t give that out anymore.’ ”

**FREDERICK WHERRY *04, professor of sociology**

Faced with an unexpected expense of $400, 44 percent of Americans reported that they would need to borrow money or sell something to make the payment, according to a recent study. Many would take out a short-term payday loan, which can have an effective interest rate as high as 400 percent, says Frederick Wherry ’04: “Someone with no credit score has to go through a back door — and pay a lot more.”

In his research on how people handle credit and debt, Wherry has found that those seeking emergency loans often have steady jobs, but they are frequently made to feel ashamed at mainstream banks, which are reluctant to make small loans because the regulatory requirements are so onerous. When they visit a storefront payday lender, on the other hand, “they are often treated very well. And there is transparency — the prices are on the wall,” Wherry points out.

Wherry conducts research on how low-income workers cope with their finances at the Mission Asset Fund, a nonprofit organization in San Francisco, headed by José Quiñonez ’98, which helps people build credit (see PAW’s cover story in the March 21, 2018, issue). Such workers — who often have fluctuating incomes — need better access to the financial system, says Wherry, because without that access, “the disadvantages accumulate and inequality grows.”

**MATTHEW DESMOND, professor of sociology**

Matthew Desmond spent more than a year living in low-income neighborhoods in Milwaukee in 2008 and 2009 to study an often overlooked problem plaguing the poor: evictions.

His subsequent book, *Evicted: Poverty and Profit in the American City*, won the 2017 Pulitzer Prize in general nonfiction. This spring, Desmond launched The Eviction Lab, which has created an online database that brings together 83 million eviction records gathered from all over the United States going back to 2000. It’s the first public archive of nationwide data on evictions.

“People wanted to know, what’s the eviction rate in our city? How many Americans get evicted each year? Nobody knew. We’ve been designing housing policy in the dark,” Desmond says. Now, scholars and public officials are able to better understand how evictions are related to race, crime rates, housing laws, and other factors.

Desmond found there were close to 900,000 eviction judgments in 2016, which represents one in 50 households that were renting. In Richmond, Va., the city with the second-highest rate of 2016 eviction judgments in the data, the median amount owed to a landlord was $686. Most poor renting families today spend more than half their income on housing.

Evictions take a huge toll on families — children can be forced to switch schools, and food stamps and Medicaid benefits can be lost because families don’t receive renewal notices sent to a former address. ø By Jennifer Altmann
Oswald Veblen, a mathematician who had recently moved from the University to the newly minted Institute for Advanced Study, wrote a letter, addressed from his office at 20 Nassau St., to Stephen Duggan in New York City. The reason for his writing was an emergency in the world of scholarship. Three months earlier, on April 7, the Nazi regime in Germany had issued a decree that purged from the civil service all non-Aryans and “politically suspect” individuals. Because the civil service included universities, thousands of university researchers suddenly found themselves out of a job. Onlookers understood this, moreover, to be a sign of worsening conditions to come: “It is impossible to describe the utter despair of all classes of Jews in Germany,” Harvard law professor Felix Frankfurter — later a Supreme Court justice — wrote to a colleague soon afterward.

In response to this crisis, Veblen had begun writing letters to colleagues around the United States to encourage them to find places for “dispossessed Jews” in their own universities. The letter he sent July 8 contained the names of 27 scholars who had lost their livelihoods, along with their locations and their specialty fields; the recipient, Duggan, was the president of the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced German (later Foreign) Scholars, a new organization that aimed to help scholars in Nazi-occupied countries find work and safety elsewhere. Within a few days, Veblen sent several more lists, early envoys in an epistolary campaign that was staggering in its scope and accomplishments. For more than a decade afterward, Veblen held the center of a republic of letters that was dedicated to helping to bring refugee scholars to the United States — working against Depression-era budget deficits, a bureaucratic immigration system, and the threat of nativist sentiment at home.

The number of refugees saved by this rescue program is uncertain. The records of the Emergency Committee, which was only one of several foundations that helped refugee scholars, document 335 scholars who came to the United States, to-gether with spouses and children, with the committee’s aid. In a time of public debate about refugees and the public good, the story of Veblen’s undertaking, which ultimately had a dramatic effect on American mathematics, is worth retelling. “If our story has a hero, it was certainly Veblen,” mathematician Lipman Bers said in 1988. “But there was also a collective hero: this generation of American mathematicians who, at the very beginning of their careers, experienced the influx of Europeans and who reacted to this influx with so much grace and so much cordiality.”

Veblen was born in Iowa. He came to Princeton in 1905, the recipient of one bachelor’s degree from the University of Iowa and a second one from Harvard and a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. Tall and lanky, he had the furtive vanity typical of a mathematician, dressing in handsome but deliberately shabby suits. One of his colleagues, Hermann Goldstine, recalled, “We always had a theory with Veblen that after he bought a new jacket and pants he would hire somebody to wear them for a few years so that they wouldn’t look new when he put them on.”

Veblen was forever thinking about ways to tend productive research communities. Famously, he started the tradition of the afternoon tea attended by members of Princeton’s math and physics departments, which continues to this day. Veblen also worked his way into a supervisory role in the design of Fine Hall, which he used to ensure that the building held common areas in which researchers could meet and converse.

Soon Veblen acquired a reputation at Princeton as a man with a good administrative touch. In 1930, the Institute’s founder, Abraham Flexner, recruited Veblen as the first faculty member in the School of Mathematics and the Institute’s chief recruiter. Veblen quickly proved his value by arranging for Princeton University to lend office space to the Institute’s faculty until it acquired its own buildings (thus ensuring that the Institute would be located in Princeton) and by enticing onto the Institute’s faculty established and rising luminaries like Albert Einstein, John von Neumann, Eugene Wigner, and Hermann Weyl, which gave the Institute immediate global recognition.

Veblen was able to build exciting communities in part because he had an eye for talent and an utter lack of professional jealousy. Goldstine later recalled, “I think the nicest part about Veblen is that however great a mathematician he was, and he certainly was a great mathematician, he recognized greatness in mathematicians and in scientists, and as far as I know he had no envy for people who were greater than he. And that’s
Oswald Veblen in July 1936.
not trivial.” Veblen placed his trust in von Neumann, a father of modern computing, for example, even when he didn’t follow von Neumann’s vision; at one gathering, Veblen’s wife, Elizabeth, said, “Oswald, you never did want that computer at the Institute, did you? You just thought that if Johnny wanted it, he should have it.” In the moment, her remark would have been embarrassing for von Neumann because it acknowledged that many great mathematicians thought digital computing was a waste of time. Years later, as the potential of computing became clearer, the anecdote would have been embarrassing for Veblen. But the lesson is that Veblen recognized von Neumann’s talent and trusted him to do good work.

The fortune of the Institute in attracting such great scholars did not happen in a vacuum. Von Neumann left his position at the University of Hamburg in 1930 to accept a position at Princeton University because he feared what the growing strength of Nazism might bring to Germany. Weyl, whose wife was Jewish, also recognized the worsening conditions, but he wavered on whether to leave his home country until almost the last possible moment. He fled to Princeton in 1933 with his wife and children. Einstein had turned down Veblen’s initial offer of a place in Princeton, but he realized in late 1932 that he would not be safe in Germany. As he and his wife left their country home in Germany before voyaging to the United States, he told her, “Take a very good look at it. You will never see it again.”

When the Nazi regime began its civil-service purge April 7, 1933, Veblen started writing letters to his American contacts right away — passing along news about displaced scholars and suggesting with diplomatic sensitivity that their departments might help to shelter colleagues from the rising storms in Europe. In late April, he wrote to a colleague at the University of California, Berkeley, “May I suggest that the situation in Germany opens up new possibilities for a solution of the problem of your Mathematics Department.” He appended a list of displaced scholars, along with knowledgeable praise for each. He wrote to Flexner, “I can’t help returning to the point that if the funds could be made available to spend, now would be a golden opportunity for starting some of the other departments” — referring to the fact that the Institute had only hired a mathematics faculty so far. He added, tactfully, “But this idea is so obvious that you have doubtless already considered it from all points of view.”

In late May, New York City’s Institute of International Education, with the help of the Rockefeller Foundation, created the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced German Scholars. The major activities of the committee were supplying information on available scholars to universities that expressed interest and, in many cases, supplying part of the salary if a refugee was hired, because immigration laws prohibited refugees from immigrating to the United States unless they
had an offer for a job with an income above a certain threshold. Veblen joined the committee’s executive board during its founding year, and at his encouragement, Flexner joined in 1938. By 1941, the board also included Harold Willis Dodds ‘1914, the president of Princeton University.

To its credit, Princeton was the first university to reach out to the Emergency Committee with an offer of places for refugees. Luther P. Eisenhart, the chairman of Princeton’s math department, wrote to Duggan with news of possible openings for refugee scholars in the fields of art and archaeology, biology, chemistry, economics, experimental physics, mathematics, modern languages, politics, and theoretical physics.

Ultimately, the committee supported 15 who worked at the Institute or the University, including the mathematicians Richard Brauer, Kurt Gödel, and Carl Siegel; the economist Otto Nathan; the archaeologist Ernst Herzfeld; the art historian Paul Frankl; and the author Thomas Mann. But Princeton helped many more displaced scholars than this number suggests. Some European scholars who settled in Princeton fled Europe when they saw the writing on the wall but did not count themselves as refugees. Some scholars came with support from foundations other than the committee or without external financial support. When the Polish physicist Leopold Infeld ran out of money to work at the Institute, Einstein co-authored a popular book on science with him, which became a bestseller and kept Infeld and his family solvent. The great mathematician Emmy Noether, who taught at both Bryn Mawr and the Institute, had several agents in Fine Hall looking out for her welfare, including Veblen and mathematics professor Solomon Lefschetz, who suggested to Veblen that if she had trouble finding teaching positions, she deserved to have a permanent fund to support her work. Today, Princeton has an Emmy Noether mentoring circle in her honor.

The refugees who came to Princeton shaped the culture of Fine Hall, in particular, during a period that is now recognized as a golden age for mathematics on campus. The building became a refuge for people who, as exiles and newcomers to the United States, brought to the corridors and common rooms accents and manners from all over Europe. “In Fine Hall,” Infeld reported, “English is spoken with so many different accents that the resultant mixture is termed ‘Fine Hall English.’”

In late April, Veblen wrote to a colleague at the University of California, Berkeley, “May I suggest that the situation in Germany opens up new possibilities for a solution of the problem of your Mathematics Department.”

Today, archives from Boston to New York to Washington hold hundreds of files and boxes of Veblen’s letters that testify to his dogged work in response to the refugee crisis. His assistant, Wallace Givens ’36, later said that Veblen tackled his correspondence first thing upon coming into his office in the morning. Veblen
As Einstein and his wife left their country home in Germany before voyaging to the United States, he told her, “Take a very good look at it. You will never see it again.”

...wrote to colleagues who had recently immigrated, asking for information from their overseas contacts. (“It would be a good idea to write me whatever you know in detail about the mathematicians and physicists who are in difficulties. What we lack here most of all is authentic news ...”) He wrote to foreign diplomats asking for help for colleagues who had trouble with exit visas or who had been dismissed. He wrote to colleagues in fields outside of mathematics asking for comments on the work of scholars in those fields, so that he could give more detailed descriptions to potential American employers. He wrote to the committee’s secretary, Edward R. Murrow (later a famous journalist), to ask for updates on pending cases. He wrote letters of recommendation, he wrote to colleagues asking whether they had gaps in their departmental coverage, and he wrote to the committee and other aid groups to pass along affirmative replies.

Veblen and others at the Institute also negotiated on behalf of refugees with foreign governments and helped them navigate the massive amount of paperwork and permissions that the U.S. government demanded. Many would-be refugees struggled fruitlessly against this blockade of bureaucracy. One was the logician Kurt Grelling, a German Jew who worked in Belgium. When Germany invaded Belgium in 1940, Grelling was deported to an internment camp in France. His wife, a Gentile who refused to leave her husband, went with him. Grelling managed to stay in touch with colleagues in the United States, including the refugees Paul Oppenheim and Carl Gustav Hempel, who found him a position at The New School in New York City. But the work of securing an offer and a visa was excruciatingly slow, taking more than two years from the time that Grelling started seeking one while in Belgium. In 1942, Grelling and his wife died in Auschwitz.

Veblen’s personal archives, along with the testimony of Fine Hall denizens, show that he extended tremendous personal support to U.S.-born mathematicians as well. The American mathematicians James Alexander ’10 *1915, Alonzo Church ’24 *27, Alfred Foster ’31, Wallace Givens, and Robert Walker ’34 all benefited from Veblen’s having “adopted” them (in Foster’s term) early in their careers. Robert Carmichael, who lacked a bachelor’s degree when he had a paper published in a prestigious journal, accepted an invitation to Princeton from Veblen “and was launched on a mathematical career,” said Princeton professor Albert Tucker ’32. During the height of the Depression, when jobs in mathematics were hard to come by, Leo Zippin stayed at the Institute for some five years, according to Institute fellow Leon Cohen, “because there wasn’t a suitable position for him. My impression was that young mathematicians of some talent were regarded as resources to be saved.” Cohen added, “I hesitate to attribute views to Veblen, but the considerations that seem to have actuated him were two: a concern for the welfare of mathematics itself, and a humane concern for certain individuals who had talent.”

His letters serve as a reminder that mighty changes sometimes come down to the work of small groups and individuals. Cohen did some very humble work to great effect one day in 1933 when, as a professor at the University of Kentucky, he received one of Veblen’s lists of displaced scholars. His department decided to bring in someone from the list but had no funds available, so Cohen and a colleague walked up and down Main Street and raised money from every merchant they could — enough to cover a good part of the salary. Richard Brauer, the refugee who joined their department, went on to win the National Medal of Science. Similar lists went out steadily from Veblen’s office to institutions all over the United States, urgent in their volume but, in their expression, as mild and as persistent as snow: “If it were thought advisable ...,” “It is my impression ...,” “The clerical work would be very little, using the available facilities.” In 1939, when it appeared that larger universities had taken in all the refugees they could, Veblen wrote to Duggan to ask delicately whether he thought the committee might be persuaded to fund someone to travel around the country to investigate possible openings at smaller colleges.

“I think all of Veblen’s life he was a natural administrator and leader,” Goldstine said. “He was the kind of guy who would keep dripping water on the stone until finally it eroded. If it didn’t happen otherwise, he just kept at it, and at it, and at it.”

Nonetheless, there was more to do than could possibly be done. The committee’s first annual report, published in January 1934, reported that its workload was urgent: “Not less than 50 letters dealing with the problems of dismissed professors are received daily and as many answers are dispatched. Interviews with 12 to 15 persons are daily occurrences. Telephone interviews keep pace. The dossiers containing correspondence, curricula vitae and lists of publications of some 1,100 individual scholars are filed in our office.”

Read today, many of the letters in the archives are incredibly sad. One man, for example, sent a letter to the committee in October 1934, appealing for his colleague Professor Otto Blumenthal. (“Dr. Blumenthal was for many years professor of mathematics at the University of Aachen. In the upheaval of a year ago, he was put out of his position; and since then he has been without occupation. Besides making important contributions to the theory of functions, he has put the whole mathematical world in his debt by his long continued service as editor of Mathematische Annalen. He would very much like to find a field of activity in an American institution.”) The writer says that he went to Veblen for help, and that Veblen advised him to make sure Blumenthal’s information was on the committee’s list of scholars in peril. The committee was not able to find a place for Blumenthal. He perished in 1944 in the Theresienstadt concentration camp.

...After the United States entered the war in December 1941, researchers at universities across the country worked with the Office of Scientific Research and Development to apply their expertise to wartime problems. Refugee scholars and the students they trained contributed invaluably to this effort, applying their expertise...
to applications such as psychological warfare, wartime economics, the plotting of shipping routes, the calculation of the likely flight paths of airplanes, and the development of tactics for fighting gun battles at long distances. Veblen, who had served as an administrator at the Aberdeen Proving Ground military facility during the First World War, helped to connect mathematicians to wartime projects, as did von Neumann, who served as a consultant at Aberdeen in the 1930s and 1940s. Valentine Bargmann, a refugee who joined the Institute and then became a professor in Princeton’s math department, worked with von Neumann on gas dynamics, which Bargmann later said was “certainly used in connection with building the atom bomb.” Goldstine, another von Neumann protégé, took a position at Aberdeen where he worked with von Neumann as a developer of the ENIAC, the first modern digital computer.

The ethnic and political purge of German universities marked the end of Germany’s reign as the global capital of the sciences — and the corresponding rise of America’s scientific reputation. Germany’s proportion of Nobel Prize winners plummeted; at the same time, America’s share skyrocketed, with immigrants comprising a growing portion of its 20th-century laureates. (In 2016, all six Nobel Prize winners from the United States were foreign-born.) As the Princeton historian Michael Gordin writes, between 1880 and the 1930s, a large share of scientific books and journals were written in German: “During that era a scientist would have had excellent grounds to conclude that German was well poised to dominate scientific conversation.” Starting in the 1930s, however, Germany declined as a language of science and has never recovered. This is not merely due to the flight of scientists or the horrible reputation Germany acquired during these years, Gordin says; it is also due to “the rupture of the graduate-student and postdoctoral exchange networks.” Foreign students stopped studying at German universities, previously a most desirable destination.

“I heard of a scientist, the best in his specialized field,” said Infeld, “who had two appointments: He spent half the academic year in Germany and half in America. When Hitler came to power the professor resigned from his position in Germany. He finished his letter of resignation ironically by expressing the hope that the German minister of education might succeed in raising the level of German universities during his whole future life as much as he had raised the level of American universities during the first three months of his term of office.”

A similar story tells how, in 1934, the new Nazi minister of education visited Göttingen University, long famous as the world leader in mathematics, and asked the mathematician David Hilbert, “How is mathematics in Göttingen, now that it has been freed of the Jewish influence?”

Hilbert replied, “Mathematics in Göttingen? There is really none anymore.”

In 1941, Infeld gave Göttingen its briefest eulogy: “Now Göttingen is dead; it took a hundred years to build it and one brutal year to destroy it.”

Elyse Graham ’07 is writing a book on the wartime flight of mathematicians from Europe.
CRACKING THE CODE

Sexism in Silicon Valley — and how to beat it

BY MARK F. BERNSTEIN ’83

When Olivia Long ’20 and Lillian Xu ’20 wanted to teach coding to girls from middle schools around the Princeton area, they turned to Alice. Alice, a popular and easy-to-use programming language, teaches users to build basic computer animations using 3-D models. It’s fun and unintimidating — perfect for beginners, says Long, who along with Xu and other members of the Princeton Women in Computer Science (PWiCS) group organized two workshops for middle-schoolers last winter. More than 40 local teenagers attended two daylong coding workshops at the McGraw Center for Teaching and Learning, and feedback, offered over cookies and pizza, was enthusiastic. Many of the girls told Long that they are already active in a school robotics club and want to do more.

“Lots of stereotypes prevent women from going into [computer science],” Long says. “But it’s the stereotypes that keep them out, not the content.”

Computer science is the most popular undergraduate major at Princeton, and thanks to a concerted effort by faculty and administrators, about a third of students within the department are now women. Nationwide, however, the percentage of women graduating with computer science degrees has dropped by almost 50 percent over the last 30 years, even while women earned. Like so many women in so many high-powered, high-money industries, they experience unwanted sexual advances. Liza Mundy ’82 last year captured the problem in a widely cited article for The Atlantic titled, “Why Is Silicon Valley So Awful to Women?”

Few women know better than Ellen Pao ’91 just how awful Silicon Valley can be, and few are doing more to correct it. Pao, who unsuccessfully sued her employer, venture-capital giant Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers, for sexual harassment in 2012, and was CEO at the aggregation and discussion website Reddit, has landed a new VC job across the Bay in Oakland; published a memoir, Reset: My Fight for Inclusion and Lasting Change; and started Project Include, a nonprofit advocacy group that seeks to promote gender and racial diversity throughout the tech industry.

The problems women face in tech are many, nuanced, and layered, a tangled mix of culture and animus. But is tech really different from any of the other male-dominated industries — like politics, finance, and entertainment — that have been exposed in the #MeToo movement?

Certainly, there is a belief that it was supposed to be different, that the free-wheeling “Move Fast and Break Things” ethos would be more open. “Because Silicon Valley is a place where the newcomer can unseat the most established player,” Mundy wrote in The Atlantic, “many people there believe — despite evidence everywhere to the contrary — that tech is a meritocracy.” Or as Elizabeth Trumbull ’98 puts it, capturing an attitude she heard expressed many times as a manager at Apple: “If you aren’t successful, that’s on you.”

In tech, Pao believes, meritocracy is a myth. “The status quo is bad for those of us who don’t look like a ‘white male nerd,’ and it is unfair,” she writes in her memoir. “It is also bad for business. Preserving the status quo is costing companies talent and keeping them from being competitive internationally.”

Maria Klawe has long been committed to addressing the challenges women face in computer science. A computer scientist who holds a second Ph.D. in mathematics, she arrived at Princeton in 2003 as the first female dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Science (the current dean, Emily Carter, is the second). Three years later, she was recruited to become the first woman to head Harvey Mudd College, a liberal-arts college in Claremont, Calif., that focuses on engineering, science, and math. Under Klawe’s leadership, Harvey Mudd has drawn national recognition for increasing female enrollment in computer science — from about 10 percent a decade ago to 35 percent today.

When she became president, Klawe found that recruiting female and minority students was relatively easy; it was much harder to create an environment in which they felt valued. Academic culture, she discovered, “is really hard to change.” One enduring stereotype in tech is the “brilliant nerd,” the socially inept genius — think Bill Gates or Steve Jobs — behind many of the most successful tech startups. Yet a 2013 study co-authored by Sarah-Jane Leslie ’07, now dean of Princeton’s Graduate School, found a strong cultural belief that brilliance is associated almost exclusively with men. The more that success in a field was believed to depend on innate brilliance, the study found, the less likely women and minorities were to be represented.

As Klawe relates and Mundy sets out in her recent book, Code Girls: The Untold Story of the American Women Code Breakers of World War II, this was not always the case. Most code-breaking work during the war was done by young women, and women played critical roles in the development of the earliest computers and wrote some of the first computer languages. Because writing and analyzing code relied so heavily on logic, attention to detail, and typing, it was considered secretarial. “This was seen as women’s rightful
domain,” Mundy writes, “the careful repetitive work that got things started, so that the men could take over when things got interesting and hard.”

Ironically, computer science remained relatively open to women until it became popular, with the introduction of personal computers in the early 1980s. Those early PCs introduced the first computer games — mostly shoot-em-ups or sports-related — that appealed to boys who, in turn, learned to code in order to develop new games. “Within that decade,” Klawe says, “computers became something that everyone — boys, girls, parents, and teachers — said was a ‘boy thing.’” That is also around the time the percentage of computer science majors who were women began to fall, from a peak of 37 percent in 1986 to about 18 percent today.

Klawe has tried to encourage women to study computer science by changing the way it is taught. Harvey Mudd’s introductory class is broken into four sections, two of them for students with no prior experience in order to keep students from being overwhelmed by peers who have been coding since grade school. Professors are asked to make sure that students who regularly raise their hands — mainly men — don’t hijack class discussions. Finally, the introductory course is designed so that everyone will emerge with roughly the same level of knowledge and thus can move on through the curriculum on an even footing.

At all levels, the computer science curriculum emphasizes group projects. “We raise women to be collaborative, helpful, nice,” Klawe says. “We raise men to be competitive, aggressive, more individualist. It’s pretty clear that if you create a learning environment that is highly collaborative, it is going to be one in which women feel more comfortable.”

Princeton’s computer science department has made similar efforts. Students who major in the department can choose between a track leading to a B.S.E. degree or one leading to an A.B. degree, which requires one fewer math course and no engineering prerequisite, replacing those with more written independent work. It is the only department to offer both degrees.

The A.B. track was added to attract students who had not considered majoring in computer science when they entered college, says Professor Jennifer Rexford ’91, the department chair. The introductory computer science course, COS 126, is the most popular course in the University, taken by more than half of undergraduates. It, too, is structured to entice students who might otherwise be scared away; precepts for novices meet for 80 minutes, while those for students with more experience run only 50 minutes. Those longer precepts, Rexford explains, “don’t have that ‘macho’ factor, because everybody in the room is in the same boat of not having coded before.”

Problem sets emphasize real-world applications in art, music, and environmental science — areas “a non-computer scientist might find meaningful,” Rexford says. Many women in the department have told Rexford that they were attracted to computer science for what it could help them do in other fields, and not just for the science.

It seems to be working. One-third of the 166 computer science majors in the Class of 2018 are female, which makes it one of the more popular majors for women.

Maddie Cousens ’14 did not major in computer science as an undergraduate, but she is catching up. Cousens became a mechanical engineer, in part because she assumed she wouldn’t like computers. “I thought I was bad at it,” she says, “which is really unfortunate because if I could go back, I would have 100 percent studied computer science.”

After working as an engineer for a company that manages business-listing information, Cousens wanted to get a tech job, but to do that she needed to learn how to code. She took an intensive three-month class at Hackbright Academy, one of many private coding "boot camps" that have sprung up around the country to teach the skill to women who did not learn it in high school or college. The three-month classes meet full time, and they are expensive, costing as much as $17,000. But after completing it, Cousens found her current job as a software engineer at Eventbrite, the San Francisco-based online ticket-selling service.

Perhaps not coincidentally, Eventbrite was founded by a woman and has been rated as one of the friendliest companies for female engineers. “It’s just like an intentional culture,” Cousens says of her new workplace. “The senior engineers don’t tolerate bro-y [stuff] that a lot of companies suffer from,” referring to the rowdy, off-putting, and frequently sexist behavior sometimes associated with male engineers. “They will call people out. It has to come from the top level.”

An unfriendly workplace culture can also manifest itself in more subtle ways. Lucass Yang ’06 is a senior software engineer at Google. Encouraged by her mother, Princeton mathematics professor Sun-Yung Alice Chang, Yang took to computers from an early age. She analogizes coding to her favorite hobby, knitting. “If you screw up one stitch, it will affect work 30 hours down the line.”

In college, graduate school, and now the workplace, she has grown accustomed to being one of just a few women in the room. When Yang started at Google nearly four years ago, she was the only woman on her team. “They were wonderful teammates and very inclusive,” she says of her male co-workers, “but still I found that three out of five days at lunch we would talk about guns or cars. Occasionally I would have to say, ‘All right guys, let’s talk about knitting’ — just to kind of make a point.”

Technical women make up about a quarter of her current project team. Asked how a more diverse group is different than teams she’s worked with before, she replies, “One thing is not being the shortest person in the room.”

She is not being flippant. Yang notes that if she plans to make a point during a large work meeting, she will notify another person beforehand who can back her up when she speaks. “At
the end of the day,” Yang says, “it really helps to be a 6-foot-5, deep-voiced man. They’re going to listen to you more.”

Another relatively recent Google hire, Trumbull, joined the company after 12 years as a program manager with Apple. She left her old job frustrated by a lack of recognition for her work despite the all-consuming pace. Sights were sometimes hard to pin down, such as routinely being left out of important project meetings although the men on her team were included. She joined Google last July as a product-support manager and praises the company for “sustaining a supportive, friendly, and cooperative work environment.”

Trumbull’s experience is not uncommon in tech. A 2013 report from the Center for Talent Innovation found that women leave tech at a much higher rate than men because of “workplace conditions” — grueling hours, the absence of family-leave policies, a lack of recognition, undermining behavior by supervisors, and a double standard of behavior. Ellen Pao captured this unwinnable dilemma in her memoir:

“We are either silenced or we were seen as buzzkills. We are either left out of the social network that leads to power ... so we don’t fit in, or our presence leads to changes in the way things are done, and that causes anger, which means we still don’t fit in. If you talk, you talk too much. If you don’t talk, you’re too quiet. You don’t own the room. If you want to protect your work, you’re not a team player. Your elbows are too sharp. You’re too aggressive. If you don’t protect your work, you should be leaning in. If you don’t negotiate, you’re underpaid. If you do negotiate, you’re complaining. If you want a promotion, you’re overreaching. If you don’t ask for a promotion, you get assigned all the unwanted tasks. The same goes when asking for a raise.”

Throughout her career, Yang has served as a mentor for friends trying to get jobs in tech. The hubris she sees in many men astonishes her. Women she knows often want to do three, four, or even five practice sessions before a job interview, trying to anticipate every question they might be asked. Men often don’t complete one mock interview before deciding they can wing it. Lucinda Brown ’95, an environmental engineer at Wondros, a tech company in Los Angeles, captures this dichotomy by paraphrasing an observation from The Confidence Code by Katty Kay and Claire Shipman: “The male way tends to be, ‘I exude confidence whether or not I have competence.’ The female way tends to be, ‘I exude confidence once I am competent and then some.’”

Perhaps as a result, female computer scientists are less likely to start their own businesses, understanding that there are benefits to having a human-resources department that enforces non-discrimination policies and that most startups fail. But women who do want to take that risk raise less money. In her book Geek Girl Rising (co-authored with Heather Cabot), journalist Samantha Walravens ’90 cites a 2014 report by the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation that found that male entrepreneurs are much more willing to tap their friends and family for money to start a business. If they seek venture capital, they are more likely to get it. According to Fortune magazine, only 2 percent of venture-capital funding last year went to female-owned businesses. The result is that white male investors fund white male entrepreneurs, certain that
Some tech leaders are reporting progress, even if it’s minor. The percentage of women working at Microsoft, for example, increased very slightly in 2017, but remained lower than it was three years earlier. The share of female technical employees rose from 17.5 percent to 19 percent last year. “We are making progress but have a lot more progress ahead of us than behind us,” says Brad Smith ’81, Microsoft’s president and chief legal officer (and a University trustee).

Last year’s #MeToo disclosures, Smith says, were “a moment. I think the moment has become a movement. But the movement ultimately has to lead to real change.” In December, Microsoft became the first Fortune 500 company to endorse legislation introduced by New York Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand, a Democrat, and South Carolina Sen. Lindsey Graham, a Republican, that would void clauses in employment contracts requiring that sexual-harassment claims be submitted to private arbitration rather than litigated in court. Microsoft further announced that it was eliminating such clauses in its own employment contracts. Still, Smith believes corporate change will come from within: “On this issue, I don’t think [change] is going to come from the government.”

Out in Silicon Valley, Ed Zschau ’86 sees pressure for change as well. A director at Parker Remick Inc., an executive-search firm, Zschau says more than half of the people he placed at tech companies last year were women, in jobs ranging from senior executive to chief marketing officer. He notices a different attitude from prospective employees, both male and female.

“It’s no longer just, ‘How fun is it to work at your startup?’” Zschau says of the questions he hears. “It’s ‘What’s your commitment to affirmative action, to diversity hiring, to creating a culture where respect and transparency are fundamental?’”

Pao insists, though, that we think of diversity and inclusion as broadly as possible. “We could go down a path where the door opens a little bit and a few white women are let in, but the processes and the systems don’t change and you still have massive discrimination and biases,” she warns. Project Include asks companies to reach out to all groups it believes to be underrepresented in tech, including people of different sexual orientations, people with physical disabilities, immigrants, parents, and veterans.

Last August, Startup Include, a Project Include initiative focused on new businesses, released its first progress report on 10 tech companies it had worked with, ranging in size from 10 to 900 employees. While it found that employees overall were highly satisfied with their company’s inclusion efforts, it also found — for reasons it can’t yet explain — that women, transgender men, and non-binary employees (those who don’t identify strictly as male or female) perceived less fairness at the end of the study than they had at the outset, and were less satisfied with their growth and development opportunities than their male colleagues were.

The report concluded, “There is still a lot of work to do.”

Mark F. Bernstein ’85 is PAW’s senior writer.
INTO THE DRINK: Ken Buonocore ’03 started with a beer-brewing kit and from there went on to build a micro-brewing empire. His preliminary recipes did well in home-brewing competitions when he started in 2010, and soon after his basement became a “mad-scientist lab” full of fridges, sacks of grain, and fermenters. In 2014 he started Conshohocken Brewing Co., which today distributes throughout Pennsylvania and New Jersey and has four taprooms in the Philadelphia area.
A Peek at Reunions

This year’s Reunions will take place May 31 to June 3, with the P-rade set for 2 p.m., Saturday, June 2. At the request of the Class of 1993, the Old Guard will lead the P-rade and will be followed by the 25th-reunion class for the first time in recent history.

“Everyone knows the Old Guard are the real stars of the whole parade,” says 25th-reunion P-rade co-chair Alex Volckhausen ‘93. “We feel strongly that the Old Guard should be shown the respect of marching at the head of the parade and hope that the order change [becomes] the new tradition.”

During the week of May 28, alumni can download the free Princeton Events app from the iTunes and Google Play stores, which will allow access to the schedule of events, maps, shuttle schedules, emergency information, and more. Users will be able to create customizable personal schedules through the app, and all event locations will be linked to a campus map.

In addition, alumni can have their photos taken with the PAW photo frame at Reunions. Follow PAW on Instagram — @pawprinceton. A selection of #PrincetonReunions photos from readers will appear in our July issue.

For more information on planned events, registration, and other details, go to alumni.princeton.edu/goinback/reunions/2018/events/.

READING ROOM: MORGAN JERKINS ’14

MEMOIR MEETS CULTURAL COMMENTARY IN ‘UNDOING’

Just off a grueling national book tour, Morgan Jerkins ’14 is still full of passion at Murray-Dodge Hall in late February before giving a talk on her New York Times bestselling debut, This Will Be My Undoing: Living at the Intersection of Black, Female and Feminist in (White) America (Harper Perennial), a collection of autobiographical essays.

 Undoing, inspired by Roxane Gay’s 2014 Bad Feminist (Harper Perennial), engages in several tough conversations on race, faith, gender, and sexuality. Jerkins depicts herself as a confident young black woman, be it auditioning for an overwhelmingly white cheerleading squad in elementary school, evading high-school bullies, or writing an op-ed for the Prince on why the creative writing program was too restrictive after being rejected from it twice.

Jerkins explains that for all of her boldness, writing the book was hard; criticism of her faith, for example, caused her to worry about negative backlash. “I was raised in a black Christian household in a very tight-knit church … and I was worried not only for me but for my mother.’ ”

Her mother, Sybil, who accompanied Jerkins to her Princeton reading, says, “I’m not surprised by anything that she wrote; I’m surprised that she was able to tell everyone.”

Jerkins sees Undoing as cathartic. “The book is a balm to my soul and my gift to you,” she writes.

Her writing moves from the political to the personal, from pop culture to high culture, making surprising connections along the way. In an epistolary essay addressed to Michelle Obama ’85, “A Lotus for Michelle,” she weaves together ’90s politics, a quote from Obama’s thesis, and a summary of black comedians’ imagined black presidents. She finds threads that connect millennial dating, the historic sexualization of black women’s bodies, and street harassment in “A Hunger for Men’s Eyes” — her favorite essay, and the one she says was the hardest to write.

“I didn’t want to be a black female stereotype, the Sapphire who emasculates men and usurps their dominant role,” she writes. “She’s Hattie McDaniel in Gone with the Wind, Tracy Jordan’s wife in 30 Rock, Omarosa Manigault on The Apprentice: Any loud neck- and eye-rolling black woman who dares to challenge a man or voice her opinion. Black women aren’t presented as people to be loved, but rather as sources of entertainment, and black women’s mouths are always a spectacle.”

After graduation, Jerkins searched, unsuccessfully, for an editorial-assistant job in book publishing. The free time allowed her to develop her writing and New York contacts, mostly through Twitter, where she found her editor for Undoing.

Jerkins is under contract for two more books and is now working on Why We Get Out, an autoethnography modeled on Zora Neale Hurston’s work. That book will track four U.S. African-diaspora communities struggling to survive amid various social pressures.

The success of This Will Be My Undoing “changed my life because I’m realizing that my words travel,” Jerkins says. “I started my career online, where you’d be lucky [if people remember you] after a few hours, so the fact that people are discussing my [book] months after … is great.”

◆ By Maya Rock ’02
HOW I SURVIVED DEPRESSION
Cameron Stout ’80

I grew up in Berkeley, Calif., in a family haunted by depression and alcoholism. My father (Princeton ’54) was an English professor, and 12 years ago, after fighting depression for decades, Dad took his own life. The threads of his mental-health conditions are woven into my genetic tapestry as well.

In 1990, my hereditary vulnerability was triggered by life and job stress, and my first struggle with major depression began. As its toxins and my increasing alcohol use ate away at me, frustrated friends told me to “buck up!” I desperately wanted to, but I could not stem the dark tide of sadness and despair. The diagnostic factors of major depression closely tracked what I was feeling: I lost interest in tennis and cycling, and small tasks felt laborious.

The curtain of stigma kept me from seeing that I was fighting challenging health conditions, not indolence or a lack of will. I also failed to realize that I was far from alone: One in five adults lives with a mental-health condition, more than with cancer or diabetes.

In 1993, I saw a psychiatrist who prescribed an antidepressant. Within two months, the medication slowly gained traction. As the gray sludge of sadness and apathy washed away, I emerged from a spiral of impending tragedy. I helped raise two wonderful children, built a successful securities-litigation practice, and became an accomplished cyclist. I began to take my mental wellness for granted.

But in late 2012, difficult life events, increased drinking, and the fading effectiveness of my antidepressant dragged me back into despair. If I had been strong enough to get off the couch, I think I would have taken my own life. In early 2013, I took a medical leave and entered a psychiatric ward. Because I was on the verge of catatonia, the staff psychiatrist immediately started electroconvulsive therapy (ECT). Three times a week I went under general anesthetic and 250 volts were fired through my skull, inducing a seizure. Medical science cannot yet fully explain ECT’s precise mechanism, but it is a treatment method that has proven results for a significant number of patients who manifest certain mental-health conditions, including severe depression.

In the weeks before ECT began to lift my dark mood, I stared listlessly out of the ward’s narrow windows at the Berkeley hills, where I had grown up. It was like watching a black-and-white film about a childhood I could barely recall, due in part to ECT’s corrosive effect on certain memories. Yet, before depression finally overtook him, Dad often said, “Where there’s life, there’s hope.” As 2013 came to a close, the seedlings of that hope began to push up through the moldering leaves of my illness. As new medications, daily exercise, and Alcoholics Anonymous made me stronger, I started up the switchbacks that lead out of the grim valley of mental illness.

Since 2014, I have been standing on the far rim of that abyss, now six years sober and feeling better in many ways than I ever have. In addition to continuing my litigation and mediation practices, I am doing my bit in the service of humanity: sharing my story of recovery and hope and speaking out against the social prejudice that keeps mental-health issues in the shadows.

In two weeks, some of us will return for Reunions, no doubt full of news about our achievements, yet fearful that we could have accomplished more. I urge all of us to be vulnerable and open about the challenges life has thrown at all of us. As writer Joel Drucker says, “We build community when we share our wounds.” Let’s join the fight against the social prejudice that surrounds mental-health conditions. For they are just that: health conditions, not weaknesses or moral failings. Early diagnosis and treatment, combined with exercise and the kindness of others, hold the key to ongoing recovery. Out beyond the shadows, the morning sun lights the green meadow of hope. I will meet you there. ✪
The “gangsta” question triggered two reactions: first, a sense that the judges must have overstepped; then a more considered realization that perhaps they hadn’t.
against the appearance.

It’s hard to identify the ingredients that make a clip go viral. Vloggers and YouTubers, buoyed (and compensated) by page views and downloads, constantly try to crack that code. In Spicher’s case, his Jeopardy! appearance had a couple of likely elements.

First, people love stories about quirky decisions such as a borderline Jeopardy! ruling. The “gangsta” question triggered two reactions: first, a sense that the judges must have overstepped; then a more considered realization that perhaps they hadn’t.

And the conflict uncovered a small but meaningful tinge of cultural appropriation: Stuff, erudite Jeopardy! usurped a Coolio song and paired it with a 17th-century epic poem, illustrating the glibness of Caucasians’ attempts to demonstrate familiarity with rap culture.

On the Lexicon Valley podcast inspired by Spicher, host and linguist John McWhorter explored the way words like “gangster” can evolve into “gangsta.” “Fellow,” for example, takes a friendlier tone when pronounced “fella” and becomes a thoroughly distinct term with its own pronunciation, spelling, and definition. “The casual word, the colloquial word, the cutesy word can almost become a new word,” McWhorter argued — a word that no one would mistake for the original. A gangster robs a bank with a Tommy gun in the 1940s. Coolio sang about a gangsta.

After the podcast, McWhorter reached out to Spicher on Twitter, telling him that despite his lexical analysis, he thought Spicher’s answer should have been ruled correct. Coolio, too, said he would have accepted Spicher’s answer, though he had a teaching moment on the celebrity news site TMZ: “Let me explain something to you — and this is for white people: The er will always get you in trouble. Never use the er if you don’t have to use it.”

Spicher’s winning streak ended the following night when he missed the Final Jeopardy question, but his reputation has outlasted his run. “Of all the ways I expected to become famous on the internet,” he says, chuckling, “this was definitely not on the list.”

By Adam Ruben ’01

What do...

a municipal judge
a jazz band leader
a medical ethicist
an urbanist
a record producer
a Marine turned surgeon
and a foreign service officer

...all have in common?

They are panelists at the 2018 Alumni Faculty Forums.

A Reunions tradition for nearly 50 years, the AFFs bring together alumni panelists from major reunion classes for discussions on a broad range of timely topics, all moderated by members of the faculty or administration. This year on Friday, June 1, and Saturday, June 2, attendees can choose from 25 panels, probing such topics as: “The Opioid Crisis”; “Redistricting, Gerrymandering & Election Reform”; “New Frontiers in Outer Space”; “Tigers in Film” and “Cryptocurrencies.”

Find out more at http://alumni.princeton.edu/learntravel/events/aff/.
Maria Ressa ’86, at microphone, is the co-founder and editor of Rappler, an online news site in the Philippines. Above, she is protesting for press freedom, which has been threatened in recent years.

Maria Ressa ’86

A FIGHT FOR RIGHTS
A journalist under siege in the Philippines as its president endeavors to discredit unfavorable news

Maria Ressa ’86 was born in the Philippines, immigrated with her parents to the United States in 1973, and returned to the country of her birth on a Fulbright scholarship after college. It was a heady time to be in the Philippines: The People Power Revolution was overthrowing the country’s long-serving authoritarian leader, Ferdinand Marcos.

Ressa had studied theater at Princeton, but what she found in the Philippines “was real-life theater. During that year, I learned a ton about politics.”

With that experience, Ressa became a journalist — CNN’s bureau chief in Manila and then Jakarta, then head of the leading TV network in the Philippines, ABS-CBN News. When three journalists on her staff were kidnapped by an al-Qaeda affiliate in the Philippines, she negotiated their release. That led to her book, Seeds of Terror: An Eyewitness Account of al-Qaeda’s Newest Center of Operations in Southeast Asia.

In 2011, Ressa co-founded Rappler, a smaller, leaner, quicker news operation that leveraged the Philippines’ rapidly expanding social-media networks to become one of the country’s leading sources of news.

Then, in 2016, Rodrigo Duterte was elected president. Soon after, Rappler became a target for the authoritarian leader and his allies on social media.

Now, Ressa and the company face regulatory and legal challenges, online death threats, and even the possibility of prison for criminal charges that she says are trumped up.

“It’s like that movie Inception,” she said in a Skype interview in March. “You go to a dream world and change reality. In this case, social media is the dream world, and when you connect social media to real power, you can have this kind of change.”

Initially, Ressa sensed great possibilities for social media to promote democracy. “We saw this great potential, and we made it a reality,” she said. “We felt technology and data were going to be how journalism would survive. We saw Rappler as quality journalism in your pocket.” Rappler’s growth was driven by the nearly universal use of Facebook in the Philippines, especially by millennials.

At first, Rappler took Duterte — a candidate known for his harsh rhetoric and his support for extrajudicial crackdowns against drug dealers — more seriously than other media outlets. During the campaign, Rappler invited five presidential candidates to a forum, but only Duterte, the mayor of Davao
City, showed up, and they gave him the stage — a crucial chance for a then-lagging candidate to get exposure.

Riding on a wave of voter anger, Duterte ended up winning the election in May 2016. “The social-media campaign machinery created by Duterte tapped the anger, but it didn’t weaponize it until after he took office,” Ressa said. “Anyone who questioned him would be cruelly bashed. It was very personal.” According to a January report by Human Rights Watch, more than 12,000 suspected drug dealers have been killed, most gunned down in their homes or on the street, since Duterte became president.

For Rappler, the attacks on social media intensified in October 2016, when it published a series titled “Propaganda War: Weaponizing the Internet” about the use of trolls and fake online accounts in the country’s politics. Ressa began receiving as many as 90 hate messages an hour. “It showed us the machine had turned and targeted us,” she said. Ressa instituted counseling for her 100 employees and heightened security measures. “I’ve been a war-zone correspondent,” she said. “You always need to be prepared.”

While Rappler journalists continued to report the news as best they could, an online campaign by Duterte’s allies to unfollow Rappler was launched. Then, in August 2017, the government’s regulatory body for securities began an investigation into whether Rappler’s ownership structure was illegal. In March 2018, the National Bureau of Investigation opened multiple cases involving Rappler, including tax evasion and cyber-libel. Ressa found herself facing five to 10 years in prison if convicted.

Ressa said the charges are false and the company is fighting them. “I try not to think about it,” she said. “What I’m hoping is that Rappler continues reporting.” With the levers of government increasingly concentrated among Duterte and his loyalists, Rappler “seems like a hopeless case, tilting at windmills. But we are a democracy. So it’s important to keep raising the alarm when transgressions happen. They say you can’t fight city hall,” she said, “but that’s what journalists do.”

Louis Jacobson ’92
Online Class Notes are password protected. To access, alumni must use their TigerNet ID and password. Click here to log in: http://paw.princeton.edu/class-notes
MEMORIALS

PAW posts a list of recent alumni deaths at paw.princeton.edu. Go to Reader Services on PAW’s home page and click on the link “Recent Alumni Deaths.” The list is updated with each new issue.

THE CLASS OF 1943
Robert E. Billings ‘43
Bob died Feb. 8, 2018. He was born and raised in Collingswood, N.J.
After graduation from Princeton he served as a sergeant in the Army field artillery. He later became a lieutenant in the Army Air Corps and flew as a bombardier on a B-24.
In 1958 he bought the Doctors Exchange and Telephone Service, which he owned until his retirement in 1983. He was an original member of the Monmouth Regional High School Board of Education and served for 22 years. He was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church of Red Bank, among other acts of public service.
Bob was a regular attendee at our class reunions and at many Princeton sporting events.
He is survived by his wife of 70 years, Betty; children Barbara, Robert Jr., and George; six grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren.

Charles S. Iversen ‘43
Our class lost its vice president, Chuck, Jan. 27, 2018.
He was a graduate of Central High School in Washington D.C., where he was a member of the National Honor Society. At Princeton Chuck majored in modern languages and literature and was the winner of the Mary Cunningham Humphreys German award. He was a member of Whig-Clio, the Westminster Society, the fencing team, and Cloister Inn.
After graduation Chuck was commissioned as a Field Artillery officer. He landed on Utah Beach with the Fifth Infantry Division and earned five battle stars. He spent some time with Army Intelligence and then went to Georgetown Law School, where he earned a law degree and then went into private practice.
A large part of Chuck’s life was his service to various Masonic organizations. The high point was his term as grand master in Washington, D.C. In 2001 a window at the George Washington National Masonic Memorial in Arlington, Va., was dedicated to him.
Chuck was predeceased by his wife of 72 years, Eleanor. He is survived by his daughter, Joan Athen; two grandchildren; and two great grandchildren. The class extends its deepest sympathy to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1948
John I. Blue ’48
He was born Oct. 26, 1926, in San Antonio, Texas. He matriculated at Princeton in the summer of 1944, roomed in Hamilton, majored in history, and “had a ball with Buzzer Hall, Carlos Baker, and my other friends.”
He left Princeton after junior year. John had Army service stateside and in Korea, and graduated in 1954 from Southern Methodist University. He also was in the Army’s Japanese Language Program at the University of Minnesota, and studied law for a year.
John’s business career was in commercial real estate, oil-production financing, and insurance. He retired in 1992. A longtime resident of Dallas, Texas, he was active in the Scottish Society and St. Andrew’s Society.
Our 50th-reunion book notes that he and his wife, Hazel, had six children — John Jr., Ann Weisinger, Charles, Mary, Bill, and James — and, as of 1998, were the grandparents of five.

Norman B. Tomlinson Jr. ’48
Norm died Dec. 7, 2017, in Morristown, N.J. He was born there in March 1927 and lived in Morristown all of his life. He was the namesake of his grandfather and father.
He was a graduate of the Peck School and the Pingry School. After graduating from Princeton, in 1951 he graduated from Harvard Law School and passed the New Jersey bar exam. He then served in the Army during the Korean War.
From 1970 to 1989 he was the owner, editor, and publisher of the Morristown Daily Record, which had been founded in 1900 by his grandfather. Norm also launched and was editor and publisher of New Jersey Monthly magazine, later headed by his daughter, Kate. As a business leader and activist in the community and in North Jersey, Norm spurred Daily Record readers to campaign with him and others to found the County College of Morris. He served on the boards of the local Chamber of Commerce, the Morristown Library, the local Airport Commission, the Peck School, Morristown Medical Center, and other area public and private organizations.
Norm was predeceased by his sisters, Jean and Diane. He is survived by his wife, Barbara; their daughter, Kate; their grandson, Daniel; and several nieces and nephews.

THE CLASS OF 1949
Brendan T. Byrne ’49
Brendan Byrne, the only ’49er who served as the governor of New Jersey, died Jan. 4, 2018, a few months before his 94th birthday. He had a distinguished career in law and politics, with a remarkable list of achievements that would overwhelm our brief obituary.
Brendan came to Princeton after two years in the Army Air Force, where as a lieutenant he received the Distinguished Flying Cross and three Air Medals. While on campus, he belonged to Cottage Club, Whig-Clio, and Theatre Intime. He was on the varsity track team and majored in SPIA, graduating with honors. He then went to Harvard Law School, earning a law degree in 1951. His legal and political careers were in New Jersey, requiring almost a full-page listing in his obituary in The New York Times.
Brendan’s legal and political achievements are well known. But his personal qualities also deserve mention and praise, and include his good humor and easy, self-deprecating wit.
Brendan is survived by his wife, Ruth; and six of his seven children, Brendan Jr. ’76, Nancy, Timothy ’83, Mary Anne, Barbara ’89, and William. His daughter Susan died in 2006. We offer our respectful condolences to all of them.

THE CLASS OF 1950
Theodore V. Buttrey Jr. ’50 *53
Ted died Jan. 9, 2018, in Cambridge, England, where he had lived for many years.
Born in Havre, Mont., to Ruth and Ted Sr., who was in the Class of 1926, Ted came to Princeton at the age of 16 from Phillips Exeter, where he ran track. At Princeton, he won the Stineyke Prize for Classics after his freshman year, entitling him to three years tuition and a $300 stipend per year until graduation. He graduated with high honors and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.
Upon graduation, Ted stayed at Princeton to earn a Ph.D. and a Fulbright scholarship. Following the Fulbright, he joined the classics faculty at Yale, where he was also curator of the Yale Numismatic Collection. He then moved to...
James M. Hitzrot II ’50
Jim died peacefully Nov. 11, 2017, at Gilchrist Hospice near his home of many years in Catonsville, Md.
Born in a railroad town in southwestern Pennsylvania, he attended Kiskiminetas Springs (Pa.) School, where he was an outstanding, three-sport athlete. At Princeton, he majored in psychology, belonged to Campus Club, led three interclub championship teams, and chaired the Interclub Athletic Committee.
In 1953, after serving two years in the Army at Fort Belvoir in Virginia, he joined Westinghouse in Linthicum, Md., where he worked in human resources and labor relations until retiring in 1988. Early on, while working full-time, he earned a law degree from the University of Maryland and passed the state bar exam.
Jim was a huge sports enthusiast and an avid golfer, traveler, and raconteur. He enjoyed coaching, once volunteering as an assistant high school football coach. He was a lifelong learner who extensively read Civil War history. Taking courses at a nearby junior college during his retirement days, he was three times as old as many of his classmates.
Jim is survived by his wife of 66 years, Rose; sons Jim and Tim; and five grandchildren.

James F. Caldwell ’50
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Jim is survived by his wife of 66 years, Rose; sons Jim and Tim; and five grandchildren.

James M. Hitzrot II ’50
Jim died peacefully Nov. 11, 2017, at Gilchrist Hospice near his home of many years in Catonsville, Md.
Born in a railroad town in southwestern Pennsylvania, he attended Kiskiminetas Springs (Pa.) School, where he was an outstanding, three-sport athlete. At Princeton, he majored in psychology, belonged to Campus Club, led three interclub championship teams, and chaired the Interclub Athletic Committee.
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Jim is survived by his wife of 66 years, Rose; sons Jim and Tim; and five grandchildren.

William P. Wallace ’50
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Bill was born in St. Petersburg, Fla., and died there Dec. 16, 2017. He graduated from Mt. Hermon School and the New York Maritime Academy before being granted a scholarship to Princeton, where he majored in economics. He was president of Campus Club and chairman of the Interclub Committee. Bill played an essential role in ensuring all sophomores an equal opportunity to join the eating clubs. A quote from the Class of ’52 50th-reunion book: “After seemingly endless debate, letters to the editor … and the herculean efforts of Bill Wallace, and most of the clubs, the Prince was able to announce on March 9, 1950, ‘ALL SOPHS GET BIDS.’” Returning to St. Petersburg after graduation, Bill joined his father at the Wallace Insurance Agency until he was drafted into the Army during the Korean conflict. He returned from service and grew the agency through mergers over 42 years. He was elected president of the National Association of Casualty and Surety Agents.
Bill’s compassion and commitment to community service live on through the examples he set for his family — his wife of 64 years, Sally; children William F., Andrew, and Betty; and six grandchildren including William C. ’09 and Sara Beatty ’12 — all of whom survive him.

THE CLASS OF 1951
Louis Emanuel III ’51
Lou was born April 29, 1930, in Pittsburgh, Pa., to Edward and Elizabeth Reid Emanuel.
He came to us from The Hill School. At Princeton he majored in the SPIA program, belonged to Campus Club, and was active in WPRU and the Republican Club. Lou roomed with Bill Coale, Charlie Burkelman, Frank Driver, Earle Helton, Andy Neely, Donald West, and Dick Williams.
He earned a law degree from Yale in 1954, after which he served for two years in the Army Counter Intelligence Corps. He and Marie Secky were married in 1960.
He began as an associate with the law firm Buchanan Ingersoll in Pittsburgh in 1956 and retired as a partner in 1988. He was also an active investor in Chestnut Ridge Foam of Latrobe, the E.R. Caldwell Land Clearing Co. of Ligonier, and the Mont Stahlman Lumber Co.
Lou was the longtime graduate board president of Campus Club and treasurer of the Class of 1951 Foundation.
He died April 11, 2017. Lou is survived by his wife, Marie; their daughter, Elizabeth Krolczyk; and four grandchildren.
Memorial contributions to Animal Friends, 365 Camp Horne Road, Pittsburgh PA 15237; or Action for Animals, 386 Route 217, Latrobe, PA 15650 would be most appreciated.

Alton Parker Hall Jr. ’51
Parker was born Dec. 10, 1928, in New York to Emeline Grace and Alton Parker Hall, who was in the Class of 1922. He was a great-grandson of Judge Alton Parker, the Democratic candidate for president in 1904, who was defeated by Theodore Roosevelt. His maternal grandfather was Eugene Grace, chairman of Bethlehem Steel.
Parker prepared for Princeton at Mercersburg. At Princeton he majored in economics and belonged to Cottage Club. After 11 years as an account executive in New York for Shearson Hammill, he moved to Pinehurst, N.C., where on winter mornings he could be found driving harness horses and in the spring

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POST A REMEMBRANCE with a memorial at paw.princeton.edu
following steeplechase races. An avid golfer, he was a member of Pinehurst Country Club and chairman of the Country Club of North Carolina Satellite Tournament. He chaired the Tin Whistles Education and Research Foundation, the oldest golfing fraternity in the country, which awards college scholarships to qualified local high school students.

Parker died April 7, 2017, in Pinehurst. He is survived by his wife, Bertram Bradshaw Hall; his daughters, Marian “Muffy” Finken and Holly Pearce; five grandchildren; one great-granddaughter; sister Josephine. At the time of his death he would fall asleep with a bird book, a mid-teens handicap and two holes-in-one.

Edward Earnshaw Hastings ’51 Ed was born April 2, 1929, in Bryn Mawr, Pa., to John and Elizabeth Earnshaw Hastings. He attended the Haverford School and Deerfield. At Princeton he majored in mechanical engineering, was active in WPRU, and belonged to Dial Lodge. Ed roomed with Clint Boxhorn, Lou Kelly, Dick Murphy, Fred Riehl, Sid Stone, and Dick Wythes.

After graduation he worked for the Glen L. Martin Co. in Baltimore as a system design engineer. From 1954 to 1956 he served in the Army, after which he worked at his family concern, Hastings & Co., manufacturers of gold leaf and vacuum-metalized films. He was the owner and founder of Keystone Dynamics, an industrial dust-control company. Ed and Barbara Shore were married in 1954.

He was a birder, an ocean sailor out of Southwest Harbor, Maine, and a member of the Church of the Redeemer, in Bryn Mawr, and of Merion Cricket Club.

Ed died April 12, 2017, in Villanova, Pa. He was predeceased by daughter Anne, his twin brother Joseph, and his sister Josephine. At the time of his death, he was survived by his wife, Barbara, who died Sept. 21, 2017. Ed is survived by children Gail Macdonald, Susan Lohmann, and Gabriela Bradt; nine grandchildren; one great-granddaughter; sister Josephine. At the time of his death he would fall asleep with a bird book, a mid-teens handicap and two holes-in-one.

William H. Martin ’54 Bill died Feb. 15, 2018. He was a graduate of Wilkinsburg (Pa.) High School. At Princeton, he majored in history, rowed on the 150-pound crew, and joined Key and Seal Club.

After two years in the Army, he did graduate work in business administration at the University of Pittsburgh and earned a master’s degree in theological studies at the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary.

While he enjoyed success in his career in banking, he was very devoted to service and leadership in his community and the local presbytery. He served as founder and initial administrator of the ethics-focused Center for Business, Religion, and Public Life at Pittsburgh Theological Seminary.

His essay in our 50th-reunion yearbook consisted of a letter to his great-great-grandchildren, part of which read, “I like to dig around in the dirt (playing) golf. It is a passion, I work at it, it has repaid me with a mid-teens handicap and two holes-in-one. I’m richly blessed.”

Bill was predeceased by his childhood sweetheart and wife of 60 years, Barbara; son David Bert; and sister Suzanne Martin Scott. He is survived by his daughter, Danielle; three sons, Theodore, James, and Timothy; 12 grandchildren; two great-grandchildren; and brother Thomas ’52.

John R. Welland ’54 John died Feb. 9, 2018.

He graduated as valedictorian from Evanston Township (Ill.) High School. At Princeton he majored in the Woodrow Wilson School, writing his senior thesis on “The Eisenhower Administration and Conservation Policy.” He joined Quadrangle Club and was secretary of the Student Christian Association.

He served two years in the Army in Heilbronn, Germany, where he was stationed with classmates John Wells and Ed Breisacher.

He earned an MBA at Stanford along with classmates Lyn Gillis, Gib Saydah, and Homer Smith. He then pursued a career in human resources at Clorox, Shell Oil Research, and technology-based companies, and served as a management consultant from 1984. He led a job-networking group for human-resource executives that helped many to find new positions.

John was a member of the Lafayette (Calif.) Parks, Trails, and Recreation Commission for many years; coached his children’s softball and soccer teams; was a docent on FDR’s restored presidential yacht, the USS Potomac; and was active in fundraising for Stanford, Princeton, and his church. He and his wife, Marilyn Claire Sicotte, and their children enjoyed California’s rich recreational resources — skiing, swimming, hiking, and backpacking.

John is survived by his wife of 57 years, Marilyn; their three children, Marguerite, Kathleen, and Bryan; and four grandchildren.
Robert A. Bryan '55
Marsh was born May 21, 1933, in New York City to Gray McWhorter Bryan and Gretchen Schoen Bryan. He died Feb. 13, 2018, in Little Silver, N.J.

At Princeton Marsh majored in art, wrote his thesis about Greek tombstones, and joined Ivy. He roomed with Gordon Gray, James Griffin, Robert Russell, Stephen Boyd, and George Caldwell at 2-A Holder.

Marsh was an insurance broker with Johnson & Higgins in New York City and enjoyed owning ABC Sports of Little Silver, N.J. He was a member of the Rumson Country Club, the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, the Key Largo Anglers Club, and the Sea Bright Beach Club. His favorite activities were skiing, golf, fishing, rowing, bridge, and tennis.

Marsh was predeceased by his brothers, Gray, Richard, and John. He is survived by his wife of 60 years, Helen Martin Bryan; sons Michael and Thomas; daughters Cynthia and Linda; and 11 grandchildren.

Frank R. Henderson Jr. '55
Frank was born Jan. 26, 1933, in Washington, D.C., to Grace and Frank Ralph Henderson Sr. Frank served from 1956 through 1958 in the Air Force. His 60-year membership in the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C., showed his deep respect for the American military.

Frank spent 38 years with the Chrysler Corp., primarily in the fleet division, culminating with 20 years as director of federal government vehicle sales. He was proud of providing the White House vehicles for several presidential administrations.

Upon his 1995 retirement, Frank moved to a farm he purchased in Virginia. His love and appreciation for farms and cattle had been nurtured from childhood. It was on his next farm, in Loudoun County, that he raised his first Herefords and developed his lifelong love of the breed.

In 2001 he moved to his farm in Swoope, Va., continuing his passion for cattle, haymaking, and John Deere equipment. He also enjoyed sharing the farm with special groups including the Glenmore Hunt, Ride with Pride, and the Augusta Bird Watchers. Early in his retirement, Frank owned and operated the Greenwood Restaurant in Troutville, Va.

He is survived by his wife, Margaret; sister-in-law Johann Katzenelson; brother-in-law James Stratton Dietz; many cousins; and his wife’s special niece, Marykirk Goodhart Cunningham, and her family in Leesburg, Va.

Robert B. Hiden Jr. '55
Bob was born May 8, 1933, to Clotilda and Dr. Robert B. Hiden. He died Feb. 12, 2018, at his home in Rye, N.Y.

Coming from Deerfield to Princeton, he majored in history and joined Cottage Club. He roomed at 236 1903 with Dozier Gardner, Daniel Lane, Albert Vort, and Richard Dillon.

He spent two years in the Navy, then went to the University of Virginia Law School, where he was elected to the Order of the Coif and the Raven Society. He joined Sullivan & Cromwell upon graduation, where he practiced securities, corporate, and mergers and acquisitions law until he retired as a partner in 2000.

Bob was an enthusiastic yachtsman, skier, golfer, and tennis player. He was active in Larchmont affairs, including Little League and Larchmont Yacht Club’s junior sailing program. He also served as a vestryman and junior warden of St. John’s Episcopal Church and for many years was a trustee and officer of Larchmont Yacht Club. Until recently, he moderated the “At Home on the Sound” current-events forum and was an honoree at the 2015 gala.

He is survived by his wife, Ann McCracken Hiden; son Robert III and his wife, Karen; daughter Elizabeth; son John and his wife, Cheryl; and grandchildren Christian, Chloe, and Paige.

William W. White Jr. '55
William was born April 18, 1934.

He prepared for Princeton at William Penn Charter School in Philadelphia. At Princeton he majored in English, wrote his thesis on Gerard Manley Hopkins, and graduated cum laude. He joined Prospect Club, was a member of Whig-Clio, and participated in freshman track and soccer and IAA squash. He roomed at 13 1879 Hall with G. Denniston.
D. Weeder, L. Cobb, and H. Landis.

After military service, he lived a life in which music was important. Bill died Feb. 1, 2018, in Indiana.

THE CLASS OF 1963

William G. Shepherd Jr. ’63 Bill died unexpectedly in his sleep Jan. 8, 2018, in Manhattan. He was a writer, editor, and investor. Born in Jackson, Mich., and schooled at Wooster Academy in Danbury, Conn., at Princeton he majored in English and went to New York City after graduation “expecting to be a down-and-out writer.” But, he wrote in our 50th-reunion yearbook that he became “distracted” by journalism and gained “a ringside seat to most of the major events and notable people of the past half-century.” At Business Week in the 1960s and 1970s he generated and edited financial and investigative stories. Later he was a freelancer for about 30 publications, particularly The New York Times. He focused on new technologies and international finance, and had yet another “ringside seat” to the “decline of literacy, cultural standards, and the print media.” Recently he was editing for Bloomberg Business Week, caring for his hens, and laboring at last as a “down-and-out” writer on a novel set in the 12th century. In our 40th-reunion yearbook he reflected, “I certainly have lived 10 times more interesting a life than I ever expected.”

The class conveys its sympathies to his wife of more than 50 years, Dr. Ann Webster.

Edward J. Sheppard IV ’63 Ed died Dec. 24, 2017, of heart failure. He was a Washington attorney who specialized in maritime law. Raised in Europe, where his father was chief administrator at the Nuremberg trials after World War II, Ed went to high school in Glen Ellyn, Ill. Fluent in French and German, he majored in history at Princeton, rowed on the freshman team, and was business manager of Triangle. He belonged to Orange Key, Semper Fi Society, and Tower Club. His senior-year roommates were Mike Campbell and Mike Farmer.

Upon graduation, Ed went to Officer Candidate School in Quantico, Va., and became an officer in the Marines. He rose to captain and later entered the Foreign Service and earned a law degree from the University of Virginia. He was an associate with Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, and then established his own firm — Schmeltzer, Aptaker and Sheppard — and later was a partner at two firms. After a serious stroke in 1998, he continued to practice law for many years despite limited movement on his left side.

He is survived by his first wife, Katharine Wyatt Rogers; a son, Edward James Rogers ’87 of Tokyo; a daughter, Elizabeth Kelley Sheppard of Paris; a sister, Susan Sheppard of Delaware; and four grandchildren in Tokyo.

THE CLASS OF 1966


Tom graduated from Lamar High School in Houston, Texas, where he played in the band and orchestra. He followed his father, Thomas II 1928, brother John ’64, and two uncles to Princeton. He majored in history, joined Campus Club, played oboe in the concert orchestra, and was marching-band drum major. Roommates included Gerry Mosher, Rob Johnson, John Goodrich, and Dave Rizzi. After graduation he taught history and served as tennis coach at Phoenix Country Day School. In 1971 he did graduate work in political science at the University of California, Berkeley.

A longtime resident of New Mexico, Tom found his true calling in serving as a teacher on Native American reservations of the Southwest, including the Hopi, Navajo, and Jicarilla Apache tribes. A Quaker, he was deeply opposed to violence and committed to social justice.

Tom never lost his love of music, continuing throughout his life to sing — most recently with the New Mexico Peace Choir — and added the banjo to his oboe and drum repertoire.

The class extends its deepest sympathy to Tom’s wife, Sharon; brother John; four children; and five grandchildren.


A native of Newtown, Mass., Paul came to Princeton from the Noble and Greenough School in Dedham, Mass., where he played tennis and soccer and headed the dramatic and debating clubs.

At Princeton Paul was a member of Cloister Inn and a WPRB radio announcer. He played lead roles in Triangle Club productions and served as club president during our senior year. After graduation, he went on to earn degrees from Suffolk Law School, Harvard, and the University of Massachusetts.

Paul’s professional life was full and varied. He was at various times a teacher in California and Vermont, teacher and headmaster in New Hampshire, and lawyer in Vermont and New Hampshire.

His cultural and civic lives were equally full and varied. He founded a children’s camp in Vermont and wrote and directed plays at the Provincetown Playwrights Lab. Having retired to Wellfleet, Mass., some 20 years ago, he served that community as selectman and member of the housing authority and comprehensive-planning and economic-development committees.

Paul is survived by his spouse, poet and journalist Dan Lawson; children Jennifer, Katie, and Douglas; and four grandchildren. The class extends its sincere condolences to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1968

Damon C. Miller ’68 Damon died Feb. 10, 2018, at George Washington University Hospital of complications of prostate cancer. He was 71.

He was born Jan. 26, 1947, in Summit, N.J. He attended the Bolles School, where he was editor of the school paper, vice president of the National Honor Society, and valedictorian of his class. At Princeton, Damon majored in politics and was news editor of The Daily Princetonian. Senior year, he lived adjacent to Ragazzini, Foucheet, Kengla, and Garner in 1903 Hall.

After Princeton, he completed Navy Officer Candidate School and served on active duty until 1972, when he retired from the Naval Reserve as a commander. Damon attended Penn Law School, graduating in 1975. He worked as a maritime lawyer, first with Rawle & Henderson and then with the U.S. Department of Justice, until he retired in 2007 as senior admiralty counsel.

Damon is survived by his best friend and companion, Richard Mumford; brother Richard W. Miller and sister-in-law Rosalia G-H Miller; niece Cristina Miller; and nephew Luis Miller. The class extends its deepest sympathies to them all.
Marilyn danced with Jewells of the Desert with heart and soul. She was a passionate artist with exceptional talent and was a strong advocate for La Casa and benzodiazepine recovery while an active community volunteer.

She was a loving and loyal friend whose zaniness, spontaneity, and infectious energy will be missed. She was “one in a million.”

She is survived by her husband, Steve; her daughter, Charlotte; her sister, Suzanna; and her father, Donnan. Visit her tribute page: marilyn.martin.muchloved.com.

**THE CLASS OF 1978**

Scott R. Reynolds ’78


He came to Princeton from Cedar Cliff High School in New Cumberland, Pa. At Princeton Scott sang in the Nassoons and was elected president of the group in 1977.

Following graduation, he served as a Peace Corps volunteer in the Philippines and later earned a graduate degree in agricultural economics.

A career officer at the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, he was an agricultural attaché at U.S. embassies in Johannesburg, Moscow, Ottawa, and Shanghai. Scott met his future wife, Eve, in Shanghai, where she was working as a translator at the embassy. Together they raised two daughters, Helen and Melody.

Following his retirement in 2014, Scott and his family moved to Mt. Lebanon, Pa. In just a few years there, he developed strong connections in the community and the local Episcopal Church, where a full sanctuary of parishioners, family members, and friends attended his funeral.

More than 20 Nassoons came from all over the country and the world to sing at Scott’s service. Scott’s quiet leadership and joyous presence were at the heart of the ’70s and ’80s Nassoon alumni cohort: He leaves a legacy of connections in the community and the local Episcopal Church, where a full sanctuary of parishioners, family members, and friends attended his funeral.

**THE CLASS OF 1989**

Michael G. Mayer ’89

We recently learned of Mike’s death July 12, 2017. He was born in Lake Forest, Ill.

Mike came to Princeton from Sherman (Texas) High School. At Princeton he majored in psychology, played freshman football and was president of Tiger Inn. After graduation he earned a master’s degree from Columbia. Mike devoted his professional career to helping others, especially children, as a mental-health specialist.

He had a deep love for music and enjoyed attending concerts as well as spending time outdoors. He was an avid hunter and fisherman—an excellent shot and a patient angler.

Mike was predeceased by his father, Roger G. Mayer; and sister Laura Ann Mayer. He is survived by his mother, Ann Mayer-Scaffidi; and his husband; his girlfriend, Peg Breeding; and his children; and his brothers, Bradley, Charles, and David and their families.

Mike will be remembered for his hearty laugh, his big smile, and his generosity to all he knew. He was deeply loved and will be dearly missed.

**GRADUATE ALUMNI**

Frank H. Brownell III ’49

Frank Brownell, retired professor of mathematics at the University of Washington, died peacefully at home Oct. 21, 2017, at the age of 95.

After graduating from Yale in 1944, he was a lieutenant in the Navy serving in the Pacific. Operating counter-radar machines, he became seriously interested in mathematics and after the war returned to Yale and earned a master’s degree in 1947. He earned a Ph.D. in mathematics from Princeton in 1949.

Brownell married his first wife, Gloria, in 1950 after they met at a folk dance in Princeton. They moved to the state of Washington, where Brownell had grown up, and he spent his entire academic career there at the University of Washington. He retired in 1987 from the university, but he remained an active researcher.

Brownell spent his final three decades working on a new proof for the unmapped mathematics “that could explain the Lamb shift, in which sub-atomic particles jump locations unpredictably.”

With his second wife, Catherine, he enjoyed travel, sailing, and opera.

Catherine predeceased him in 2003; Gloria in 2005; and a daughter in 1970. Brownell is survived by four daughters and five grandchildren.

William H. Ittleson *50

William Ittleson, retired professor of psychology at the University of Arizona, died Sept. 20, 2017, at age 97.

Ittleson graduated from Columbia University in 1942 with a degree in electrical engineering. He joined the Navy and worked on radar in the Naval Research Laboratory, after which he was sent to the South Pacific for installation of the new radar. In 1946, he enrolled at Princeton and earned a master’s degree in electrical engineering in 1948.

In 1950 he switched his major and earned a Ph.D. in psychology. Ittleson taught at Princeton for five years before joining the faculty at CUNY from 1955 to 1975, first at Brooklyn College and then at the Graduate Center. He joined the faculty at the University of Arizona in 1975, and retired in 1997.

Many regarded Ittleson as the founder of the field of environmental psychology. Much of his work dealt with how our environment influences cognition and behavior. Professionally, he was a kind and supportive colleague and a devoted mentor.

Ittleson was predeceased in 1998 by his wife of 52 years, Martha. He is survived by a son and granddaughter.

Michael E. O’Nan ’69

Michael O’Nan, retired professor of mathematics at Rutgers University, died July 31, 2017, at the University Medical Center of Princeton at Plainsboro. He was 73.

Born in Fort Knox, Ky., O’Nan graduated from Stanford University in 1965. He earned a Ph.D. in mathematics from Princeton in 1969. O’Nan taught at Rutgers until retiring in 2011 as a professor of mathematics. He had published two books and had been working on a third. He discovered a series of numbers, now known as the O’Nan group.

O’Nan was a resident of Princeton for almost half a century and is buried in the Princeton Cemetery.

He was predeceased by his wife, Loulie. He is survived by a brother, a sister, and several nieces and nephews.

Kimla C. Johnson *87

Kimla Johnson, who practiced law for more than three decades, died Aug. 28, 2017, at the age of 66.

After graduating from Yale in 1982, she attended Princeton’s Woodrow Wilson School. In 1987, she earned a master in public affairs degree in urban and regional planning. In 1986, she earned a law degree from the Columbia Law School.

After passing her bar exams, she became licensed to practice law in the District of Columbia, Connecticut, Maryland, South Carolina, and Delaware. Johnson held positions as a federal law clerk, college professor, and congressional staffer.

She practiced law with the Mayfield Law Firm and Jim Waide & Associates. She was a member of the Association of Black Princeton Alumni.

Johnson is survived by two sons; a grandson; four sisters; and her former husband, Oliver W. Johnson III.

This issue contains an undergraduate memorial for Theodore V. Buttry Jr. ’50 ’53.

Graduate memorials are prepared by the APGA.
 Classifieds

For Rent
Europe
Paris, Left Bank: Elegant apartment off Seine in 6th. Short walk to Louvre, Notre Dame. 609-924-7510, gami@comcast.net

Paris, Marais: Elegant, 2 bedroom, 2 bath apartment, vibrant Pompidou museum/ sidewalk café quarter on 13c pedestrian street, full kitchen, w/d, AC, cable. desaix@verizon.net, 312-473-0825.


England, Cotswolds: 8BR stone cottage, quiet country village near Broadway and Stratford-upon-Avon. Information: www.pottersfarmcottage.com, availability: pottersfarmcottage@msn.com

Stunning Paris apartments with original period details in all the best locations! Bac/St. Germain, Rivoli, Luxembourg Gardens, Rive Gauche, Odeon, Upper Marais: high end renovations and amenities, 1-3BR, 1-2.5BA. 917-746-8056, contact@j3Paris.com


Paris Marais: Gorgeous apartment, 1600’s, elegant, comfortable, W/D, central A/C, quiet courtyard, walk to most major tourist attractions. Full concierge services. Long or short term. klm@ourhomeparis.com, 401-244-8617.

North Africa
Stunning, luxurious Marrakech Villa, 3BR, 5BA, all modcons. Indoor outdoor pools, superb garden. Full-time staff including cook, additional services upon request. www.villahiraz.com, p’01.

Caribbean
Bahamas, Eleuthera: Beachfront villa, 4BR, 3BA, swim, snorkel, fish. www.heronhill.net

United States Northeast
Stone Harbor, NJ: Beachfront, 4BR, upscale. 570-287-7193, VRBO.com #235754, radams150@aol.com

Wellfleet: 4BR beachfront cottage, spectacular views overlooking Cape Cod National Seashore, walk to town. 610-745-3873, warrenst@aol.com, ‘84 S’86.

Northeast Kingdom of Vermont,
Craftsbury: Charming Zen-spirited cottage for 2 on 30 acres. Stunning views! Relax, hike, bike. Scull and ski at nearby Craftsbury Outdoor Center. Outstanding local food/beverage culture. $150/night (2 night minimum), $30 cleaning fee. Dickinson.x.miller@ampf.com,’75.

Chatham, Cape Cod: Stage Island jewel, 4BR, 4BA, unique location with spectacular 170° ocean views, dune walk to the beach. Available May–October. Contact susanne@wamsler.us for details and pictures, ’83.


Chatham, MA: Airy house facing Nantucket Sound, beach short walk down private path, perfect for 2 families. 4BR, 4BA, large deck. www.weneedavacation.com #21660, LM25@columbia.edu,’85.


United States West
Big Sky Montana: Charming 4 BR log home on 20 acres beautifully furnished, spectacular views, Big Sky sunsets, skiing, hiking, fishing and golfing within 5 minutes. Close to Yellowstone National Park and Bozeman. Enjoyment all 4 seasons. 406-223-3286. janegriffith655@gmail.com, s’67.


Hollywood Hills luxury architectural home overlooking Laurel Canyon. Minutes from
the Sunset Strip and central to everything Los Angeles offers. www.theboxhouse.com, stay@theboxhouse.com, 312-983-2269, s’89.

**Tours/Expeditions**

Fly to Antarctica: Yacht based trip – 14 days. Active Researcher onboard. Princeton alum run. www.flytoantarctica.com

Expert-led cultural tours: archaeology/food/walking in Britain, Croatia, Greece, Ireland, Italy and Turkey. Gulet cruises and food/walking in Britain, Croatia, Greece, 617-497-0957.

William Landers ’55, srednal.rj.43@gmail.com, acres to Mt. Champlain. Unparalleled views. 700 ft. shoreline frontage and additional 140 acres waterfront, prime mountain views, 9 acres private deeded tidelands, reasonable commute to Seattle. 800-871-3077, ingela@weygandmetzler.com, ’55.

**Real Estate for Sale**

Isle au Haut, Maine: 23 wooded acres with 700 ft. shoreline frontage and additional 140 acres to Mt. Champlain. Unparalleled views. William Landers ’55, srednal.rj.43@gmail.com, 617-497-0957.

Real Estate for Rent

255 Nassau St, Princeton. 23 New, beautiful 2 & 3Bds/2Bth apartments, rooftop terrace. www.carnevaleplaza.com

Residential Loans

Licensed Residential Loan Specialist: For all your mortgage needs in NJ, PA, and FL, contact Ambika Singh ’15 (NMLS 1541005). Montgomery Mortgage and FL contact Ambika Singh ’15 for all your mortgage needs. 908-359-2410, www.montmtg.com, Ambika@montmtg.com

Investment Opportunities

Cattle/Horse Ranches, Tulsa, OK area: investments in 10-160 acre luxury residential development. CherokeeScholar@comcast, sundanceworks.us, ‘68.

Editorial Services

Tell your story! You’ve had amazing experiences – let’s get them down on paper. Seasoned husband-and-wife team will research, conduct interviews and write your story for a treasured personal or family chronicle. Contact Jean Zimmerman ’79, wetellyourstory@earthlink.net

Educational Services

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The Roaring '20s witnessed the triumph of the automobile — from ubiquitous Fords to opulent Pierce-Arrows. As the president of the American Automobile Association declared in 1921, “The motor car ... must now be regarded as an instrumentality which has established its worth and can no longer be regarded as a superluxury.”

But as cars became a fixture of daily life, they also transformed the way it was experienced, much to the chagrin of some Princetonians. “The time has certainly come when automobiles should be prohibited once and for all from coming on the Campus,” wrote senior Neilson Abeel in 1925 in a letter to The Daily Princetonian. “Not only is it most impossible to walk from one building to another without being run over or spattered with mud, but it is impossible to get to sleep at night because of the infernal noise.”

In the wake of that year’s houseparties, the Prince observed that there appeared to be a car in Princeton for each of the weekend’s 750 guests and that while this congestion was anomalous, “the plea that cars be excluded from the Campus has other virtues,” not least the preservation of Princeton’s grass.

President John Grier Hibben 1882 *1893 apparently agreed. On May 14, he announced that effective May 18, “all automobiles, carriages, and motorcycles” would be barred from campus, “except in cases where necessary for business purposes.”

Needless to say, the decree was unwelcome to owners of these vehicles, and on the eve of its enforcement, they staged what the Prince described as “a motor P-rade of over 50 cars ... crammed with undergraduates and followed and watched by hordes of spectators.” Abeel, whose effigy waved from the leading vehicle, was the object of much derision, and Hibben, who felt constrained to publicly absolve Abeel of any part in his decision, endured a clamorous drive-by at Prospect House. But the ban on undergraduate cars, which has varied in restrictiveness over the years, persists.

John S. Weeren is founding director of Princeton Writes and a former assistant University archivist.
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