SUPERHERO DIRECTOR

THERE’S A NEW FORCE IN BATMAN’S WORLD:
CATHY YAN ’08

OCTOBER 3, 2018
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On the cover: Robby Klein/Getty Images
The Miracle of Beautiful Ideas

During Opening Exercises on September 9, I urged students to reflect upon and embrace the values central to Princeton’s mission. Here is what I told the Class of 2022. — C.L.E.

When I climb the narrow staircase to this pulpit each September, I am reminded that in days gone by, the Princeton president would occasionally deliver a Christian sermon to instruct students about the ethical commitments that informed the College’s mission. Those times have passed, a fact that I assume comes as a relief not only to me but also to most if not all of you: I expect that you are no more eager to hear a sermon from me at this moment than I am to give one.

Yet, although this event now has an interfaith and secular character, it remains a moment to pause amidst the barbecues, ice cream socials, and info sessions of Orientation week so that we can reflect on the University’s ethical commitments. One of the many things that I like about Keith Whittington’s book, Speak Freely, is that it invites us to focus on the values that define research universities like this one. Free speech is one of those values. The commitment to truth-seeking is, as Professor Whittington says, another, even more fundamental value.

In the 21st-century United States, we have become so accustomed to the idea of a research university that we rarely think about how genuinely astonishing it is to have these strong, durable, truth-seeking institutions in our society. The fearless, unbounded, persistent pursuit of truth threatens conventional wisdom. It has the potential to upend social dogmas, political ideologies, and religious creeds. Ancient Athens executed the philosopher Socrates because he sought truth even if it meant exploding the city’s defining myths. From that time to the present, repressive governments and leaders have sought to discredit, persecute, or even shut down universities and other truth-seeking institutions that threaten their worldview.

Throughout its history, the United States has invested magnificently in these disruptive, truth-seeking institutions. That is a credit, I believe, to our society and its commitment to freedom.

You, personally, are about to invest in this truth-seeking institution. I am not talking here about tuition payments, or room and board. I am talking about something far more valuable. I am talking about your time, your effort, your talent, and your character.

People these days sometimes use business jargon to talk about universities, and they describe students as “customers” or “consumers.” That is a mistake. You are not consumers of education. You are makers of your education. What you get out of this place depends on what you put into it. You will have the opportunity to read extraordinary books, to meet and get to know spectacular professors, to receive demanding criticism that makes you dissatisfied with what you have done and pushes you to new levels of creativity and rigor. Nobody will force you to take advantage of these opportunities or rise to these challenges. Whether you accept the invitation to read books, or go to office hours, or seek out and listen to tough criticism is up to you.

You are makers, not consumers, of your education. You have moreover chosen to make your education not at a technical institution oriented around practical skills, but at a liberal arts university dedicated to this remarkable, astonishing practice of truth-seeking. You should ask yourself now, if you have not done so already, why that form of education makes sense.

Most of you will, I suspect, ask that question at some point while you are here. You will complain to someone—a relative, a college dean, maybe even to me—that Princeton should teach more practical things, by which you will mean more things that can be put to use immediately to increase your chances of getting a particular job or succeeding at a particular task. You will wonder why our courses so often focus on big, theoretical ideas, rather than the brass tacks of whatever vocation you hope to pursue.

I believe that the best answer to that question rests at least in part on what I call the “miracle of beautiful ideas.” I promised you I would not give a sermon. But now here I am, talking about miracles. What do I mean by the “miracle of beautiful ideas?”

I mean that by some feature of our humanity or our cosmos, it turns out that one of the most genuinely practical things that you can do is to study the most beautiful, profound, ambitious, and challenging questions that you can find. My favorite illustration of the “miracle of beautiful ideas” involves a Princeton graduate student, Alan Turing, who earned his doctorate in mathematics from this University in 1938.

Turing was interested in one of the most abstract questions imaginable. It was a theoretical question about theoretical questions: he wanted to know which mathematical questions are in principle answerable.

There is a movie about Turing, called The Imitation Game, because the mathematical ideas that he studied at Cambridge University in England and at Princeton enabled him to crack Nazi codes and save millions of lives. They also laid the foundation for the digital revolution. Many of the things that all of you consider enormously “practical” today exist by virtue of Turing’s commitment to study beautiful, impractical things nearly a century ago. In Alan Turing’s case, the apparently impractical questions that he studied turned out in short order to be decisively practical in the most urgent way imaginable—as a means to save human lives during a global military conflict.

Princeton graduates also find that the “miracle of beautiful ideas” works in a second way: exploring humanity’s ideas” works in a second way: exploring humanity’s
deepest ideas while you are on campus prepares you to learn throughout your lives about other difficult things, both profound and ordinary. That capacity for lifelong learning is intensely practical for many reasons, and not least because many of the questions and circumstances that will confront the world when you are in your prime—when society will depend on you to lead—are impossible to anticipate today.

I said earlier that your investment in your education must include not only your time, effort, and talent, but also your character. How you learn is just as important as what you learn. To make your own education in a truth-seeking community like this one, you must embrace and exemplify certain demanding values.

One of those values is honesty. In a community dedicated to truth-telling, it is essential that we be truthful about what we believe and why we believe it. It is essential that we credit others when credit is due, and that we claim credit only when it is deserved.

That is why Princeton students have for generations taken their Honor Code so seriously. There will be days when you will have difficulties with an assignment, a test, or a research project. Truth-seeking is hard, which is part of the reason that we learn so much from it. Because it is hard, failures are to be expected; indeed, failures are often the beginning of understanding. Failures are entirely respectable. Cheating is not. There is never a good excuse for dishonesty.

A second, and related, value is respect. The truth-seeking enterprise of this University depends upon respect. To pursue truth effectively, we need others to respect the hypotheses and opinions that we offer, and, by the same token, we must respect the ideas and perspectives of those around us. “Respect” is not the same thing as “acceptance”; we are not obliged to accept whatever ideas or arguments are offered to us. We are, however, obliged to take them seriously and to learn from them where possible, just as we want others to take seriously and learn from our ideas.

You are surrounded at this University by people—students, staff, and faculty—who deserve your respect. If you give them the respect they deserve, I expect you will find that you have something to learn from everyone you meet.

As with your education, so too these values demand your active engagement—you must recommit yourself to them throughout your time at Princeton.

That obligation applies not only to our individual pursuits but also to our community. The values of our truth-seeking enterprise permeate the life of this campus, and we endeavor continuously to be more faithful to our aspirations. The first archway through which you walk after leaving this Chapel will provide you with an example of what I mean. Last spring, the Princeton trustees accepted a student-faculty committee’s proposal to name the easternmost archway of East Pyne Hall for James Collins Johnson, an escaped slave who worked at Princeton for over 60 years, beginning in 1839. He served initially as a janitor and later as the first independent African American campus vendor, selling fruit, snacks, and drinks to students. Over the years, his entrepreneurial efforts made him a prominent figure in town and campus life, and upon his death, generations of graduates remembered him fondly as “the students’ friend.”

Johnson’s story was known to the committee partly because of the “Princeton and Slavery Project,” a multi-year research initiative led by Professor of History Marni Sandweiss. As you might gather from the title of the seminar, Professor Sandweiss and her students were investigating the University’s connections to slavery.

In my view, the Johnson archway exemplifies several of the values that together make up our truth-seeking enterprise: the need for careful inquiry into difficult and sensitive topics, including uncomfortable questions about this University’s past; honesty, not only in research methods but also in this University’s own account of its identity; and respect, for the extraordinary diversity of people who have contributed and continue to contribute today to this extraordinary community.

I hope that those early steps through the James Collins Johnson archway will begin for you not only a joyous Pre-rade, but also a long and marvelous engagement with your classmates; with all of the undergraduates, graduate students, staff, and faculty on this campus; with the miracle of beautiful ideas; and with the truth-seeking mission of this University. We are so delighted that you are here, and we look forward to the contributions that you will make to this community in the years to come. Welcome to Princeton!
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INSPIRED BY HALLIBURTON

I noted with interest the copy of Richard Halliburton 1921’s passport (feature, July 11). In 1953, when I was in the sixth grade, I read Halliburton’s Complete Book of Marvels (1941, 620 pages). I was fascinated with his many travels, particularly Mount Everest, pictures of which his book included. They were taken after he took the first aerial picture ever of Everest from his airplane, The Flying Carpet, during his around-the-world adventure in that plane. The year I read Halliburton’s book, Sir Edmund Hillary became the first to climb Everest.

In 1994, I joined Princeton’s Outdoor Action Alumni Expedition trip led by Carroll Dunham ‘85. With seven other Princetonians, I trekked to Chukhung, a town at 15,500 feet, just 2,000 feet shy of the altitude of Base Camp. Inspired by Halliburton, and given the opportunity by Princeton Outdoor Action, I met a life goal of travel to Everest. Also inspired by Halliburton, I, with my wife Ann Teaff, have traveled over the years to many places described in his Complete Book of Marvels.

Donald P. McPherson III ‘63
Baltimore, Md.

WHOSE PORTRAITS?

It appears political bias has crept into the commissioning of portraits of alumni to reflect the diversity of Princeton (On the Campus, June 6). For example, former Democratic Sen. Bill Bradley ’65, but not Republican Sen. Ted Cruz ’92 of Hispanic descent; and Democratic Supreme Court Justice Sonia Sotomayor ’76, but not Republican Justice Samuel Alito ’72 of Italian descent.

Are Republicans eligible?

Charles S. Rockey Jr. ’57
Boca Grande, Fla.

FROM THE ARCHIVES

In response to your request for memories of the Reserve Reading Room (From the Archives photo, June 6, above): I spent a lot of time in the Reserve Reading Room on A floor while I was a graduate student during the 1970s. It wasn’t such a bad thing to have all the course reserves in one place. The room also housed most of the current periodicals and a collection of language dictionaries and reference books. Best of all, because it had its own entrance, it would stay open an hour or two after midnight when the rest of Firestone was closed — even for 24 hours during exams. For an insomniac like me, it was the obvious place to go when the only other games in town were Hoagie Haven and the Computer Center on Prospect Avenue.

The student workers who operated the room after hours would amuse themselves by posting a survey question every day. You would answer by writing on a slip of paper and putting it through a slot. The questions frequently generated the kinds of answers that are only thinkable during that brief crack of time wherein the hypnagogic approximates the hypnopompic.

The question I remember best: “What’s your favorite war?” And the best answer, though I don’t know who submitted it: “The war to end all wars. You know, the one four wars ago.” Since the ’70s, of course, we’ve added a few more.

Peter Jeffery ’80
Scheide Professor of Music History Emeritus
New Haven, Conn.

Yes, we definitely have a favorite memory in the basement of Firestone: It was reading period, spring 1979. We saw each other there while returning books. Though we had known each other for more than two years, it was there we
"It's Time to Gamble on a Little Randomness’

Hats off to Professor Dalton Conley for his Aug. 13 op-ed in The Washington Post advocating a lottery for admission to Princeton University and other elite colleges! I suppose that, as a sociology professor, he comes to the issue from that discipline. My major at Princeton was economics, and I taught a graduate seminar in economics for 10 semesters between 2001 and 2009 at leading universities in Washington, D.C.

During this period, drawing on items in PAW, I became increasingly bothered by the admissions process at the University. Not only did it seem to be unfair to many qualified applicants, it also seemed unscientific from an economics perspective. The process appeared to be premised on a highly questionable ability to predict how individual applicants would perform as students and beyond. I concluded that a lottery system — along the lines sketched out by Professor Conley — would be both more fair and more scientific.

Lex Rieffel '63
Washington, D.C.

Following are excerpts from Professor Dalton Conley’s op-ed, reprinted with permission of The Washington Post. For the full text, go to https://wapo.st/2PaJr3k.

The public is busy arguing over affirmative action and whether Asian Americans are discriminated against in Harvard University admissions, and whether preferences based on "legacy" alumni connections, athletic skills, or other attributes should continue. But sociologists and economists are trying to assess whether all this fuss even matters. In other words, what is the value of going to a highly selective school such as Harvard, Yale, or Princeton? There’s one sure way to resolve both these debates: a lottery.

Universities would set minimum standards of admission, considering a mix of criteria such as SAT scores, class rank, personal essay, extracurricular activities, and challenges such as overcoming economic hardship. The final selection would be done purely by lottery. If schools wanted to weight certain factors for diversity purposes, they could do it at the drawing stage.

In the same way that medical residency programs and newly minted doctors sort each other out, the applicants would order their college preferences in advance and be matched to their top-choice school that drew their name in its lottery.

Such a system would make explicit what most of us already know: There’s a huge amount of randomness in elite-college admissions, which stirs a corresponding suspicion about how the process might be skewed. Moreover, a lottery system would be a boon to social scientists, since it would approximate an experiment to determine the actual value-added of a particular school. We could compare the career outcomes of students who went to one school vs. another school based on the straws they drew.

Luck has no place in America’s Horatio Alger national myth, but admissions to the country’s elite universities is no meritocracy. Maybe it’s time to gamble on a little randomness.◆
Inbox

Gladys J. Epting ’75
Chicago, Ill.

I worked in the Reserve Reading Room all four years starting in 1970. The co-workers were the greatest crew ever, and you could get the book or article your professors had put on the weekly reading list without fail. Econ students would always ask for “Branson’s Notes,” which were cardboard-bound volumes for Professor William Branson. Sometimes there were requests for an article by some theologian or philosopher, and you had to learn the title from a worker from the last shift.

Now I guess it’s all online or PDFs. My last walk around in Firestone showed no trace of this place on the ground floor.

David Zielenziger ’74
Great Neck, N.Y.

A QUESTION OF LANGUAGE

I am sorry to see Princeton, or perhaps just PAW, succumbing to a senseless linguistic fad, as in “Latinx celebration” of Commencement (On the Campus, July 11). The well-meant aim is of course to recognize that the graduates are not all of one sex (or gender), but I see three problems with this practice.

First, if pronounced as written (Latinks), it’s awkward (try Chicanks!). Second, if pronounced “Latinexs,” it does violence to English spelling, which treats “x” as two consonant sounds (ks) without a vowel sound (we write “exit,” not “xit,” “sex,” not “sx”). Third, it violates English syntax. When we say “Latino celebration” we are using an adjective to modify the noun “celebration,” which in English is neuter, an adjective that has nothing to do with the gender of the persons doing the celebrating. Saying “Latino celebration,” as we normally do in English, in no way excludes any gender of celebrant. By the way, in Spanish we would say “celebración latina,” using a feminine adjective to modify the feminine noun, no matter how many non-females may be celebrating.

John Polt ’49
Oakland, Calif.

Editor’s note: Arlene Gamio ’18 has compiled a guide to the term “Latinx.” It can be found at http://bit.ly/latinxguide.

DOUBT AND THEOLOGY

As I read Yolanda Pierce ’94’s answers in “Rethinking Theology in an Age of Increasing Doubt” (Princetonians, June 6), I remembered lying in bed in 36 Patton Hall late one night in 1954 talking with my father, who was spending the night with me and my roommates. Early the next morning he would be going to a meeting at the Episcopal Church headquarters in New York. He was Alabama’s Episcopal bishop, C.C.J. Carpenter 1921.

Late in the conversation, I said, “Dad, I am agnostic and I am dating an atheist.” “Son,” he said, “it seems like every generation has to kind of work that out.”

There was a long pause. When I spoke again, he had fallen asleep.

After staying awake an hour or two stewing over why what I had said had not seriously distressed him, I had an epiphany. He was confident about what he believed, and he was confident that I had the resources to find my way. I finally went peacefully to sleep.

Three years later, and after two years in the infantry, I was an eager student at Virginia Theological Seminary.

The Rev. Doug Carpenter ’55
Retired Episcopal minister
Birmingham, Ala.

HALLOWEEN ON CAMPUS

PAW’s article on moving fall-semester exams to before Christmas (On the Campus, May 16) notes that fall break will now be in mid-October.

Not mentioned: The most “orange and black” holiday (if one leaves out Reunions), Halloween, will now be during school instead of during fall break.

Having All Hallows’ Eve when students are on campus will likely lead to a variety of new Princeton traditions celebrating the Orange and the Black.

Winston Weinmann ’80
Atlanta, Ga.

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& MCGARTER TICKET OFFICE
Deputy Vice President for Alumni Affairs

In this issue, we feature Laura Forese ’83, Kim Goodwin ’81 and Susan Katzmann Horner ’86, lifelong Princeton volunteers and co-chairs of the Steering Committee for She Roars: Celebrating Women at Princeton, held on campus, October 4-6, 2018. After the University hosted numerous focus group gatherings with Princetonians across the country and internationally and conducted a pre-conference survey to gather feedback and ideas on programming for the conference, Forese, Goodwin and Horner led a Steering Committee of talented, engaged volunteer leaders to begin to weave together the robust programming for the conference. Along with their committee, they developed concepts for panels and organized sessions for the conference that invited alumni from around the world to come back to Princeton.

Here are excerpts from interviews with them.

Laura Forese ’83, Franklin Lakes, New Jersey

“I’ve held many volunteer roles over the years — from my position on the University Board of Trustees, the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences Advisory Council, Alumni Schools Committee, Women in Leadership, among others. I’m very excited about She Roars! While the speakers are simply outstanding, I am most excited about the many opportunities for networking — thousands of Princeton women coming together to celebrate each other.”

Kim Goodwin ’81, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico

“Princeton not only expanded my horizons, but it is also where I met my husband and the majority of my close friends. In 1978, my support for divesting Princeton’s endowment from South Africa placed me inside Nassau Hall — a building that has since become familiar for very different reasons. I was honored to be elected as an Alumni Trustee in 2004, and to be appointed as a Charter Trustee in 2014. Our Steering Committee reflects amazing breadth and talent across various decades, cohorts, areas of interest and expertise. The conference agenda was forged intentionally around alumnae feedback, and the content is quite powerful.”

Susan Katzmann Horner ’86, Summit, New Jersey

“I first became involved with volunteering at Princeton in 1989 when I was asked to interview for my local Alumni Schools Committee. In 1994, I was appointed as a Charter Trustee in 2014. Our Steering Committee reflects amazing breadth and talent across various decades, cohorts, areas of interest and expertise. The conference agenda was forged intentionally around alumnae feedback, and the content is quite powerful.”

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

Dear Princetonians:

The campus is abuzz with activity with the start of the academic year! In true Princeton spirit, alumni have begun gathering and reconnecting across the globe, including at their alma mater.

Alumni from across the decades joyously welcomed the Class of 2022 at the now-traditional Pre-rade, BBQ on Alexander Beach, and Step Sing at Blair Arch in early September. A few weeks later, a hearty group of Princetonians met in Indiana for the first Princeton-Butler football game, and, as of this writing, we are preparing to welcome a record number of alumnae back to campus for the She Roars conference, October 4 – 6, 2018.

Football Fever

Princeton’s Homecoming festivities, including the annual Tiger Tailgate in Fine Plaza, will take place on October 13, around the Princeton-Brown Football Game. A week later, the Princeton Association of New England (PANE) will once more host their extraordinary Tiger Tent at Harvard on October 20, expected to again attract over 500 alumni and guests. The season will end on November 17 with regional rivals meeting in Princeton Stadium for the annual Princeton – Penn game.

For information about these and more throughout the entire year, check the Princeton Alumni Association website often for updates at alumni.princeton.edu. We look forward to seeing you!

Cheers from Princeton!

TIGERS TACKLE BROWN • October 13, 2018

Join fellow Tigers for the annual Tiger Tailgate at Fine Plaza for lunch, beverages and orange and black giveaways.

Tailgate | 11 a.m.   Kickoff | 1 p.m.

alumni.princeton.edu/goinback/football
In this issue, we feature Laura Forese ’83, Kim Goodwin ’81 and Susan Katzmann Horner ’86, lifelong Princeton volunteers and co-chairs of the Steering Committee for She Roars: Celebrating Women at Princeton, held on campus, October 4-6, 2018. After the University hosted numerous focus group gatherings with Princetonians across the country and internationally and conducted a pre-conference survey to gather feedback and ideas on programming for the conference, Forese, Goodwin and Horner led a Steering Committee of talented, engaged volunteer leaders to begin to weave together the robust programming for the conference. Along with their committee, they developed concepts for panels and organized sessions for the conference that invited alumni from around the world to come back to Princeton.

Here are excerpts from interviews with them.

Laura Forese ’83, Franklin Lakes, New Jersey
“I’ve held many volunteer roles over the years — from my position on the University Board of Trustees, the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences Advisory Council, Alumni Schools Committee, Women in Leadership, among others. I’m very excited about She Roars! While the speakers are simply outstanding, I am most excited about the many opportunities for networking — thousands of Princeton women coming together to celebrate each other.”

Kim Goodwin ’81, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico
“Princeton not only expanded my horizons, but it is also where I met my husband and the majority of my close friends. In 1978, my support for divesting Princeton’s endowment from South Africa placed me inside Nassau Hall — a building that has since become familiar for very different reasons. I was honored to be elected as an Alumni Trustee in 2004, and to be appointed as a Charter Trustee in 2014. Our Steering Committee reflects amazing breadth and talent across various decades, cohorts, areas of interest and expertise. The conference agenda was forged intentionally around alumnae feedback, and the content is quite powerful.”

Susan Katzmann Horner ’86, Summit, New Jersey
“I first became involved with volunteering at Princeton in 1989 when I was asked to interview for my local Alumni Schools Committee, and I haven’t stopped. Our goal for She Roars is to celebrate all alumnae — our ranks are made up of so many “extraordinary ordinary” women for whom success does not mean the markers of fame and fortune, but less visible, yet as important, hallmarks of influence in life. We want everyone to be able to share her experiences with her fellow Tigresses. As chair of the Alumnae Initiatives Committee, I am also hoping we harness the energy of She Roars to expand the Princeton Women’s Network and to create new avenues that foster our alumnae legacy.”

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On the Campus

Residential-college advisers welcome each other back on freshman move-in day. Standing on a bench outside Campbell Hall is Sharon Musa ’20; at the window are Eric Flora ’19 and Borea Semate ’20. Photograph by Ricardo Barros.
On the Campus

Welcome, Class of ’22!

Rain doesn’t dampen spirits at opening events

On the Sunday of Opening Exercises, multi-hued umbrellas added bright splashes of color as the Class of 2022 marched through FitzRandolph Gate in the annual Pre-rade, and the Step Sing took place — minus the steps — under a big white tent.

But despite the day’s steady rain, the 1,342 freshmen made the best of their welcome to Princeton. Alumni, parents, and others along the Pre-rade route made up for their small numbers with rousing cheers. “It was amazing to have alumni there, that they came out in the rain,” Isabel Koran ’22 said. “Princeton sticks with you.” The Step Sing — held on Alexander Beach instead of Blair’s steps — turned into a big dance party, complete with a conga line.

During Opening Exercises, President Eisgruber ’83 urged the students — from 47 states and 63 countries — to take responsibility for their intellectual growth.

“You, personally, are about to invest in this truth-seeking institution. ... I’m talking about your time, your effort, your talent, and your character,” Eisgruber said. “You are the makers of your education.”

An earlier orientation event offered an energetic discussion and debate of this year’s Pre-read, politics professor Keith Whittington’s book Speak Freely: Why Universities Must Defend Free Speech. At the Pre-read assembly, Whittington encouraged the class to “take the opportunity to speak with people you disagree with” while at Princeton. He urged the freshmen to appreciate the pursuit of truth at universities and “what can be done here that can’t be done as easily anywhere else.”

History professor Fara Dabhoiwala and anthropology professor Carolyn Rouse offered responses to Whittington’s points, continues on page 14.
On the Campus

There were plenty of smiles despite the rain during the Pre-rade.

A Tent Sing on Alexander Beach took the place of the customary Step Sing.
The Princeton University Art Museum will be closed — probably for three years — to create a “newly imagined” museum with more space for exhibitions and teaching. Art museum director James Steward said the museum may close for construction by the end of 2020.

The new museum building will offer “dramatically enlarged space for the exhibition and study of the museum’s encyclopedic collections, special exhibitions, and art conservation,” as well as classrooms and office space for the 100-person museum staff, a University statement said.

The design architect for the project will be David Adjaye of Adjaye Associates, which has offices in London and New York. Adjaye — who designed the Smithsonian’s National Museum of African American History and Culture — was a visiting professor at Princeton from 2008 to 2010.

Steward said he expects that the museum’s structure will retain its “Venetian Gothic Revival portion” and Marquand Library, but said final decisions will be made during the design phase. He also said the project will likely result in a change to the building’s footprint, and that it was uncertain how the Department of Art and Archaeology (which is adjacent to the museum in McCormick Hall) would be affected.

During construction, the museum’s collections are expected to be removed from the building for their protection, Steward said. He said he hopes the museum will maintain a presence during that time in different spaces on campus and at Bainbridge House on Nassau Street, the former location of the Historical Society of Princeton.

Steward said the selection of an architect was made possible by fundraising and by support from the University, but there is “still work to be done.” The project will move forward once fundraising goals are met, he said.

Expansion of the art museum was endorsed in 2016 by a working group tasked with planning for the “Future of the Humanities” at Princeton. “The museum’s leadership and curatorial personnel have strongly articulated their desire to position the Museum as a ‘visual and humanistic hub — a new town square, if you will — for the Princeton campus, in which students and faculty from the widest range of disciplines and experiences ... can come together,’” the working group’s report said.

The report said the museum “is in dire need of more space,” it has been “cobbled together over the years,” and its galleries are “awkwardly configured.”

The working group noted that Harvard and Yale had both recently reopened their art museums after years-long building campaigns. ◆ By A.W.
UPCOMING EVENTS - FALL 2018

Monday, October 8
4:30 - 6:00 p.m. • Lewis Library 120
The Reformer: How One Liberal Fought to Preempt the Russian Revolution
The Honorable Stephen F. Williams, Senior Judge of the United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit
Commentator: Aurelian Craiutu, Professor of Political Science, Indiana University

Monday, October 15
4:30 - 6:00 p.m. • Lewis Library 120
Jewish Justices of the Supreme Court: From Brandeis to Kagan
Rabbi David G. Dalin, Senior Research Fellow, Brandeis University; Michael I. Krauss, Professor of Law, George Mason University; Moderated by Robert P. George, McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence and Director of the James Madison Program in American Ideals and Institutions, Princeton University
An America’s Founding and Future Lecture

Thursday, November 8
4:30 - 6:00 p.m. • Bowen Hall 222
The Transformation of Title IX
Shep Melnick, Thomas P. O’Neill, Jr. Professor of Politics, Boston College
Stuart Lecture Series on Institutional Corruption in America

Wednesday, November 14
4:30 - 6:00 p.m. • Bowen Hall 222
Title TBA
R.R. Reno, Editor, First Things
An America’s Founding and Future Lecture

Monday, November 26
4:30 - 6:00 p.m. • Location TBA
Title TBA
Richard Epstein, Laurence A. Tisch Professor of Law, New York University Law School
The Annual Walter F. Murphy Lecture on American Constitutionalism
Cosponsored by the Program in Law and Public Affairs
Funded by the Bouton Law Lecture Fund

Wednesday - Thursday, November 28-29
4:30 - 6:00 p.m. Each Day • Friend Center 101
The President Who Would Not Be King: Executive Power and the Constitution
Michael W. McConnell, Richard and Frances Mallery Professor and Director of the Constitutional Law Center, Stanford Law School; Senior Fellow, The Hoover Institution; Commentators: Gillian Metzger, Stanley H. Fuld Professor of Law, Columbia Law School; Eric Nelson, Robert M. Beren Professor of Government, Harvard University; Jeffrey Tulis, Associate Professor of Government, University of Texas; Amanda Tyler, Professor of Law, University of California, Berkeley School of Law
Tanner Lectures on Human Values
Organized by the University Center for Human Values in conjunction with the Princeton University President’s Office and cosponsored by the James Madison Program in American Ideals and Institutions

Wednesday, December 5
4:30 - 6:15 p.m. • Lewis Library 120
Religious Traditions and the Law
Panelists: Gerard V. Bradley, Professor of Law, University of Notre Dame Law School; Samuel J. Levine, Director of the Jewish Law Institute and Professor of Law, Touro College
Jacob D. Fuchsberg Law Center; Asifa Quraishi-Landes, Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin Law School; Moderated by Matthew J. Franck, Associate Director, James Madison Program in American Ideals and Institutions, Princeton University
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STUDENT DISPATCH: GRAD SCHOOL
SUMMER OFFERS TIME TO EXPLORE

By Nikita Dutta GS

For many grad students, summer means a quiet campus, relentless humidity, and time to finally focus on their work. However, it doesn’t always mean long days in the library or lab — for Justine Atkins, a fourth-year Ph.D. student in ecology and evolutionary biology, summer meant fitting antelope with GPS collars in Mozambique.

“My work abroad is very different from my work in Princeton,” she said. “You have to be very adaptable, willing to work hard under hot sun and biting tsetse flies for hours at a time.” Still, she said, “I love being out in the field. There really is nothing like it.”

Atkins is one of many in her discipline who spend summers at remote field sites, but biologists aren’t the only students to travel for summer work. Amna Qayyum, a fifth-year Ph.D. student in history, spent her summer in Pakistan conducting dissertation research and serving as a fellow of Pakistan@100, a program she said “aims at training advanced doctoral students who focus on Pakistan and connecting academics to the policymaking process.” The work, which included writing policy memos and contributing to a podcast, won’t be part of her dissertation, but Qayyum believes the experience strengthened her as an academic.

“I am learning how to communicate my research to different audiences, including policymakers, academics in other disciplines, and the general public,” she said.

Thomas Hodson, a fourth-year Ph.D. student in mechanical and aerospace engineering, interned at The Engine, a Boston-based startup incubator, where he explored areas of research and development for possible investment opportunities. Part of his time was spent on a project that tied into his work at Princeton: recycling and reusing lithium ion batteries.

Approaching the topic from a business standpoint instead of a technical one gave Hodson a chance “to take a step back and look at the big picture,” he said. But he noted that not all grad students have the flexibility to take a summer away from academics. While M.P.A. candidates at the Woodrow Wilson School are required to complete internships, Ph.D. students often need the summer to make progress on research.

“The summer is the only time I have to collect data,” said Amanda Savagian, a third-year Ph.D. student in ecology and evolutionary biology who spent her summer studying animal communication in Panama. “I am focused primarily on my Ph.D. work when I’m in the field; there’s not much time to develop other skills or work on other projects.”

David Logan ’17, an M.P.A. graduate and second-year Ph.D. student in public affairs, knows firsthand how expectations vary by program. Since transitioning into the Ph.D., he’s devoted his summers to more “traditional academic work,” though it hasn’t kept him on campus — his research this summer took him across three continents. He believes students’ “independent professional goals” should inform their summer plans, a view shared by Cole Crittenden ’05, deputy dean of the Graduate School.

“Some students may wish to explore professional opportunities that allow them to apply their graduate-level training and Princeton experience beyond the academy, and we are supportive of such exploration,” Crittenden said. “Helping students toward timely completion of the Ph.D. remains part of our essential mission, but we also focus more and more on preparing students for a range of meaningful careers.”

Regardless of the nature of their summer work, students came away refreshed. For Savagian, field work was a chance to spend time outdoors and interact with other researchers. Logan, too, felt the benefits of a more social summer.

“There’s a cliché that the kind of work we do is individual and isolating,” he said. “But my summer reiterated the extent to which rigorous research is a communal effort.”

As for Hodson, a summer in the business world was just what he needed to get ready for a productive year back at Princeton. “It was nice to get away from research,” he said. “But I noticed toward the end of the project, I missed research. I was really excited to come back.”

Third-year Ph.D. student Amanda Savagian has been studying the greater ani, a species of cuckoo, in Panama every summer during graduate school.
A New Round of Rankings

Princeton was ranked No. 1 among national universities for the eighth year in a row by U.S. News & World Report, which also ranked the University No. 1 in Best Undergraduate Teaching and in Best Value Schools. Other rankings:

Kiplinger’s Personal Finance: No. 1 in Best College Values for private universities
Money: No. 1 in Best Value for Your Tuition Dollar
Forbes: No. 5 in America’s Top Colleges; No. 6 in Research Universities; No. 8 in Best Value Colleges
Princeton Review: No. 2 in Colleges That Pay You Back; No. 7 in Best Financial Aid; No. 7 in Best Career Placement
Academic Ranking of World Universities: No. 6
Times Higher Education World University Reputation Rankings: No. 7
Payscale.com: No. 18 in Best Value Colleges
QS World University Rankings: No. 13
Campus Pride: Top 30 among LGBTQ-friendly colleges and universities
Washington Monthly: No. 4 (rated on social mobility, research, and service)
Sierra Club Magazine: No. 96 in “Cool Schools” (rates universities’ sustainability efforts)

Wall Street Journal/Times Higher Education College Rankings: No. 4 in Best Financial Futures (based on graduation rate, teaching reputation, graduate salaries, and student debt) By A.W.

IN SHORT

IN MEMORIAM:

JOHN DARLEY, professor of psychology and public affairs emeritus, died Aug. 31 in Lawrenceville, N.J. He was 80. Darley joined the faculty in 1968, served as chair of the psychology department from 1980 to 1985, and became emeritus in 2013. He popularized the concept of the “bystander effect” following the 1964 murder of Kitty Genovese in New York City and widely publicized accounts of neighbors ignoring the victim’s calls for help. At Princeton, Darley built the social psychology program into a leader in the country and published on altruism and bystander intervention, deviance and conformity, and attribution theory.

ATIF MIAN, economics professor and director of the Julis-Rabinowitz Center for Public Policy and Finance, was asked to resign from the Pakistan government’s Economic Advisory Council in early September because of his adherence to the Ahmadiyya faith. Mian, who is from Pakistan, tweeted Sept. 7 that he resigned for the “stability of the government of Pakistan,” saying that he faced “adverse pressure” from Muslim clerics and their supporters. “Serving my country is an inherent part of my faith and will always be my heartfelt desire,” he said.

The United Nations working group on arbitrary detention concluded Aug. 23 that the government of Iran had “no legal basis for the arrest and detention” of imprisoned Princeton graduate student XIYUE WANG. The group said Iran committed multiple violations of Wang’s right to a fair trial, that his “deprivation of liberty is arbitrary,” and that he should be released immediately. Wang, a student in the history department, was arrested in August 2016 while studying Farsi and conducting research in Iran for his dissertation. He was convicted of espionage and sentenced to 10 years in prison. The University has denied Iran’s charges, and the U.N. panel found that Wang was using public records for academic purposes.

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Teaming Up
Counselors, peers aim to reduce stigma and support mental health for student-athletes

In athletics, a realm that preaches mental toughness and perseverance, it can be difficult for students to recognize when they need to speak with someone about a mental-health issue. Dr. Jonathan Pastor, the University’s associate director of counseling and psychological services, is trying to reduce stigma and make counseling more accessible to Princeton student-athletes. He spoke with PAW about programs that work toward those goals.

In what ways do the pressures that student-athletes face differ from the ones all students face?
There’s quite a bit in common. It’s a very high-pressure environment. People are trying to — and are expected to — achieve at a high level across different domains. For student-athletes, a lot more is asked of them in terms of the day-to-day, especially when they’re in season. They’re asked to wake up early to get to practice. Sometimes they have multiple practices in a day. Student-athletes have tremendous pressure to fit everything in, and that pressure can lead to stress, and stress can lead to mental-health issues.
Finding time to sleep, to eat, finding time for self-care, to connect with friends — all the things that may be a little easier, on balance, for a lot of students — can really be a challenge for student-athletes. And they don’t complain about it. They are, on average, a pretty stoic bunch.

The sport is so much a part of their identity, and that’s something we really work hard to recognize and embrace. It’s so hard to have it mean that much to do well and also keep things in perspective. continues on page 20
On the Campus / Sports

continued from page 19
You lead TIGERSPAW, a health-services team devoted to student-athletes. How does it work?
It is a multidisciplinary group of professionals to support the health and well-being of student-athletes. Margot Putukian, who is the director of athletic medicine, was really pivotal in the formation of TIGERSPAW. It stands for Tiger Student-Athlete Performance and Wellness, but the focus is really more on wellness than performance. How can we address mental-health issues more effectively? How do we reduce stigma among student-athletes so that they are more likely to seek help? How can we improve the availability of specialized services? How can we improve communication?
The TIGERSPAW team comes together once every three weeks during the school year to discuss cases where there are mind-body, holistic issues. For example, injury response is a big one: how people are healing from injuries on a physical, medical basis but also on a psychological basis. We’re making sure we’re aware of what’s happening in the other domain and tailoring a holistic approach to treating people.
There are also members of the athletics department who are part of TIGERSPAW, and we come together twice a year, not to discuss clinical cases — that is private within University Health Services — but to talk about trends and systemic issues.

Are coaches paying more attention to mental health?
Definitely. There have been a number of coaches who have been strong supporters of TIGERSPAW and have been really active in making it OK for their players to get help.
We also have a Student-Athlete Wellness Leader (SAWL) program, and [the training includes] a strong mental-health component. Those leaders are typically sophomores or juniors on their teams — I think there are about 70 or 80 across all the teams — and that’s been a really useful conduit. The athletic trainers work closely with the SAWLs; the physicians work with the SAWLs.
Counseling and Psychological Services Director Calvin Chin founded the Princeton Distress Awareness and Response program, which is a bystander program to help people help their peers and colleagues if they’re in distress, mental-health wise. We’ve done that training for both the coaches and the SAWLs, to help people be aware of the resources and get people connected when they encounter people who seem to be suffering.

You mention that athletes tend to be stoic. Is it a challenge to get student-athletes to seek help?
The short answer is yes. There’s definitely a range in terms of openness to seeking help. Some people are very reluctant to engage. And there are different ways that we try to make that process easier for them — if they prefer to work with, for example, a male counselor or female counselor or someone with a particular specialty area, we try to connect them with that person to make it easier for them to open up. Sometimes we’ll work with coaches to help them explain the process to the student-athlete.

It’s definitely improved. Brian Hainline, the medical director of the NCAA, has made a huge push in raising awareness about mental-health issues. A lot of prominent athletes around the country have come forth and spoken openly about their own struggles with mental health. [NBA star] Kevin Love is a recent example. He talked about performance anxiety and panic attacks — issues that are a lot more common than people realize. And I think that’s lowered the defenses of people who have been struggling behind the scenes and maybe felt ashamed or were worried about seeking help. They now feel empowered.

In conjunction with athletics, we brought in Kate Fagan, who wrote the book What Made Maddy Run, about Madison Holleran, a student-athlete at Penn who tragically killed herself a few years ago. The event was very well attended — a lot of student-athletes participated and spoke directly with Kate, and they could take those messages back to their teams. Because that’s really our biggest fear, that someone would end their life. We’re constantly working to help people in lots of different ways, but that’s the most fundamental thing that we want — to make sure that people stay safe and that people who are really suffering can get the help they need. ♦ Interview conducted and condensed by B.T.

FOOTBALL

New Schedule Shifts Homecoming

Since the end of World War II, Tiger fans have been able to rely on either the Harvard or Yale football game being played at Princeton. But changes to the Ivy League schedule flipped the location of the Harvard game this year, sending Princeton on the road against both rivals and leaving the University without its traditional homecoming weekend.

Princeton will celebrate Homecoming Oct. 13, when the football team plays Brown at 1 p.m. and the Alumni Association hosts the annual Tiger Tailgate on Fine Plaza. In 2019, Homecoming will coincide with the Harvard game.

The Ivy League schedule was revised to feature regional rivalries on the final weekend of the season. Princeton’s home game against Penn was moved to Nov. 17, and its matchup with Dartmouth was switched to Nov. 3. ♦

“The sport is so much a part of their identity... It’s so hard to have it mean that much to do well and also keep things in perspective.”

— Jonathan Pastor, associate director of counseling and psychological services
For years, economists studying the link between labor-union membership and income inequality were stuck without useful data from before 1973. That was a problem, because the post-1973 data covered a period when union membership was falling. Prior to the 1970s, when unions were growing and economic inequality was declining, the paucity of granular data obscured whether unionization had a causal effect in diminishing income inequality in previous decades.

Four researchers have now published a paper detailing income patterns among union and non-union households back to the 1930s using a newly discovered source of data. The paper was written by Princeton economics professors Henry Farber and Ilyana Kuziemko; Daniel Herbst ‘18, now an assistant professor at the University of Arizona; and Suresh Naidu, a Columbia University economist who was a visiting professor with Princeton’s Industrial Relations Section in 2016.

The economists used the raw data from Gallup survey-takers dating as far back as the 1930s — the earliest examples of scientific opinion polling. The survey forms are archived at Cornell University’s Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, and with the help of high school students, the co-authors decoded original handwritten notes to connect a range of demographic variables, including household-income levels and union membership. The team examined 980,000 pieces of information collected for 500 surveys.

Their major finding was that households with at least one unionized worker saw a consistent 10 percent to 20 percent income boost compared with those households with none. “In all the periods we studied, the income boost stayed constant,” Kuziemko said. Even after the 1970s, when unions were in decline, the income bump remained consistent, she said.

Another notable finding: During the 1950s, when up to a third of workers were unionized, the biggest economic benefits from union membership flowed to less-educated and non-white workers, at a time when the civil-rights movement was just beginning.

“Our results overall should push the objective reader into thinking that unions matter more than [readers] thought they did,” Kuziemko said.

Today, the United States is in an era of declining union membership. Only about 10 percent of workers are unionized, down from about one-third in the 1950s, and recent Supreme Court decisions, such as Janus v. AFSCME, and the spread of state right-to-work laws are expected to continue weakening the labor movement. Moreover, any gains in unionization may pack less of a punch to income inequality if the newly organized members are already well educated and well compensated, as has been the case in recent years, Kuziemko said.

Still, she added, “it seems like the Democratic Party’s agenda is up for grabs, and if you look at the young generation in the party, unions seem to be on their agenda. ... Union leaders are looking at the new generation with some optimism.” — By Louis Jacobson ’92

“Our results overall should push the objective reader into thinking that unions matter more than they thought they did.”
—Ilyana Kuziemko, professor of economics

ECONOMICS

State of the Unions

New data show that unions have been an effective check on income inequality
In the 1450s, a minor German nobleman named Johannes Gutenberg began printing Bibles using movable type, spurring a revolution in bookmaking — and reading — across Europe. Although the Gutenberg Bible is a cultural and historical icon today, the Bibles languished in obscurity for hundreds of years after their creation, and many were destroyed. Eric Marshall White, the curator of rare books at the Princeton University Library, spoke to PAW about his book *Editio Princeps: A History of the Gutenberg Bible* (Brepols Publishers), which traces the journey of the 49 Gutenberg Bibles that still survive and the fragments of 14 others. Princeton’s collection of Gutenberg Bibles includes one “magnificent copy” and fragments from four others.

**How many Gutenberg Bibles were originally created, and who owned them?**

We know that between 158 and 180 were created, mostly printed for the Church, monasteries, and perhaps universities. These were not very affordable — one was essentially equivalent to buying an expensive artwork. But it was seen as valuable because it was a beautiful book, and the text was consistent. Before printing, all of these places had their own copies of the Bible, but they were hand copied, so there was a lot of variation. Having a printed Bible meant that readers who were hundreds of miles apart were looking at the same thing.

**The Gutenberg Bible fell into obscurity fairly quickly. Why?**

After just a few decades of printing, many other Bibles were available. They were printed in smaller formats, in more legible fonts, and with useful notes — essentially, they were easier to use. Then, in the 16th century, Martin Luther began preaching using his own German translation of the Bible. Gutenberg’s old Latin Bible was of no use for Protestants and it was no longer helpful to the Catholic cause, either. Suddenly a Gutenberg Bible is a lot less valuable, to the point where it’s being recycled by bookbinders who want to use the pages of the Bible — especially those made with vellum pages, which is calfskin — as flexible coverings for cheaper books.

**“Ultimately, although I’ve spent a lot of time worrying about vellum and bookbindings, this is a history of people.”**

— Eric Marshall White, curator of rare books

*Q&A: ERIC MARSHALL WHITE* 

**Gutenberg Bibles’ Paths Offer New Insights**

This Gutenberg Bible was produced in Mainz, Germany, in 1455. It was part of William H. Scheide ’36’s collection, which was donated to the University in 2015.
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LOWER SCHOOL • PreK–Grade 4
October 18, 9:00–11:00am
December 5, 9:00–11:00am

MIDDLE SCHOOL • Grades 5–8
November 15, 8:30–10:30am

UPPER SCHOOL • Grades 9–12
November 11, 1:00–4:00pm

PDS is a top-tier independent day school for students in grades PreK–12, located in the heart of Princeton.

Register for an Open House or group tour: pds.org/visit or 609-924-6700 x1200
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or padding in books that were bound in wood. That’s where we’ve found a lot of today’s fragments.

How were the Gutenberg Bibles and the existing fragments preserved?
Some of it was just benign neglect. The librarians who saved Gutenberg Bibles from fires, floods, and bookbinders didn’t necessarily see them as valuable. Many were put in a cabinet and forgotten about — which, ironically, is why some of the Bibles are so well-preserved.

How did the Gutenberg Bible become recognized as an important historical artifact?
Antiquarians — people who collect fine, [old] books — became interested in Gutenberg Bibles in the 18th century. They were interested, at that point, in figuring out the puzzle of these books — where the Gutenberg Bibles had been. That process of tracing the Bibles over time and space has continued for several centuries.

How did you become interested in the history of the Gutenberg Bible?
I became the curator of special collections at Southern Methodist University in 1997, and there were Gutenberg fragments there. I would show these fragments to visitors and say, “This is a fragment of the Gutenberg Bible.” But there was something about that statement that was unsatisfying. The question was always — which one? So I started looking into other Gutenberg Bible fragments and found that a perfect match for our library’s piece was in St. Louis. It actually came from the same calfskin. But there were so many unanswered questions. Theirs was in St. Louis. Where did they get it? Ours was in Dallas. How did it get there? I became fascinated with resurrecting those lost stories.

Describe the detective work that went into that effort.
I had one advantage that previous scholars didn’t have: the internet. You can find things on Google Books — like misspellings of “Gutenberg,” or other names for the Bible — that you just couldn’t locate using paper bibliographies. Science played a part in answering some questions, too. I was able to see that one Bible’s inscription was done exactly in the style of one particular monastery using enhanced imaging.

Sometimes, though, you have to go back to the books themselves. The University of Texas at Austin had a Gutenberg Bible with so many clues. The initials, which were filled in by hand, had been done in an unusual style, and the users had put in markings so they could schedule their prayers according to the liturgical year. I eventually learned that these markings were typical for Carthusian monks — but which ones, where, and when? I noticed that one of the Bible’s bindings was from 1600, which was late. And as I investigated the binding, I discovered that it was from the Netherlands, not Germany like I had expected. That was how I was able to locate where the book had been.

Why is it important to understand the history of the Gutenberg Bible?
Ultimately, although I’ve spent a lot of time worrying about vellum and bookbindings, this is a history of people. Who valued this book? Who didn’t? What world events shaped the map of Europe and the Gutenberg Bible’s place in it? One of the fragments belonged to a Jewish chemist who used it to get out of Germany in 1937 by sending it to Sotheby’s in London to be sold. In a way, that Bible helped preserve his family.

Is this book meant to be the definitive catalog of extant copies and fragments?
Nothing is ever truly definitive in scholarship. My census of the surviving copies and fragments reflects the state of my knowledge in late 2017, but since the book went to press another very nice vellum fragment has appeared in Europe. All I can hope is that my work, which organized the fragments into workable groups representing individual copies, will provide the basis for someone else’s much more complete work in the future, and that their work will lead to meaningful discoveries. I’m confident that the Gutenberg Bible will remain a subject for fruitful study for a very long time. ♦ Interview conducted and condensed by Amelia Thomson-DeVaux ’11
As a kid growing up on two continents, Cathy Yan ’08 would run around with a video camera and chronicle life as she saw it. Her peripatetic childhood, Yan says, made her a natural observer; making movies became a way to understand the changing world around her. It’s the kind of story you hear often in profiles of rising filmmakers. These anecdotes of precocious enthusiasm — of budding auteurs and their homemade epics — later pay off in a cascade of industry success: in blazing runs through film school; in scrappy, acclaimed first features; and then, finally, in the big break, when a studio hands over the keys to a summer blockbuster. In many ways, Cathy Yan’s career fits this arc to a T. In January, her first film out of New York University’s film program, Dead Pigs, won a jury award at Sundance. By April, Warner Brothers had announced Yan as its choice to direct the next film in the Batman cinematic universe.

In other ways, however, Yan’s narrative differs considerably from the norm. For one thing, Yan is Chinese and a woman at a time when film directing continues to be dominated by white men. (Yan is the first Asian woman to direct a Hollywood superhero movie.) According to a UCLA study released earlier this year, people of color directed just 12.6 percent of Hollywood films in 2016; women, meanwhile, made up fewer than 7 percent of film directors that year.

Nor was Yan’s career trajectory a simple A-to-B progression. It took her to Princeton, for starters — which is why you’re reading about her here — then to a career in daily journalism, and then through a series of baby steps, calculated risks, test runs, and part-time jobs, before she finally took the big leap to Dead Pigs, a black comedy about modernization in China.

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It’s a trajectory, Yan says, that probably turned out to be more circuitous because she is a Chinese woman. Less because of any overt discrimination, she says, and more because of how she grew up thinking about herself, and success, and what kind of people get to make movies. “Frankly, I didn’t see anyone who looked like me doing what I wanted to do. There were no real role models,” she says. “Almost every director was male, and if they were a woman, they were a white woman. That made it difficult, too, because I do think it’s important to have role models in order to understand that you can do what they do. That took a while.”

Yan spent the majority of her childhood moving between Hong Kong and the East Coast of the United States, including an early detour to Princeton, where her father, Andrew Yan *90, studied for a master’s degree in sociology. (He is now managing director at a private-equity firm.) By the time Yan returned to Old Nassau in 2004, she was still passionate about art and cinema, but was also interested in politics, photography, economics, dance, clothing, journalism, hip-hop, and technology. And she was driven to demonstrate her abilities in an academic setting.

Looking back, Yan says, in some ways going to Princeton made it “that much harder to go into a field like film.” She explains: “If you go into a school like Princeton that’s focused on academics, there’s a very binary way of judging how intelligent someone is, so I think that made it a little more difficult to take the risk” of pursuing creative work. (In 2006, the University made it easier, launching a major initiative to promote arts education that culminated last year in the opening of a new arts neighborhood.)

At Princeton, Yan majored in public policy and wrote a 133-page thesis on “Internet-mediated Social Movements and Political Change in China.” During summers, she interned at a fashion magazine and at the Los Angeles Times’ Beijing office. Her main artistic outlet was the hip-hop dance crew diSiac, where she quickly became creative director. She still draws on what she learned putting together the group’s shows: “It had a huge impact. There’s not that much of a difference between choreographing — which is visualizing something in your head and then working with other people in blocking that vision in actual space, and adding lights and costumes and music in order to tell a story or convey emotion — and directing.”

Yan’s friend Michael Wood ’08, who danced in diSiac with her and now works as a nonfiction filmmaker, said Yan was “infamous within the company for really getting people to take action. Cathy is not afraid to call people out. Cathy is not afraid, period.” People respected Yan because she held herself to the same high standards, Wood says: “Cathy was pretty famous for being someone who could do it all. We’d be like, how does
CATHY YAN!
and directing Dead Pigs graduation, when she decided to put all her energy into writing. And we all love getting more degrees!” The real leap came after tell people that I was working toward two degrees from NYU. The traditional path of success: “At the end of the day, I could friends were, like, making lots of money and being successful,” Yan says. Rather, “there was this torment inside me — it wasn’t like speaking to Martin Scorsese. When you start tracking these people, it feels a little more accessible.”

Yan started to wonder: Why couldn’t she do what these directors were doing? Were they really so different? To find out, she volunteered to help produce a student film directed by her college friend Wood, who was then at NYU film school. And by 2013, she had decided to apply to film school herself. Even then, though, she hedged her bets, applying to a dual-degree program at NYU that would lead to master’s degrees in film and business. The program “allowed me to take that step into film school without feeling like I was going to film school, you know?” she says. “It felt more doable, because I was still getting an MBA. Even when I entered, I didn’t realize I wanted to be a filmmaker; like a writer/director, until my second year. ... I thought I wanted to be a producer, development exec, or creative exec.”

Deep down, it’s not that she didn’t want to pursue her creative side, Yan says. Rather, “there was this torment inside and this fear” that she couldn’t do it, and that trying to become a director would mean gambling with her career. “All my other friends were, like, making lots of money and being successful,” she says. Film school itself wasn’t too great a divergence from the traditional path of success: “At the end of the day, I could tell people that I was working toward two degrees from NYU. And we all love getting more degrees!” The real leap came after graduation, when she decided to put all her energy into writing and directing Dead Pigs.

Her film, mostly shot in Mandarin with English subtitles, is an interlocking epic that follows the struggles of five Shanghai residents amid a mass pig die-off that clogs the city’s waterways. That pork apocalypse was an event that really happened in 2013; Yan’s film is stuffed with stranger-than-fiction details of life in modern China: There’s a tense dramatization of the “shadow-banking system” that threatened to crash China’s economy in early 2010s; a deadpan satire of the “copycat architecture” in which reproductions of European landmarks crop up in Chinese housing developments; a pitch-perfect re-creation of the company cheer routines some Chinese stores use to motivate employees; and a darkly comic chronicle of one homeowner’s battle against the forces of urban redevelopment. Oh, and a full-blown Chinese karaoke number, complete with scrolling lyrics at the bottom of the frame.

In the hands of an outsider, this might come off as sensationalistic and exoticizing — or at the very least, a tonal mish mash. But Yan draws on her Chinese heritage and journalist’s eye to balance out the satirical flourishes. It’s a complex undertaking for a first feature, but Yan says she just “put one foot in front of the other” and stuck to her vision. Larger industry trends helped the process along: In the rising Chinese film market, Yan says, “we were able to make a bigger film at a lower cost” — about $2 million, which while miniscule by Hollywood standards is a sizable budget for an untested writer-director fresh out of film school.

Yan explains why she made the movie she did: “If I had made a two-person rom-com set in Brooklyn — that’s not something I have a special, unique perspective on, and because there are so many of them, you have to make your movie so much better than the rest. Not that my movie isn’t good! But if you do the same thing everyone else is doing, how do you stand out? You have to do what you’re passionate about, what’s unique to your perspective and your fire.”

Yan’s bold strokes paid off when she landed what was then called “Untitled Girl Gang Film” — a film that is now known to follow a group of female heroes and villains (the “Birds of Prey”) from the DC Comics canon. The film’s marquee star is the Oscar-nominated actress Margot Robbie, who will be reprising her role as Batman’s nemesis Harley Quinn, a prison psychologist who becomes a pastel-hued maniac after falling in love with The Joker.

According to industry news sites, Yan beat out several high-profile male directors for the job on the strength of her pitch to Robbie and a group of studio executives. “Half the pitch was seeing [Dead Pigs],” Robbie told IndieWire in May. “You could just see that [Yan was] someone who’s a very capable filmmaker. It doesn’t scare me to see her do a film on a much larger scale because she clearly has the instincts and the organizational skills, and she can delegate. You can’t pull off a film in China for as little money as she had, and make it look so incredible, and still care about the characters more than...”
In winning the job, Yan joins a heterogeneous new class of superhero-movie directors.

anything, right? I mean, she just — in my mind — nailed it.”

In winning the job, Yan joins a heterogeneous new class of superhero-movie directors that includes Black Panther’s Ryan Coogler, Aquaman’s James Wan, Wonder Woman’s Patty Jenkins, and Ava DuVernay, who is developing a movie featuring DC Comics’ New Gods. DuVernay, who had a long career as a film publicist before making the leap to direction, has become a leading voice for inclusion in Hollywood and was one of the first to congratulate Yan after Warner Brothers hired her. The goal for film studios, DuVernay says, should not be to pay lip service to “diversity.” Instead, she says, workplaces should create genuine environments of “inclusion” and “belonging”: As a popular saying puts it, if diversity means getting invited to the party, inclusion means being asked to dance.

Superhero movies have never been more in need of fresh eyes. For all of their cultural dominance, it’s a genre on the brink of a financial reckoning: The recent underperformance of Batman, Superman, and Wonder Woman combined couldn’t lure mass audiences has demonstrated that popular characters are not always enough to guarantee success.

Instead, it’s been comic movies with strong directorial visions — remember Black Panther’s Afro-futurist fantasia — that have scored best lately among critics and audiences. To that end, Yan says, she plans to infuse her film with the same kind of dark but daffy comic tone that made Dead Pigs a success. One of her biggest challenges will be to ace the comic-book genre’s many combat scenes — and to study up, she’s been returning to many of her favorite movies from her ’90s childhood, “that era of just a good old action movie that was less about blowing up the universe and more about classic action.” At Princeton, Yan says, she would have been more likely to speak about influences by citing the early cinema of Chinese auteur Zhang Yimou — but in truth, her taste has always been equal parts arthouse and multiplex, and she’s been watching classics like Speed and Con Air to prepare for her big assignment.

While she can’t divulge the “Birds of Prey” plot, she says the project, for all its big-budget trappings, feels like a natural extension of the themes she explored in Dead Pigs. “You can never remake your first film,” she says. But many of the “beats and storylines” of the Harley Quinn film speak to her in a personal way, she says — and “if you feel like the voice is right, and you feel like it fits your sensibility, that’s huge.”

For Yan, it’s been a winding path to Gotham City — but it’s a destination, she says, that ultimately feels good: “Sometimes you just have to give more credit to what you instinctually wanted to do when you were a kid, if that makes sense.”

David Walter ’11 is a freelance journalist in New York.
The commentator was 19-year-old Ashbel Green 1783, later president of Princeton. The metamorphosis he described had come about from the flight of the Continental Congress from Philadelphia the previous month. With all of America still awaiting the final peace treaty being hammered out in Paris that would end the War for Independence, hardened veterans of the Pennsylvania Line mixed with militiamen surrounded the Statehouse in Philadelphia on June 21, 1783, demanding their pay for the last six months. Assembled a few days later in what is now known as Independence Hall, the Continental Congress found itself threatened as well by incensed soldiers who had fought the long war inadequately clothed, armed, and provisioned — and with their pay far in arrears. Congress’s delegates, unable to get assurances that Pennsylvania’s government could protect them, withdrew 45 miles north to the village of Princeton, N.J. There, in a hamlet with about 70 houses, they would remain until Nov. 3.

Through the fetid summer, Congress debated the establishment of a peacetime military organization, the payment and demobilization of Washington’s army, and the location of a permanent capital. Meeting in what is now the Faculty Room of Nassau Hall, Congress also gave attention to still smoldering relations with Native American tribes (most of whom had fought on the British side), reception of foreign emissaries, and general complaints about the inadequacies of the Articles of Confederation.

Then, on Oct. 8, in an event that has receded into the mists of history, Princeton villagers and members of the Continental Congress beheld the arrival of an unusual delegation of somberly dressed men astride horses. They had come from Philadelphia to raise an issue that the Continental Congress did not wish to address: the plight of half a million American residents — one-fifth of the people — who had been listening to memorable words about inalienable rights and how America would usher in a new age of freedom and justice, but who were condemned along with their children to lifelong slavery. The four men carried a parchment titled “The Address of the People Called Quakers.” Tumbling off the pages were the signatures of 535 citizens from five states, including nearly every notable figure of the Philadelphia-centered Society of Friends.

The address had been hammered out two weeks before when the Quakers’ Philadelphia Yearly Meeting met for four days in late September. At such gatherings, as many as 1,000 Quakers from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia would gather to decide on policy statements, do business, and connect with friends. After weighty discussion, they agreed to implore Congress to abolish the barbarous African slave trade and restore slaves’ natural rights.

The Yearly Meeting leaders delegated four men to carry the antislavery memorial to Princeton. It was a striking quartet. The oldest and best known was Anthony Benezet, a self-deprecating Philadelphia schoolteacher who had opened a school for black children, free and enslaved, insisting they were as capable as white children. Seventy old, he was frail, only seven months from his grave, but still in full possession of a resounding voice that reached across the Atlantic through his pamphlets and books preaching the abolition of the slave trade.

Almost as recognizable was James Pemberton, a wealthy Philadelphia merchant, who, with his two brothers and many other Quakers, had been exiled to Winchester, Va., in 1777-78 as suspected British collaborators. The 60-year-old Pemberton was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, soon to become its president. One would not know of his wealth from his drab clothing.

Less known was David Cooper, a 58-year-old plainspoken farmer from Woodbury, N.J. In 1772, he had turned from the plow to scratch out Observations on Slave Keeping, a passionate pamphlet that helped spark an antislavery debate. Just months
THEY HAD COME FROM PHILADELPHIA TO RAISE AN ISSUE THAT THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS DID NOT WISH TO ADDRESS: THE PLIGHT OF HALF A MILLION AMERICAN RESIDENTS WHO WERE CONDEMNED ALONG WITH THEIR CHILDREN TO LIFELONG SLAVERY.

before arriving in Princeton he followed up with A Serious Address to the Rulers of America on the Inconsistency of their Conduct respecting Slavery, Forming a Contrast Between the Encroachments on England on American Liberty, and American Injustice in Tolerating Slavery. Cooper was an intensely serious man. He meant his pamphlet to drive an arrow straight to the heart of war-weary Americans glad to celebrate their David-over-Goliath victory and get on with the business of expanding westward to conquer more fertile land.

The youngest in the delegation was Warner Mifflin, age 38. Descended from a Quaker pioneering family, he had grown up on Virginia’s Eastern Shore. There he was surrounded by nearly 100 slaves and, reaching adulthood, became the heir of many more. Conscience-struck, he had freed his slaves in 1774 and 1775, then convinced his father to follow his emancipationist fervor. From that point on, Mifflin’s life’s work was to serve, as he often put it, “my afflicted African brethren.” Energetic, voluble, and obsessive, he would soon become the conscience of the newborn United States. Nearly 7 feet tall, he was hard to miss.

Arriving in Princeton, probably on the evening of Oct. 7, the Quaker emissaries sought out Elias Boudinot, New Jersey delegate and the Continental Congress’s president. Boudinot had studied law with Princeton’s Richard Stockton 1748, who was also a Quaker. Stockton had married Boudinot’s sister, and Boudinot had married Stockton’s sister — a double bonding of brothers-in-law.

The visiting Quakers knew that reaching out to Congress in person was their best chance at success. Boudinot warned them off. It was not customary for petitioners to have an audience with Congress, he said; it would suffice to leave their address with him, to be put before the body at an appropriate time. But the delegation insisted, arguing that history was waiting for them to address their arguments. Some had a grudging respect for the Quakers, the first in the pre-war American colonies to oppose the enslavement of Africans as a crime against humanity and Christian beliefs. Quakers were the first to establish an abolition society: the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, founded within a few weeks of the firesights at Concord and Lexington in 1775. And they were the only religious group in the Western world that had declared, in 1775, that one could no longer be slave owners themselves, mostly from the South, and many Northern congressmen had participated in building, capitalizing, and manning the slave ships that for decades had brought cargoes of enslaved Africans across the Atlantic. Moreover, for holding to their founding principle of pacifism during the War for Independence — refusing to take up arms, pay war taxes, or swear oaths of allegiance to state governments — Quakers had been roundly condemned. They had paid dearly for this, losing their right to vote in Pennsylvania, for example, and sometimes being imprisoned and exiled as suspected British collaborators.

Yet the delegation reported that it was “respectfully received.” Some congressmen dined with the Quaker lobbyists to hear their arguments. Some had a grudging respect for the Quakers, the first in the pre-war American colonies to oppose the enslavement of Africans as a crime against humanity and Christian beliefs. Quakers were the first to establish an abolition society: the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, founded within a few weeks of the firesights at Concord and Lexington in 1775. And they were the only religious group in the Western world that had declared, in 1775, that one could no longer be both a slave owner and a group member.

CIVILITY ASIDE, Congress did nothing, leaving the Quaker address on the table. But the delegation left Princeton with the assurances of Boudinot that he would revive the petition after the Congress relocated to Annapolis. And so he did. In November the petition was referred to a three-person committee, including Thomas Jefferson; the committee recommended only that individual states could consider enacting laws consonant with the non-importation agreement of the First Continental Congress that pledged (but could not enforce) the banning of the slave trade after December 1775. The full Congress in early 1784 voted down the committee report.

The petition may have influenced the debate in motion to settle a plan of government for the western territories that the states were relinquishing to the national government. In the “Plan of Temporary Government of the Western Territory,” a clause specified that “after the year 1800 there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude” in the territory. But with the fate of countless enslaved people hanging in the balance, Congress voted down this clause March 1, 1784, by a single vote. ♦

Gary B. Nash ’55 ’64 is a Distinguished Research Professor at the University of California, Los Angeles, and the author of Warner Mifflin: Unflinching Quaker Abolitionist.
CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT: Bo Nixon ’50 and his son Ted ’74 celebrated after Justify, a thoroughbred colt they co-own with nine others, achieved racing’s most prestigious honor: the Triple Crown. Having already won the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness Stakes, Justify is pictured not long after he triumphed in the Belmont Stakes June 9. “I suspect that Justify will be the 2018 Horse of the Year,” says Ted. “But for Dad and me, he is horse of a lifetime.”
An Interested Reader
A nonfiction book critic talks about why he sometimes feels like a political writer in disguise

Pulitzer Prize nominee Carlos Lozada ’97, the nonfiction book critic for The Washington Post, studied economic policy at the Woodrow Wilson School and worked at the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta before starting his journalism career. On PAWcast, our monthly podcast series, he spoke about the ins and outs of his work reviewing books.

Deliveries
I think I may be the only person at the Post who goes to the mailroom every day. I sort through anything from 30 to 50 books that have come in.

On the shelf
People don’t always read book reviews in order to decide what books to read. They read book reviews so that they don’t have to read the books. I see my job as, in part, letting people know not just what new books are coming out but even sometimes what old books are relevant again.

Deep reading
I basically go through each book that I’m reviewing three times. First, I just read it straight through, with a pen, making a lot of notes in the margins. Then I pick it up again with a highlighter. I focus on the stuff that I seized on during the first read — I look at the notes that I made, the passages that I felt were most significant. Then I open up a file and go through the book again, looking just at the stuff that I highlighted. When I’m done, I have maybe 3,000 words of notes and quotes and ideas.

What I like about it is that an author of a book, or another reader, can take issue with my conclusions or thoughts about a book. But they can’t really say that I didn’t engage with it deeply and take it seriously.

Trumped
When I started the job in January 2015, I figured it would be a nice mix of memoir and history and economics and some politics. But like so much in the Trump presidency and our current moment, [politics] became a really dominant focus. Sometimes, I feel like I’m a political writer masquerading as a book critic. It’s not just books about Trump, but books about populism, for instance, about the white working class, about identity, about misogyny. All these things seem to end up relating to where we are politically.

Stephen N. Xenakis '70

is a psychiatrist and a retired Army brigadier general.

To paraphrase Dickens, Princeton was the best of times, and it was the worst of times. The strains of late adolescence and early adulthood, the looming cloud of the Vietnam War, and the angst and chaos of the social and environmental changes have lingered since graduation and paradoxically inspired my career. I have felt compelled to search for better solutions to the political and social upheaval that divided the country in the 1960s and has re-emerged today. After taking an ROTC scholarship to pay for college (I did not support the war, but felt obligated to serve in the military and had deep loyalty to our country), I enjoyed a long Army career as a military physician.

I am struck by how today’s environment revives the polarized, impassioned, and uncompromising mindsets dominating my student days. Then, the daily tumult and commotion almost unraveled the social fabric of the campus and the nation. The program in Science in Human Affairs at Princeton bridged the gap between the hard sciences and humanities and prepared me to wrestle with the contradictions and complex political and professional challenges. Half a century later, it still does. Perhaps because my undergraduate experience was so unsettling, Princeton had a profound impact on my work. After medical school, I specialized in psychiatry, as the mental-health field is an ideal laboratory for science and human affairs. Since 9/11, an array of issues has emerged, including participation of health-care providers in interrogations, harsh treatment of accused terrorists, medical care and support to detainees imprisoned at Guantánamo, force-feeding detainees on hunger strikes, and assessing the mental responsibility of young Muslim men and women recruited by the Islamic State.

The shifts in roles and responsibilities in national security involving psychiatrists and psychologists have obliged clinicians to assert their ethical and moral principles more forcefully and constructively.

A defining moment came in 2004, when I confronted the evidence of abuse and mistreatment by American soldiers at the Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq. When I was interviewing for the position of principal deputy assistant secretary for health within the Department of Defense, the White House staff wanted to know if I condomned harsh interrogations and torture. Of course I didn’t! I was appalled by the unhealthy silence and glib reasoning by the senior leadership of the Defense Department over such unprofessional conduct. Even more alarming were the revelations that physicians, psychiatrists, and other mental-health professionals had assisted with interrogations that bordered on torture. Torture violates fundamental ethical principles of military medicine that had been drilled into me from my first days as an Army medical intern in 1974.

I advised the White House and Defense Department that if I received the position, military medical personnel would not participate in nor condone any conduct that violated the Geneva Conventions; I would hold military medics responsible to report any activity that looked like torture or abuse. Not surprisingly, I did not get the nomination, but I published an op-ed in The Washington Post opposing the conduct of the military at Abu Ghraib.

Then, an unexpected turn of events landed me in Guantánamo in 2008. Legal teams representing prisoners asked me to assist as an expert consultant. I felt highly ambivalent. On the one hand, I had pledged to protect our nation against all enemies, foreign and domestic. But as a physician, I had pledged to care for all who were hurting...
and needed help. Facing detainees who were tortured because they were our enemies, sometimes with the aid of military physicians, I felt I had entered a domain in which the old paradigms ceased to apply. Perhaps that is one of the fundamental problems with Guantánamo, where I have spent cumulatively a year since that first trip.

On that trip, in December 2008, I met Omar Khadr, who by then had been detained for six years after being captured at 15 in Afghanistan and accused of killing a Special Forces soldier. The firefight happened when Omar had been a virtual hostage on a crude compound in the hills of Afghanistan, where his father, who had connections to al-Qaida, had farmed him out to translate for expatriate Libyans making explosives. Truth be told, Omar didn’t know if he had killed the soldier, as he had no memory of the firefight and suffered a concussion when the shooting broke out. But in the bizarre universe of Guantánamo, he would confess to throwing the fatal grenade and shorten his prison sentence in a plea bargain.

Since then, I have talked with many detainees who were held in the CIA black sites and subjected to “enhanced interrogation techniques,” the euphemism for torture. I have evaluated or reviewed case records of many others and confirmed that a large majority shipped from Afghanistan to Guantánamo had nothing to do with the Taliban; they were in the wrong place at the wrong time or sold for bounty by rival tribes to an unsuspecting American military. I have spent many weeks in and out of the Guantánamo Military Commissions courtroom with the five defendants accused of the attacks on the World Trade Center on 9/11, and

For years, I have agonized over reconciling my roles and responsibilities as a physician and military officer and am the only retired Army Medical Corps general to speak out publicly against torture, abuse, and Guantánamo.

hundreds of hours with the nephew of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, the so-called mastermind. No doubt, the Sept. 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon fundamentally changed our country’s national-security strategy and conduct of war. Understandably, fear and anger mobilized the government to respond aggressively with a broad array of countermeasures. But I have also come to know many detainees and have been exposed to their thinking and motivations. Some could still threaten our national security. Others never did and never could have. The sloganneering about terrorist threats and perpetrators is deceptively simple and politically exaggerated. Emotion has undermined our national military strategy.

Over the years, I have agonized over reconciling my roles and responsibilities as a physician and military officer and am the only retired Army Medical Corps general to speak out publicly against torture, abuse, and Guantánamo. The phenomenon of modern warfare has launched mental-health practitioners onto the front lines. Working in Guantánamo and human rights, and as a senior Army medical officer and am

A CALL FOR ALUMNI VOICES
Throughout the year, PAW will publish essays by alumni on a wide range of topics that could help other alumni navigate through careers, family issues, and ethical dilemmas, among other things. Essays can be serious or funny, but they should have a strong voice. Send your idea — not a completed essay — to pawessay@princeton.edu.

PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY October 3, 2018
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Andrea Kane
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
THE CLASS OF 1939

Benjamin F. Howell Jr. ’39
Ben died May 12, 2018, one month short of his 101st birthday.
He was born in Princeton, where his namesake father, who was in the Class of 1913, was an instructor and professor for 44 years in the geology department. Ben followed in his father’s footsteps, majoring in geology and teaching at Penn State for 33 years. After earning a master’s degree at CalTech in 1942, Ben was an engineer in the division of war research at the University of California, San Diego. He earned a Ph.D. from CalTech in 1949, the year he began at Penn State.
In our 50th-reunion yearbook in 1989, he reported, “I’ve been retired for six years, but still go to the office daily — I’m writing a third book.” An Introduction to Seismological Research was published the next year.
Ben’s wife, Connie, died in 1992. He was also predeceased by his daughter Cathy. He is survived by his children, Barbara, James, and Bonnie; 10 grandchildren; and eight great-grandchildren. To quote them, “He was an inspiration for his passionate views on climate change and family values.”

THE CLASS OF 1940

Thomas Berry Brazelton Jr. ’40
Berry died March 13, 2018, at his home in Barnstable, Mass., at the age of 99. Born in Waco, Texas, he came to us from Episcopal High School in Virginia. At Princeton he majored in chemistry.
He was a member of Triangle, the Glee Club, the Choir, and the Undergraduate Council, and took his meals at Charter.
After Princeton Berry earned a medical degree at Columbia University’s College of Physicians and Surgeons and interned at Roosevelt Hospital in New York. After a year in the Navy he began a residency and child-psychiatry training at Mass General and Boston Children’s Hospital, among other places.
Berry began a long and distinguished career at Harvard Medical School and Brown University as professor and preeminent authority in child psychiatry. In 1995 Harvard established the T. Berry Brazelton Chair in Pediatrics; in 2002 Berry received the World of Children Award; and in 2013 President Barack Obama awarded him the Presidential Citizens Medal. His New York Times obituary described him as “America’s most celebrated baby doctor since Benjamin Spock.” Throughout the years he wrote nearly 40 books, hosted an Emmy-winning TV show, received 13 honorary degrees, and so much more.
His wife, Christina, predeceased him in 2015. He is survived by his daughters, Christina, Catherine, and Pauline; son Thomas III; and seven grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1944

Robert W. Bennet ’44
Bob died May 15, 2018, in Tinton Falls, N.J.
After graduating from Mercersburg in 1940 and spending two years at Princeton, he left to join the Army Air Corps to become a navigator flying in the South Pacific on 39 missions. He came home in October 1945 to graduate from Princeton cum laude in 1946. In 1943, while in the service, he married Dorothy Jean Adams.
After several years as an FBI agent, he entered private business, working in human resources with the Ford Motor Co., Colgate Palmolive, and Celanese, and ultimately became vice president of human relations for the Chesbrough-Pond Co. He had been an elder in the Presbyterian Church since 1956.
After retirement he moved to Naples, Fla., where he played lots of golf and traveled with his wife.
He is survived by his wife, Dorothy; twin daughters Carol and Linda; son Bill; nine grandchildren; and 12 great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1948

Dunning Idle IV ’48
Born Sept. 1, 1927, in Muskegon, Mich., Dunning spent most of his childhood in Gettysburg, Pa. He attended Mercersburg Academy, served in the Navy near the end of World War II, and after graduating from Princeton, earned master’s and Ph.D. degrees at Yale.
Between Princeton and Yale he was a National Park ranger on Mt. Rainier. He and his wife, Mary, were married for 61 years and raised two sons.
Dunning was on staff at the CIA from 1956 until retirement in 1986. There he supervised analyses of the Vietnam War and for a period, prepared the daily intelligence briefing for President Ronald Reagan.

A lifelong mountaineer, from his Princeton years until age 86, he climbed in the Tetons, Pike’s Peak, and Mt. Whitney. In Europe he climbed the Matterhorn and elsewhere in the Alps.

Since 1989 his family has lived in Colorado Springs, Colo. Dunning died June 8, 2018, at age 90. He is survived by Mary, sons Dunning V and Winthrop, a nephew, and three grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1950
William P. Wallace ’50
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 ’50 reunion book: “After seemingly endless debate, letters to the editor … and the heroic efforts of Bill Wallace, and most of the clubs, the Prince was able to announce on March 9, 1950, ‘ALL SOPH'S GET BIDS.’”

Returning to St. Petersburg after graduation, Bill joined his father at the Wallace Insurance Agency where he worked for almost 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
Wade Newlin Mack ’51
Wade was born Jan. 26, 1928, in McKeesport, Pa., to Paul Mack 1911 and Mary Newlin Mack. At Princeton Wade was a history major and played hockey and football. His many interests included diverse cuisines that helped inform his usual reply was, “Never better.”

In 1954 he married Adele Bertrand Frasse, and for two years he studied English history at St. Catherine’s College, Oxford, where he later earned a Ph.D. He was a professor and a college administrator until his retirement, serving at one time as registrar and assistant dean of the faculty at Skidmore College in Saratoga Springs, N.Y. In 1975 he moved to Naples, Fla. Wade died May 9, 2017, of pneumonia. He is survived by his wife, Patrice Cherney Mack; and his children, Jefferson, Abigail, Rachel, David, Meghan, Shawn, Wade II, and Mary. His brother Joseph ‘50 predeceased him.

THE CLASS OF 1953
Robert Louis Slighton ’53
Bob died June 24, 2018, in Princeton after a short battle with cancer. He was born in Jefferson City, Mo., and came to Princeton from Maplewood-Richmond Heights High School. At Princeton he majored in the School of Public and International Affairs and was a member of Quadrangle Club.

After brief military service at Camp Chaffee, Ark., he continued his education at Johns Hopkins, where he received a doctorate in political economics. This was followed by a fellowship at the Brookings Institution. After serving as an assistant professor of economics at Stanford University, Bob was a senior research economist at the RAND Corp. He then moved to Washington, D.C., where he was national intelligence officer for economics and energy under the director of central intelligence and then deputy assistant secretary for research and planning in the office of the assistant secretary at the Department of Treasury in the Gerald Ford administration.

After his Washington years he came back to live in Princeton while serving for almost 20 years as chief international economist at Chase Manhattan Bank. Business and pleasure provided ample opportunities to travel and to experience diverse cuisines that helped inform his lifelong interest in cooking. For 10 years, he held a series of cooking classes for a small group of friends.

Bob is survived by his wife of 65 years, Margaret; children Catherine ’81 and Eric ’83; and seven grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1954
A. Bliss McCrum ’54
Bliss died June 6, 2018, after years of coping with Parkinson’s disease with his characteristic zest for life. He came to us from Culver Military Academy and majored in history. One of the most beloved members of the class, he served as president of Cottage Club and later as president of the class. He enjoyed rowing on the crew, and participated in the Henley Regatta. Following military service he earned an MBA from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.

With success as a venture capitalist, and guided by his motto “learn, earn, and return,” he supported numerous philanthropic enterprises in New Canaan, Conn., including Horizons, a program for education of underprivileged children; housing for senior citizens; and the McCrum Fund to help other nonprofits. His philanthropy continued after he retired to a ranch in Livingston, Mont., to raise alfalfa.

He loved fly fishing and upland game-bird hunting, which he pursued until Parkinson’s disease prevented it. He also enjoyed country music, which he played and “plinked” on his guitar and banjo.

Bliss coped with his illness gracefully and never complained. When asked how he was feeling, his usual reply was, “Never better.” He is survived by his wife, Marcia, whom he married in 1981; daughters Hanna, Lindsay, Elizabeth, and Kate; sons Arlington and William from his previous marriage to Jean Palmen; stepchildren Kenneth, Laura, and Bradford; 15 grandchildren; and two nephews.

THE CLASS OF 1955
George Kovatch ’55
George was born Feb. 20, 1934, in Scranton, Pa., to Anna and Alex Kovatch.

At Princeton he majored in electrical engineering and was a member of Dial. He roomed at 226 1903 Hall with George Witter and Gilmor Hamill. During the heyday of Ivy League football, George earned letters in varsity football and track. He is remembered for throwing his teammates around in drills at Blairstown.

After earning a Ph.D. from Cornell, George began his career at General Electric, moved to Martin Marietta, and then joined NASA,
where he worked on control systems for space vehicles. He and wife Susan raised their four children in Hingham, Mass.

Upon retirement in 2000, they moved to Cummaquid on Cape Cod. Devoted to Princeton, George was president of the New England Alumni Association as well as chairman of the Alumni Schools Committee, and was a strong supporter of the scholar-athlete program. He was proud of 40 years of service to his country, working for the federal government and as a communications officer in the Air Force.

George died June 15, 2018, at home in Cummaquid, Mass. He is survived by Susan; children John, George, Kristina ’92, and Cecily ’94; and several grandchildren. He will be deeply missed.

THE CLASS OF 1956

James MacDowell Markert ’56 Jim died March 9, 2017, surrounded by family after an 18-year battle with Parkinson’s disease. He was 83 years old.

Jim came to Princeton from Rocky River High School in Ohio. During his years at Princeton, he joined Tiger Inn, earned a bachelor’s degree in chemical engineering, and made lifelong friends, including senior-year roommates Peter McDavitt and Neil Rudenstein. Jim served as a Princeton Annual Giving class agent for many years after graduation.

He earned an MBA at Harvard Business School. During his career, he worked as the treasurer for Fluor Corp., in Irvine, Calif., and then moved to Wellesley, Mass., where he served as senior vice president and chief financial officer of Perini Engineering and Construction.

Later in life he became a member of the Bahá’í faith. He was a generous philanthropist and enjoyed serving on the boards of several charitable organizations.

Jim was predeceased by his parents and his grandson, James MacDowell Markert III. He is survived by his wife of 48 years, Barbara Yazdi Markert; his children, Dorie Cornwell, Jim Markert Jr., and Molly Nur ’88; their spouses; 10 grandchildren; one great-grandchild; and his sister, Dorothy Markert Ozzello.

THE CLASS OF 1958

Paul R. Abeles ’58


He came to us from Roxbury (N.J.) High School, where he participated in football, basketball, track, and dramatics.

At Princeton, Paul majored in chemical engineering. He played freshman and JV football. He joined Terrace Club, where he served as social chairman and participated in IAA sports. His other activities were the Flying Club and the Thirsty Thursday Club.

Paul withdrew from Princeton in June 1957 and entered Northeastern University on the work-study program. In 1965, Paul emigrated to Australia.

Paul is survived by his wife, Robyn; children Hew and Kim; their spouses Jennifer and Gary; and grandchildren Jordan and Sienna. The class extends its deepest sympathy to them all.

Christopher Morgan Brookfield ’58

Chris died June 15, 2018, of a heart attack in Charlottesville, Va. He was 82.

He came to Princeton from St. Paul’s, where he participated in student government, debated, wrote for the literary magazine, and went to Henley with the St. Paul crew.

At Princeton he rowed for four years, sang in the Freshman Glee Club and University Choir, was a member of Ivy Club, and majored in religion. He roomed with Phil Smith, Paul Hicks, Guy Pope, Harry Rulon-Miller, Al Rodgers, Art Allen, Jock Brooks, Brad Foss, and George Bischof.

He served as a first lieutenant in the Army from 1958 to 1961. Chris earned a master’s degree in philosophy from Columbia University in 1963 and a bachelor of divinity degree in theology from Union Theological Seminary in 1968. He taught philosophy and religion and served as chairman of the religion department at Phillips Exeter Academy from 1963 to 1975. Chris became dean of the church schools in the Diocese of Virginia in 1975 and was ordained an Episcopal priest in 1981. Throughout his life, Chris inspired students, parishioners, and friends with his powerful intellect and distinctive insights.

Chris is survived by his wife, Lynne Robinson Brookfield; children Nora ’87 and Christopher; and six grandchildren. The class extends its deepest sympathy to them all.

Jonathan G. Bunge ’58

Jon died April 10, 2018, in Evanston, Ill. He was 81.

He came to Princeton from La Crosse Central (Wis.) High School, where he was active in football, track, baseball, debating, and the school newspaper.

At Princeton he was editorial chairman of The Daily Princetonian, a member of Whig-Clio, and played rugby. He was a member of Tiger Inn and was in the Woodrow Wilson School. He roomed with William Greider, Walter Mayo, and Robert Sklar.

Jon graduated from Harvard Law School in 1961, married Trudy Shoemaker, and went into the Army at Fort Jackson, S.C. Upon discharge, they moved to Evanston, and he joined Keck, Mahin & Cate as a litigator and then became managing partner.

He developed a love of sailing, handball, and unique business investments, one of which was Will’s Northwoods Inn, a Wisconsin-themed tavern and home for Badger and Packer fans behind enemy lines.

Jon is survived by Trudy; children Jonathan ’84, William, and Katherine ’90; six grandchildren; and his sister. The class extends its deepest sympathy to them all.

THE CLASS OF 1962

Joseph D. Logan III ’62

Joe died May 30, 2018, at his home in Roanoke, Va.

He came to us from Christchurch School in Christchurch, Va., where he played football and was active in student government. At Princeton Joe majored in English and dined at Quadrangle. Following graduation he worked for two years in the trust division of a large regional bank. He then entered law school, graduating from Washington and Lee University in 1967.

Practicing law for 25 years, he retired in 1996 as a partner in the firm of Plunkett and Logan.

Beyond the law his interests were quite varied. A talented musician, Joe played the mandolin, piano, and guitar and for some 60 years was a mentor to many young musicians, especially in his own family. He also gave his time and intellect serving on the boards of Opera Roanoke, Garth Newel Music Center, and Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson’s second home, plus other nonprofits. Genealogy was another passion, and he spent many hours researching and documenting his family history. Joe will be remembered for his patience, kindness, honesty, and generosity.

Joe is survived by his wife of 50 years, Laura; children Anna, Beverly, and Joseph Dandridge IV; and six grandchildren. The class extends condolences to them all.

POST A REMEMBRANCE with a memorial at paw.princeton.edu

MEMORIALS / PRINCETONIANS

October 3, 2018 PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY 59
THE CLASS OF 1965

Harvey R. Clapp III '65

Harvey died March 27, 2018, at his home in Baltimore following a short illness.

Harvey came to us from Deerfield and was a member of Ivy Club. His time at Princeton was interrupted by service in the Army as a lieutenant in the Artillery Corps. Upon his return to academia, he married Ann and graduated with honors from the Woodrow Wilson School and then Harvard Law School. Both his father and his son David graduated from Princeton.

Following a judicial clerkship, he entered private practice in his native Baltimore and became a partner in Venable, Baetjer & Howard, a leading Baltimore firm, concentrating on corporate transactions including mergers and acquisitions. Harvey was also an active and successful private investor in widely ranging ventures—from publishing legal-education material for recent law graduates to successful oil and gas exploration ventures in Turkey.

He ultimately left the law firm to concentrate on investment activities, where he partnered with his son, David, and was so engaged at the time of his passing. He was known for his astute and unorthodox thinking as much for his charisma and charm, and will be missed by all those privileged to have enjoyed his friendship.

Harvey is survived by his spouse of 55 years, Ann; son David ’91 and daughter-in-law Allison; and their children Jackson and Ella. Our condolences go out to them on the sad loss of this remarkable lawyer, entrepreneur, husband, father, grandfather, and classmate.

Thomas E. Mercer ’65

Tom died April 29, 2017, at Lancaster General Hospital near his home in Willow Street, Pa.

His time at Princeton was interrupted by service in the Army as a member of the American Guild of Organists chapter of the American Guild of Organists pipe organ at the University Chapel and later mathematics at Princeton. Already an active in the Campus Fund Drive. After his retirement in 2012, he continued to play as a substitute organist and played the recorder and other medieval instruments with Oriana, an early-music group he co-founded. An early-music scholar, he formed the group with him at the Cape May bird observatory, organizing and guiding Saturday morning trips with Ascension Lutheran members to top birding spots around the county.

Tom is survived by his brother, Richard Mercer. To him and all of Tom’s friends we send our condolences and best wishes in memory of this gentle soul.

Philip L. Wing ’65

Philip was born Sept. 15, 1943, in Toronto, Ontario, to the Rev. Edward and Margaret Wing. In 1948 his family moved to the United States, and he became a naturalized citizen in 1957.

He majored in philosophy at Princeton after transferring at the beginning of sophomore year from the University of Illinois, and graduated with honors. He wrote his senior thesis on the subject of “Universalization and Rules in Ethics” and roomed with Tom Houghton. He went on to Columbia University and the University of South Florida, where he earned a Ph.D. in mathematics in 1994.

He taught for 20 years at Hillsborough Community College in Ybor City, Tampa, Fla. His first wife, Patricia, predeceased him.

Philip died Sept. 9, 2017, in Lakeland, Fla. He is survived by his wife, Carolyn Lofland, whom he married in 2008; sister Liz Wing and her husband, Mike Brown; and sister-in-law Beth Samat and her husband, Bob. The class sends condolences to them all. We remember him as a warm, inquisitive, and thoughtful person, fun-loving, adept at philosophy, and always thrilled to hear Bach’s St. Matthew Passion.

THE CLASS OF 1967

John Bender ’67


He came to us from the Peddie School, where he was valedictorian, and then studied mathematics at Princeton. Already an accomplished pianist, he was introduced to the pipe organ at the University Chapel and later became a lifelong member of the Lancaster chapter of the American Guild of Organists and served as its dean. He also served as organist/choir director at First English Lutheran Church, in Columbia, Pa., and Ascension Lutheran Church in Willow Street.

After his retirement in 2012, he continued to play as a substitute organist and played the recorder and other medieval instruments with Oriana, an early-music group he co-founded. An early-music scholar, he formed the group with him at the Cape May bird observatory, organizing and guiding Saturday morning trips with Ascension Lutheran members to top birding spots around the county.

John is survived by Michael Mortensen, with whom he made his home; a sister, Faye; a brother, Louis; four uncles; two aunts; and numerous cousins. The class sends its condolences to the friends and family of Rocky.

THE CLASS OF 1968

Rocco C. Memolo ’72

Rocco, our congenial classmate, died June 8, 2018, after a period of declining health. He was a longtime resident of Gilford and Laconia, N.H. He had recently been diagnosed with inoperable cancer.

Rocco graduated from Berlin High School, in Berlin, N.H. At Princeton, he was a member of the sailing team freshman and sophomore years and was elected to the UGA as a dormitory representative and to the board of the U Store, where he worked. He majored in philosophy and roomed with Rod McNealy and David Drain sophomore and junior years in Holder and again with Rod senior year in Campbell.

After Princeton, he attended the Pontifical Gregorian University of Rome and was ordained as a Roman Catholic priest in 1976. He served in the New Hampshire diocese for more than 20 years and afterward was a counselor at Lakes Region General Hospital in Laconia, N.H.

He is survived by Michael Mortensen, with whom he made his home; a sister, Faye; a brother, Louis; four uncles; two aunts; and numerous cousins. The class sends its condolences to the friends and family of Rocky.

THE CLASS OF 1983

Seth W. Hamot ’83

Seth died March 22, 2018, 20 months after being diagnosed with lymphoma.

Seth came to Princeton from Newark Academy in Livingston, N.J. At Princeton, he majored in economics and was a member of the fencing team, Big Brothers, and Tower Club.

Upon graduation, Seth moved to Boston and joined College Pro Painters, quickly rising to president. In 1989, he began investing in distressed real-estate debt and later became a partner in the real-estate investment and
management firm ActionVest. In 1997, Seth founded the investment management firm Roark, Rearden & Hamot. A gifted investor and businessman, Seth was involved in many corporate turnarounds and sat on numerous boards of directors over the last 20 years. Most recently, he served as chairman and CEO of Spy and as board director at Piksel.

Seth is survived by his wife, Bonna Kushlefsky; sons Gideon and Asa; and his father, Herman Hamot.

He was a loyal friend whose quiet generosity enriched many lives. When time allowed, he was passionate about reading, travel, and fast downhill skiing. Seth will be remembered for his wisdom, boundless energy, enthusiasm for action, intellectual curiosity, and joyful sense of humor.

GRADUATE ALUMNI

M. Carr Payne, Jr. ’51

Maxwell Carr Payne, professor emeritus of psychology at the Georgia Institute of Technology, died Nov. 19, 2017, at the age of 90.

Born in 1927, Payne attended Vanderbilt University for a year before serving in the Naval Reserve. He then returned to Vanderbilt and graduated in 1949. In 1951, he earned a Ph.D. in psychology from Princeton.

He became a research associate at the Training Research Laboratory of the University of Illinois. In 1954, he joined the faculty of the Georgia Institute of Technology, where he remained for 37 years. He helped the university to develop bachelor’s, master’s, and doctoral degrees in psychology.

Payne taught seven regular courses in psychology as well as special courses, and received a Distinguished Teachers Award in 1970. An active member of the faculty, he served on many institutional committees. He was president of the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology, the Georgia Psychological Association, and the Georgia State Board of Examiners of Psychologists.

Payne was predeceased in 2011 by his wife of 54 years, Juanita. He is survived by three children and six grandchildren.

Jerry A. Fodor *60

Jerry Fodor, the State of New Jersey Professor of Philosophy and Cognitive Science, emeritus, at Rutgers University, died Nov. 29, 2017, after a long illness. He was 82.


Fodor is survived by his wife, Janet, a distinguished professor of linguistics at the CUNY Graduate Center, and their daughter. He is also survived by a son from his first marriage to Iris Goldstein, an emerita professor of applied psychology at New York University.

Judith Mirkael Gross *76

Judith Gross, who had lived on Cleveland Lane in Princeton for more than 30 years and taught English as a second language at the Princeton YMCA for many years, died Oct. 8, 2017. She was 76.

Born in West Virginia, she was proud to be a coal miner’s daughter. Gross graduated from Maryville College in Tennessee in 1963, and earned a master’s degree in 1965 from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Her master’s thesis was on a series of previously undiscovered letters to and from “Mother Jones,” the labor union leader.

With her husband, Graham Gross, she participated in the civil-rights and anti-war movements of the 1960s and 1970s. After their daughter was born in 1970, the couple attended fewer rallies, sit-ins, and protests. Gross earned a Ph.D. in economics from Princeton in 1976.

After surviving advanced lung cancer for almost three years, she died in Fort Collins, Colo., where her daughter, Rosa, resided. She is also survived by a granddaughter and a brother. Her husband predeceased her in 2015. Services were held at Trinity Church in Princeton, where she supported her daughter’s choral singing and was a devoted member of the Trinity book club.

Christine A. Lunardini *81

Christine Lunardini, a women’s advocate and author of seven books on women’s history, died of congestive heart failure Nov. 23, 2017, at age 76.

Lunardini graduated from Mount Holyoke College in 1975. She earned a master’s degree and a Ph.D. degree in history from Princeton in 1978 and 1981, respectively.

In addition to her books on women’s history, she was regarded as a leading biographer of Alice Paul, who had often been overlooked for her key role in the women’s suffrage movement. Lunardini also taught at Princeton, Barnard College, and Pace University.

Lunardini was described as “a passionate, funny, and sometimes irascible advocate for women and undergoes everywhere in her work and life.” She resided in Manhattan for most of her adult life and was a loving and constant presence for nieces, nephews, grandnieces, grandnieces, and grandchildren. Late in life she moved to California to be closer to her younger sister and her family.

Predeceased by two brothers and a sister, she is survived by a sister; two brothers; many nieces and nephews, grandnieces, and grandnephews; and her godchildren.

Eileen A. O’Neill *83

Eileen O’Neill, professor of philosophy at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, died Dec. 4, 2017, at the age of 64.

O’Neill graduated summa cum laude from Barnard College in 1973 with a bachelor’s degree in philosophy. In 1983, she earned a Ph.D. in philosophy from Princeton. She joined the philosophy department of UMAs in 1995 and taught a wide range of courses in the history of modern philosophy, plus courses in feminist philosophy.

A deeply committed teacher, she gave generously of her time and effort, inspiring loyalty among undergraduate and graduate students. She had set her sights on finding long-lost texts of early modern women and explaining their most important ideas. She created a very robust list of the texts and philosophies of early modern women.

O’Neill published many important papers, and her 1998 paper, “Disappearing Ink: Early Modern Women Philosophers and their Fate in History,” is an example of her erudition and power of persuasion. She was celebrated in 2009 at a conference at Barnard College in her honor: “Women, Philosophy, and History.”

Michael A. Caglioti *84 *86


Caglioti graduated in 1980 from Iona College as valedictorian. At Princeton, he earned an MPA degree in public affairs from the Woodrow Wilson School in 1984, and a master’s degree from the politics department in 1986.

He attended Yale Law School, where he was a senior editor of the Yale Law Journal and an officer of the Yale Journal of International Law. He graduated in 1990 with a law degree.

That year, Caglioti joined the prominent Washington law firm of Arnold & Porter as an associate. He was a member of the firm’s financial institutions practice group, and was elected a partner in 1998. He was greatly admired for his achievements despite severe physical disabilities. He retired from the firm in 2002.

Caglioti is survived by his mother, Consuela; his younger sister and her family.

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. 609-924-7520. gam1@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. desai@verizon.net, 312-473-9472.

Paris, Tuileries Gardens: Beautifully-appointed, spacious, 1BR queen, 6th floor, elevator, concierge. karin.demorest@gmail.com, p’11.

Provence: Delightful five-bedroom stone farmhouse, facing Roman theater. Pool, WiFi. 860-672-6608. www.Frenchfarmhouse.com


French, Paris—Marais: Exquisite, sunny, quiet one-bedroom apartment behind Place des Vosges. King-size bed, living/dining room, six chairs, full kitchen, washer, dryer, weekly maid service, WiFi, $1350 weekly. max@gwu.edu

Ile St-Louis: Elegant, spacious, top floor, skylighted apartment overlooking the Seine, 2 bedrooms sleep 4, 2 baths, elevator, well-appointed, full kitchen, WiFi. 678-232-8444. triff@mindspring.com


Providence: Delightful five-bedroom stone farmhouse, facing Roman theater. Pool, WiFi. 860-672-6608. www.Frenchfarmhouse.com

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Caribbean
Bahamas, Eleuthera. Beachfront villa, 4BR, 5BA, swim, snorkel, fish. www.heronhill.net

United States Northeast

Stone Harbor, NJ: Beachfront, 4BR, upscale. 570-430-3639. Stoneharborbeachhouses.com, radams150@aol.com

Annapolis, MD: Delightful 1BR, 1.5BA cottage on gorgeous 125-acre farm, creek on three sides, dock. Close to downtown, Naval Academy. hollywoodfarm.com/the-cottage, 202-344-5784, ’96.

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Tell us your story; send an email to Colleen Finnegan at cfinnega@princeton.edu.

Real Estate for Sale


United States Southeast

Naples: Renovated 2BR, 2BA, sleeps 4. Walk to beach/town. bksuomi@gmail.com

United States West

Big Sky Montana: Charming 4BR 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. 610-225-3286. jgriff644@aol.com, s’67.

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For Rent

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Paris, Marais: Elegant, 2 bedroom, 2 bath apartment, vibrant Pompidou museum/ sidewalk café quarter on 13c pedestrian street, full kitchen, w/d, AC, cable. desai@verizon.net, 312-473-9472.


France, Paris—Marais: Exquisite, sunny, quiet one-bedroom apartment behind Place des Vosges. King-size bed, living/dining room, six chairs, full kitchen, washer, dryer, weekly maid service, WiFi, $1350 weekly. max@gwu.edu

Ile St-Louis: Elegant, spacious, top floor, skylighted apartment overlooking the Seine, 2 bedrooms sleep 4, 2 baths, elevator, well-appointed, full kitchen, WiFi. 678-232-8444. triff@mindspring.com


Paris, Tuileries Gardens: Beautifully-appointed, spacious, 1BR queen, 6th floor, elevator, concierge. karin.demorest@gmail.com, p’49.


Provence: Delightful five-bedroom stone farmhouse, facing Roman theater. Pool, WiFi. 860-672-6608. www.Frenchfarmhouse.com

United States Northeast

Stone Harbor, NJ: Beachfront, 4BR, upscale. 570-430-3639, Stoneharborbeachhouses.com, radams150@aol.com

Annapolis, MD: Delightful 1BR, 1.5BA cottage on gorgeous 125-acre farm, creek on three sides, dock. Close to downtown, Naval Academy. hollywoodfarm.com/the-cottage, 202-344-5784, ’96.

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Iconoclastic Son of an Iconic Father

By R. Isabela Morales GS ’14

Jonathan Edwards Jr. 1765 was not the warmest man — on that, everyone agreed. He was too serious, reserved, and hopeless at small talk. Add to that a near-permanent frown and piercing eyes one acquaintance believed “could absolutely read” his thoughts, and the scholar and minister cut an intimidating figure. Edwards shared that with his father, just as he shared his name.

He was the son of Jonathan Edwards, Princeton’s third president, early America’s pre-eminent theologian, and author of the pulpit-shaking sermon “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God.” Also like his father, the younger Edwards would briefly serve as a college president — in his case, at Union College — before falling ill and dying.

Beneath his outward austerity, Edwards Jr. possessed a quality all too rare in his time: a deep, abiding compassion for the most marginalized people in American society. It was a trait that would bring him into conflict with his celebrated father throughout his life.

In 1751, when Edwards Jr. was 6 years old, the elder Edwards moved his family to the town of Stockbridge, Mass. Though the father had been sent to preach to the local Mahican Indians, he refused to learn their language, declaring it too “barbarous” for discussions of God and morality. His son, however, quickly became fluent. Edwards Jr.’s closest friends were Mahican children, and he rarely spoke English outside his father’s house.

Later in life he would defend the beauty and complexity of the language, refuting racist assumptions that Native Americans had no abstract terms or thought. “They have love ... hatred ... malice ... religion,” he wrote, the same as any other people.

The son saw cruelty and hypocrisy across the land, from men who claimed to be Christians and patriots. He’d seen it first in his childhood home.

Though the father had been sent to preach to the local Mahican Indians, he refused to learn their language. His son, however, quickly became fluent.

Edwards Sr. owned at least four slaves. His son, however, was a committed abolitionist decades before large numbers of white Americans would join enslaved people and free blacks in demanding emancipation. In 1773, just months before “Sons of Liberty” would toss British tea into Boston Harbor to protest the tyranny of taxes, Edwards Jr. took up his pen against the tyranny of slavery. He cited the Bible’s golden rule, “Do unto others as you would have them do unto you,” and the Revolution’s mantra, “that all men are created equal.”

Edwards Jr. knew firsthand how difficult it would be for his listeners to criticize beloved parents, teachers, and ministers for owning slaves — a practice that, in the 18th century, existed in every state. Perhaps “they did so ignorantly and in unbelief of the truth,” he conceded in a 1791 sermon. In other words, they were men of their time. But Edwards believed that time had passed.

“You,” he declared, skewering his audience with keen, piercing eyes, “cannot sin at so cheap a rate as our fathers.”
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