INVESTING IN JUSTICE
Kate Poole ’09 is using her privilege and wealth to promote social equity — and helping others do the same
The Harvard Advanced Leadership Initiative offers a calendar year of rigorous education and reflection for highly accomplished leaders in business, government, law, medicine, and other sectors who are transitioning from their primary careers to their next years of service. Led by award-winning faculty members from across Harvard, the program aims to deploy a new leadership force tackling the world’s most challenging social and environmental problems.

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Reckoning With Wealth
Recognizing their privilege, some millennial alumni reject the wealth they inherited — and want to give it away.
By Jennifer Altmann

To LIFE
The Princeton University Art Museum mounts an exhibition on the nation’s most influential picture magazine.
By Anna Mazarakis ’16

Policy Podcaster
Economics major Tiger Gao ’21 has interviewed an impressive group of guests in the first year of his wide-ranging podcast, Policy Punchline.

PAWcast
Author Lydia Denworth ’88 talks about her new book on the science of friendship.

In Your Corner
Gregg Lange ’70 recalls Joe Brown and Eddie Zanfrini, two former boxers who had an outsized effect on the Princeton students they encountered.

On the cover: Photograph by Peter Murphy
A Professor’s Legacy, and Its Lessons for Today

Few Princetonians know the name of Oswald Veblen, but he probably did as much as anyone to transform this University into a world-class research institution.

In the late 1920s and early 1930s, Veblen carried out three extraordinary initiatives. He helped to create the original Fine Hall—what is today Jones Hall—as the first home for Princeton’s Department of Mathematics. He influenced Abraham Flexner’s decision to locate the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton rather than Newark. And he became a founding member of the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars, which brought hundreds of refugees to Princeton and other universities.

Veblen’s contributions to Fine Hall also hold important lessons for the University today. When Princeton began planning Fine Hall, no American university had yet constructed a math building. Most Princeton mathematicians had no office and worked from home. Veblen recognized that an attractive working environment could encourage serendipitous scholarly exchange. He envisioned comfortable offices and elegant common rooms. The finished building included lockers and showers that professors could use after playing tennis on nearby courts. Undergraduates credited this feature to Dean Luther Eisenhart and mocked it in song:

He’s built a country-club for Math
Where you can even take a bath

At the dedication ceremony for Fine Hall, Veblen observed that Princeton and other research universities:

“are beginning to feel the necessity of providing centers about which people of like intellectual interests can group themselves for mutual encouragement and support, and where the young recruit and the old campaigner can have those informal and easy contacts that are so important to each of them.”

He concluded by opining that “it would greatly strengthen the University as a seat of learning if each natural intellectual group were so placed physically as to be automatically conscious of itself and of its relation to the University as a whole.”

Veblen’s observations help to explain why “bricks-and-mortar” projects remain high priorities for the University even in an age when the possibilities for online research and virtual engagement are exploding. Part of the reason, of course, is that we require state-of-the-art laboratories to explore scientific frontiers, we need modern stages and exhibit halls to nurture artistic creativity, and so on.

But another, equally important part of the answer depends on the idea Veblen expressed at Fine Hall’s opening in 1930. Innovative scholarship benefits tremendously from “informal and easy contacts” among faculty and students with overlapping interests, such as the conversations that germinated in Fine Hall and propelled Princeton to the forefront of mathematical and physical research.

Our aspiration to enable such scholarship has informed the University’s campus planning and a series of projects now under design. Over the next several years, for example, we expect to construct a new art museum as well as new buildings for engineering and environmental studies. We will also renovate and expand Guyot Hall, rechristening it as Eric and Wendy Schmidt Hall, the new home for the Department of Computer Science.

All of these projects will seek to do what the old Fine Hall accomplished so spectacularly: catalyze scholarship and collaboration, thereby generating new ideas and training the leaders who will make a difference to the world tomorrow. As Oswald Veblen realized, university buildings are crucially important to academic life not for their own sake, but because of the talent they activate and the communities they create.

Elyse Graham ’07 described Veblen’s accomplishments in a marvelous Princeton Alumni Weekly article published in May 2018. As she noted there, Fine Hall quickly became home to both Flexner’s Institute and the University’s mathematicians. The Jewish émigrés to Princeton included the likes of Albert Einstein, John von Neumann, and Eugene Wigner. Princeton was suddenly the best place in the world to study mathematics and theoretical physics.

When I composed my 2020 “State of the University” letter to the Princeton community, I organized it around Veblen’s achievements. His story not only illuminates Princeton’s past but also illustrates how today’s actions can shape the University for decades into the future.

Veblen’s humanitarian courage is especially inspiring. Graham points out in another PAW article that an eminent Harvard professor opposed Veblen’s efforts, arguing that if refugees were accommodated “the number of similar positions available for young American mathematicians is certain to be lessened, with the attendant probability that some of them will be forced to become ‘hewers of wood and drawers of water.’”

Veblen persisted, to the great benefit of this University and our country. At a time when anti-Semitism and nativism are on the rise, we need to remember the principles he exemplified. America’s strength and character depend on respecting the equality of persons, and the vitality of this University depends on our continued ability to attract, welcome, and support outstanding students and researchers from every part of the globe and every sector of society.
LATE NIGHT AT THE PRINCE

Responding to PAW’s call for memories of student journalism (PAW Online email newsletter, Jan. 7), here’s a story from my time as an editor for The Daily Princetonian:

I started as a reporter for the Prince in September 1977, the fall of my freshman year, and served as features editor from January 1980 to January 1981. A recent New Yorker profile of my classmate and fellow Prince editor Justice Elena Kagan ’81 describes how she was drawn to “the adrenalized, proto-professional atmosphere of The Daily Princetonian.”

The excitement often translated to long days and nights in the Prince offices on University Place.

Student activism at the time focused on opposition to apartheid in South Africa and to the University’s connections to companies doing business there. On a Sunday evening in March 1980, I was working as a night editor assembling the next day’s paper. At 10 p.m. calls — landline phone calls! — came to the newsroom with reports that a sit-in was starting at Firestone Library. As reporters hurried to the scene, the small group of us in the composing room took apart the paper’s layout to make room for coverage of the so-called study-in.

Reporting continued for hours as 80 protesters from the People’s Front for the Liberation of Southern Africa stated their intention to stay all night. University administrators arrived on the scene and warned of disciplinary consequences. Finally, at 2 a.m., we were bereft of student involvement in other entities with long-storied histories. The magazine almost died that year. And the shows continued to be edgy, jarring, surprising, and occasionally offensive. As they should be.

Alex Randall ’73
Princeton, N.J.
**THE VALUE OF A THESIS**

I read with no little interest the several letters related to the value of the senior thesis (Inbox, Oct. 2 and Nov. 13).

I began reading the letters of Henry Adams in the summer preceding my senior year, worked diligently in my carrel at Firestone during my senior year (I was voted the class grind at Commencement), and wrote a thesis founded on Adams’ commentaries on American political history titled “The Sequence of Democratic Force.”

While the thesis was not the sole component of my graduating summa cum laude with a one-plus departmental grade in history, I have no doubt that it was a substantial part thereof, and I also was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, awarded the Laurence Hutton Prize, and was co-recipient of the C.O. Joline Prize in American Political History. I graduated from the Harvard Law School, wrote a book, and have been practicing law for more than 67 years.

The thesis was the summit of my Princeton years. The thesis has helped make Princeton the premier university it has become.

Robert G. McHugh ’50
Lawrenceville, N.J.

**ON SPORTS AND SAFETY**

I concur with the views of my good friend Jonathan Young ’69 regarding football (Inbox, Feb. 12). Perhaps PAW could do a piece on the brain damage and other debilitating injuries that result from this brutal sport, and advocate instead for sports practiced at such institutions as Oxford and Cambridge and in the Olympics.

Don Nolte ’68
Exeter, N.H.

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**From Essay to Embroidery**

Textile artist Diana Weymar ’91, profiled in PAW’s Jan. 8 issue for her collective art project documenting the Trump presidency, found inspiration while reading the magazine. She stitched these words from Maria Ressa ’86’s essay on journalism and the “battle for truth” in the Philippines. The quote “jumped out at me,” Weymar explained in an email. It wasn’t her first work with a Princeton thread: Past pieces include quotations by Joyce Carol Oates and Toni Morrison and an 11-page sampler of wisdom from John McPhee ’53.
Bill Farrell ’77 (Inbox, Jan. 8) mentions that Pete Conrad ’53 had a learning disability and after he was expelled from his first prep school, Pete “attended a special school for dyslexics.” Darrow School, in New Lebanon, N.Y., was (and is) nothing of the sort. The headmaster who founded Darrow was C. Lambert Heyniger 1916, a legendary Princeton alumnus. His philosophy was that any boy could succeed academically in the right environment. Darrow provided close, individualized instruction and offered many boys who had struggled elsewhere (for a variety of reasons) a chance to find themselves, with a remarkable success rate. But it was not a “special needs” school; it was like many other small, independent New England college-preparatory schools of that day.

Pete Conrad (Darrow ’49) is but one of several dozen Darrow alumni who went on to Princeton (including me, Darrow ’62). Darrow, all boys when Pete and I went there, is coed now and still thriving with the same mission.

Edward Groth III ’66
Boston, Mass.

An On the Campus story (Dec. 4) brings the news of naming opportunities for two campus buildings. I recommend Charles “Pete” Conrad ’53, who was a NASA astronaut, aeronautical engineer, naval officer and aviator, test pilot, and commander of the Apollo 12 space mission, on which he became the third man to walk on the moon.

Conrad flew two missions in the Gemini program and set a space endurance record as commander of Skylab 2. President Jimmy Carter awarded him the Congressional Space Medal of Honor in 1978. Honoring Conrad is long overdue.

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

TIGER TEXTILES
Re “Kei Tsuzuki ’90 Helps Immigrants and Refugees Succeed at N.M.-Based Textile Company” (Tiger of the Week, posted Dec. 4 at PAW Online): Please create Princeton-themed designs—I’d be glad to buy them.

Irma De Hoyos-Rojas ’87
West Covina, Calif.
Jackie Thomas Foster ’09 has never missed a Reunions. Not her first one when she lived in Thailand after graduation. Not her second when she was in the U.K. Certainly, not as a member of the student crews for the classes of 1966, 1968 and 1977 while she was an undergraduate.

“Reunions is a time of love and celebration, and it’s just the happiest weekend,” Jackie says. “When you’re young, you may not appreciate how diverse of an experience Reunions is. But as you get older, you appreciate the academic content of the Alumni-Faculty Forums and the nostalgic Fred E. Fox ’39 Memorial Concert with the band. And watching so many people cheer on the Old Guard during the P-rade is really heartening.”

Ten years post-graduation, Jackie’s devotion to Reunions has not wavered; in fact, it’s stronger than ever, and she now has a greater role in planning it. As chair of the Alumni Council Committee on Reunions (COR), she and her committee work tirelessly with the classes to help support their Reunions, serving as liaisons between the classes and the University and establishing best practices in conjunction with the University. “What we’re really able to do is help solve problems with the University that are bigger than any one major reunion,” Jackie says.

While her fondness for orange started early in life — she carried an orange backpack all four years of high school five miles from the University — it wasn’t until she attended her mother’s 25th Reunion as a junior that she seriously considered applying to Princeton. (Her mother is Nancy Ughetta Thomas ’78.) “I always thought that going to college was a time to leave home,” she says.

“But I had just come back from a term abroad in France, and when I looked around at the beauty of Princeton’s campus, I told myself, you have to be really stupid not to

Princeton is not just about the four years that you’re here on campus, it’s about the lifetime relationship you have with the University.”

ALUMINARY
Jackie Thomas Foster ’09
Chair of Committee on Reunions

Photo by Sameer A. Khan / Fotobuddy
There are many ways to stay connected to Princeton through volunteer work. To learn more, contact Alumni Engagement at 609.258.1900 or visit alumni.princeton.edu.

Mark your calendars (if you haven’t already)! Reunions will be held on campus May 28-31, and remember, it’s never an off-year. All are invited to come to campus and celebrate being Princetonians together.

WHAT’S NEW:
- Pre-registration for satellite classes (non-majors) will be available for Reunions to help expedite onsite registration and wristbanding. More information will be available soon!
- The Reunions website – reunions.princeton.edu – is live! Check the site for hotel and transportation information, Tiger Camp registration and more. The site will be updated as information and programming are available.
- Want to customize your own Reunions schedule? Check the location of shuttles in real-time? You can with the Reunions app, available via the Apple App Store and Google Play. The app will go live the week before Reunions.

Pictured above: Jackie Foster ’09 and her fellow class officers receive an award from then-Chair of the Class Affairs Committee Maria Carreras Kourepenos ’85 at the 2017 Reunions Luncheon.
At right: Jackie at Reunions 2019.

As a freshman, Jackie was quickly drawn to art history. She worked at the Princeton University Art Museum all four years as an undergraduate, majored in art and archaeology, and wrote her senior thesis on the art of Georgia O’Keeffe. She also earned a certificate in French, coxed the women’s novice crew as a freshman, and joined both Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority and Tower as a sophomore. She gave Orange Key Tours to prospective students and was a resident college adviser at Wilson College during her junior year.

Her career started with teaching English in Nan, Thailand, as a Princeton in Asia fellow. She earned a master’s degree in the history of art and visual culture at the University of Oxford before moving to New York City, where she still lives and works. Currently, Jackie is the senior digital content manager at the Whitney Museum of American Art, where she oversees the strategy and production of all web, video and social media content.

Jackie became her class’s 5th Reunion co-chair, organizing an Oktoberfest-themed extravaganza with Maria Salciccioli ’09, her co-chair, and was class president from 2014 to 2019.

She has been a P-rade Marshal almost every year since 2011 and has served on COR since 2014 before being named chair last year.

With Reunions just a few months away, Jackie is looking forward to her duties as COR chair, including presenting the Society of the Claw awards given to extraordinary Reunions volunteers, and attending the Old Guard Luncheon.

“Princeton is not just about the four years that you're here on campus,” she adds. “It's about the lifetime relationship you have with the University. And I think Reunions is the event that encapsulates that relationship. That's part of why I love it so much — I enjoy working on it still 11 years later.”
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On the Campus

Students at Butler College walk through the first campus snowfall of 2020 during January’s exam period, which also was the last time Princeton students will take finals after the holiday break. The 2020–21 academic calendar moves fall-semester exams to December and includes a two-week Winter Session in January.

Photograph by Ricardo Barros
College campuses across the country are grappling with ways to improve student mental health. At Princeton, the TigerWell program is one way the University hopes to address these issues. Funded by a five-year, $5 million gift from the Elcan Family Fund for Wellness Innovation, TigerWell started in late 2018 as a University Health Services initiative to maximize use of the wellness opportunities that already exist on campus and create new ones.

TigerWell Project Manager Anne Laurita said the program works closely with Counseling and Psychological Services (CPS). “We’re seeking to complement that by looking at what’s happening before [students] arrive at a point of crisis, when clinical intervention may be needed,” said Laurita. The goal is to ask, “What can we do as a campus community to proactively help?”

Among the new approaches was hiring three outreach psychologists who hold drop-in hours in offices outside of McCosh Health Center. Each counselor is assigned to serve a specific population at Princeton: One supports students with marginalized backgrounds; another works with student-athletes; and a third interacts with graduate and international students.

The growing need for counseling options reflects national trends. “The number of students who are accessing college counseling services is increasing throughout the country,” said CPS director Calvin Chin, “and so is the level of severity of the kinds of clinical symptoms that students are presenting with.” Issues with anxiety, perfectionism, depression, as part of Mental Health Awareness Month, students participated in the “Speech Balloons” art installation where they were invited to finish the sentence, “I am ... ” with a self-affirmation.

Expanding Support
TigerWell helps campus mental-health outreach go beyond the health center

SCREning, TRAVEL BAN GUARD AGAINST CORONAVIRUS

Shortly after the outbreak of the NEW CORONAVIRUS DISEASE COVID-19 in China, Princeton students returned to begin the spring semester. The University conducted risk assessments for nearly 150 students, faculty, and staff who had recently traveled from China, and all were assessed as “low risk” by Feb. 3, the first day of classes.

The process spanned four days, beginning Jan. 31, when a University-wide email asked all campus community members who had returned from mainland China to complete an online registration form. Those travelers were temporarily required to “self-isolate,” either in campus housing (including the University-owned Palmer House) or at home, for those living off campus.

Following the risk assessments, which University spokesman Michael Hotchkiss said included “gathering information on where travelers have been, with whom they have interacted, and whether they have any symptoms,” all travelers were determined to have low risk and were no longer required to self-isolate.

As of Feb. 13, a small number of students and researchers — fewer than 10 graduate students and fewer than 10 postdocs — were unable to return from China due to U.S. entry restrictions. “We are working one-on-one with these valued members of the University community to offer support and assistance,” Hotchkiss said.

Princeton temporarily halted travel to mainland China on University business or as part of a University-sponsored program. Students and staff in the Novogratz Bridge Year Program’s Kunming, China, group were relocated to Taiwan in late January. A decision on how long they will remain there was still being evaluated in early February. Operations at the Princeton China Center in Beijing have not been affected by the coronavirus outbreak.

Three of the University administrators directing Princeton’s coronavirus response — representing the provost’s office, University Health Services, and the Office of Environmental Health and Safety — wrote a Feb. 5 Daily Princetonian column in which they thanked members of the campus community for “doing all they can to help ensure the safety of their fellow students and community members.” ◆ By B.T.
The goal is to ask, “What can we do as a campus community to proactively help?”

Anne Laurita, TigerWell project manager

On the Campus

guilt, and feeling marginalized are common themes counselors hear from Princeton students.

Physics graduate student Sarah Bruno dealt with some of those feelings after failing her first attempt at the preliminary graduate exam in her department (she passed the second time). “It was really crushing,” Bruno said. Now as the health and life chair for Princeton’s Graduate Student Government, she encourages others to be open about their struggles and has led mental-health awareness activities across campus for the last two years. In 2020 Bruno hopes to add more workshops by continuing to partner with TigerWell and new partners, including alumni.

Events to discuss student health and wellbeing are offered through TigerWell year-round. Campus community members who want to develop an event or program can seek seed grants of up to $3,000 or partnership grants of more than $3,000. Past grants have gone to funding guest speakers, workshops, and wellness initiatives — for example, one student led a project to create opportunities for women who are interested in weightlifting but feel intimidated at the gym.

Institutional factors also play a major role in the trends and concerns students voice. As an example, Laurita said, she has observed students regularly willing to sacrifice sleep because of the amount of work they have to do. Some believe that they must always be working to avoid being unproductive.

“Many years ago, there would be too much stigma to even have a mental health month and talk about these things and now students are much more comfortable coming forward and talking about their experiences,” Bruno said. “We are making progress in the right direction. It just takes a lot of time.”

By C.S.

Volunteers Help Local Children With Disabilities Reach Their ‘Peak’

Every Friday, about 15 Princeton student volunteers help children with disabilities scale new heights — literally.

About four children sign up each semester to climb the 32-foot Outdoor Action Climbing Wall in Princeton Stadium, where the students — volunteers with the nonprofit Peak Potential Princeton — support them on the climb in any way they need, offering encouraging words and physical assistance. When a child reaches the top, the room erupts in cheers — or sometimes silent “spirit fingers,” for children who are sensitive to noise. Among the climbers is 6-year-old Luis Delrio, pictured here with Nathaniel Hickok ’20.

“Organized sports are not always the most accessible thing for children with disabilities,” said Pauline Schnelzer ’21, student coordinator for the club. “So, true to Princeton style and climbing style is being accepting of everyone and being warm to everyone.”

By C.S.

paw.princeton.edu
On the Campus

STUDENT DISPATCH

A Look at Grading Starts a Conversation: Do More A’s Make GPAs Less Meaningful?

By Allie Spensley ’20

“It’s never been easier to get an A at Princeton.” That was the conclusion opinion columnist Liam O’Connor ’20 reached after analyzing grading data for a much-discussed Daily Princetonian piece published in January.

O’Connor’s interest in the subject began a year ago, when he read a report about grading trends published by the Office of the Dean of the College. The University-wide GPA in 2017–18 was 3.46, up from 3.39 in the previous year. The report also showed significant variation in the course GPA averages for different academic areas: The GPA for humanities courses was climbing toward 3.6, while the natural sciences were rising at a more modest pace and remained below 3.3.

“On a more personal level, I’d noticed throughout my time at Princeton ... that it seemed like people in certain fields of study would happen to get higher grades on average than other people,” said O’Connor, a geosciences major. “I wondered if it was part of a larger trend or an impression.”

O’Connor would not say how he acquired the anonymized grading records for the past three years that were the basis for his Prince column. “The only thing I can say about that is that they are official, restricted, Office of the Dean of the College grades,” he told PAW. “How I got them is a secret I will take with me to my 65th reunion.”

O’Connor’s statistics generally aligned with the figures released by the University in October 2018, which showed a steady rise in A grades since Princeton ended its controversial “grade deflation” policy, in place from 2004 to 2014.

Dean of the College Jill Dolan said in a statement to PAW that Princeton “urges each department to set their own grading standards and to develop clear rubrics based on department and disciplinary norms,” adding that “effective, transparent student assessment requires the active engagement of faculty and students alike.”

Grades are inflating steadily nationwide, according to University of Michigan economics professor Paul Courant ’74, who was quoted in O’Connor’s article. “What Princeton showed us, I think, is that it’s not so easy to prevent [grade inflation],” Courant told PAW.

Courant added that as grade averages inch higher, the GPA may be losing relevance as a marker of academic performance. O’Connor agreed, arguing that grading variations among divisions and departments can be problematic when “viewed by the outside world on an absolute scale.” A 3.4 GPA, for example, might be above average for a chemistry major, typical for an engineer, and below average for an English major. In his column, O’Connor specifically decried students who “game the system” by taking easy courses to counterbalance the ones in which they’ve struggled.

For the past two years, O’Connor has written data-driven opinion columns with titles like “Geography is destiny at Princeton” and “How to find friends at Princeton,” exploring social and academic distributions on campus.

“The big picture I’ve been interested in, that’s been driving all of these projects, is essentially what are the factors that influence how people perform at Princeton — ways they perform socially, in terms of things like eating clubs and connections, and how they perform academically,” he said. “... [T]here are a lot of factors beyond students’ control that are really impacting how they perform here.”

Illustration: Daniel Baxter; photo: Stacy Jantz.
On the Campus

IN SHORT

In his annual “STATE OF THE UNIVERSITY” letter, President Eisgruber ’83 highlighted University achievements and reflected on concerning world developments such as ethnic stereotyping and immigration policies that could limit the flow of talent to Princeton. He also outlined construction projects that will “enhance our campus and amplify the power of our tremenously talented community of scholars.” To read the full letter, visit http://bit.ly/eisgruber-2020.

In January, NELL IRVIN PAINTER, a Princeton professor emerita of history and visual artist, was appointed the new chair of the MacDowell Colony, an artists’ colony in Peterborough, N.H. Painter, a two-time MacDowell Fellow, is the first woman and first African American in the role. She succeeds Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist Michael Chabon.

Paul Needham, curator of Princeton’s Scheide Library, helped federal investigators recover a copy of a LETTER WRITTEN BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. Valued at $1.3 million, the letter was stolen from the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana in Venice, Italy, more than 40 years ago, the U.S. Attorney’s Office in Wilmington, Del., said. Needham examined the letter about 15 years ago, and after attending a conference in 2018, he realized it may be one of the stolen letters. He contacted the Justice Department.

Titled “Columbus Letter Planck I,” the letter includes details about Columbus’ voyages to the Americas. It was found in Delaware in the hands of an anonymous private collector who purchased the letter in 2003. At the time, the letter was not yet reported stolen. The collector voluntarily surrendered the letter, and it will be returned to Italy.

Personal effects that once belonged to computer-science pioneer ALAN TURING ’38, including his Princeton diploma and his Order of the British Empire medal, were recovered in Colorado, 35 years after they were stolen from the library of the Sherborne School, the boarding school Turing attended in England. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security said it plans to return the items to Sherborne.

Students in visiting professor Joe Richman’s audio-journalism class traveled to Mound Bayou, Miss., the first all-black town in the United States, over fall break to record interviews for a nine-part audio series called “JEWEL OF THE DELTA,” released in January. The class documented the town’s difficulties and its promise, from the closure of the local high school to the fight for black businesses and land ownership. The series is available online at http://bit.ly/jewelofthedelta.

IN MEMORIAM: BARRY LEONARD JACOBS, professor emeritus of psychology and the Princeton Neuroscience Institute, died Jan. 10 in Princeton. He was 77. Jacobs joined the faculty in 1972 and transferred to emeritus status in 2017. He served as director of the neuroscience graduate program for more than a decade. He dedicated his career to brain research, studying the brain mechanisms of sleep, the brain chemical serotonin, and the impact of hallucinogens and other psychoactive drugs on the brain. The author or editor of six books, Jacobs was known for his ability to translate the technical sciences in a clear and engaging way for undergraduate students.
**Sports / On the Campus**

**TRAINING FOR TOKYO**

**Greco-Roman Odyssey**

With mascot in tow, Merkin ’21 travels in pursuit of an Olympic wrestling dream

Of the many students and alumni vying for spots in the 2020 Olympics, wrestler Leonard Merkin ’21 is the only one competing in an event other than the one he has practiced at Princeton. He’s spent most of the last year training in the Greco-Roman discipline, a style so distinct from the NCAA’s folkstyle wrestling that it’s practically a different sport.

“You’re not allowed to use your legs to make any of that action happen,” Merkin explained. “You can’t grab your opponent’s legs. You can’t use your legs to trip. ... You have to figure out a way to outsmart or outmuscle your opponent.”

That may sound tedious, but Greco-Roman rules punish passivity, providing an incentive to be aggressive. Matches often feature “high-amplitude throws,” Merkin said, with one competitor lifting and tossing the other to the mat.

Finding good Greco-Roman training opportunities in the United States proved difficult, so Merkin traveled to some of the sport’s global hotbeds in search of instruction and partners. He has spent time in Belarus (his father’s homeland), Kazakhstan, Georgia, and Hungary, where he competed for the U.S. team at the Under-23 World Championships in October.

Merkin turned to social media to help raise funds for his trip to Hungary, and to stand out from the crowd, he started posing at gyms and landmarks with his mascot and traveling companion, Sebby the Sloth, a stuffed animal he won at a carnival. Merkin raised more than $600, and Sebby became a social-media star in the wrestling world, drawing nearly 15,000 Instagram followers. (He’s also a handy travel pillow, Merkin quipped.)

Even with months of elite training under his belt, Merkin said he has a lot to learn about Greco-Roman technique and strategy. He’ll put his skills to the test later this month at the final qualifying event for the U.S. Olympic Trials. If he succeeds there, Merkin — and Sebby — will travel to the trials in University Park, Pa., in early April. By B.T.

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**THE BIG THREE**

1 **TRAVIS STEFANIK ’22** won the 184-pound match against Cornell to clinch Princeton wrestling’s first team win over the Big Red since 1986. The Tigers’ Feb. 9 victory also secured at least a share of the Ivy League championship, the program’s first title in 34 years and the 500th Ivy title for Princeton in all sports.

2 **RICHMOND ARIRIGUZOH ’20** converted two free throws with 3.9 seconds on the clock to push men’s basketball ahead for a 70–69 win over Harvard Feb. 1. The Tigers opened the Ivy season with four straight wins before Cornell ended that streak with a 73–62 win in Ithaca Feb. 8. Princeton bounced back to win Feb. 9 at Columbia, where Aririguzoh scored 16 points, making eight of his nine field-goal attempts.

3 **BRIANNA SHVETS ’22** upset the nation’s top-ranked singles player, Ashley Lahey of Pepperdine, to lead the women’s tennis team to its third win over a ranked opponent this season. Shvets and partner Nathalie Rodiloso ’21 also won their doubles match against Pepperdine, which was No. 6 in the team rankings. The Tigers, who opened the spring with wins over No. 17 Washington and No. 11 Southern California, climbed to No. 9 in the Feb. 13 ITA national poll.
You Are Who You Know

Who we become and why is more complicated than nature versus nurture

Scientific debate often focuses on whether “nature” (taken to mean genetic inheritance), or “nurture” (parenting, schooling, and other aspects of our environment) has more influence on who we become. But a study by Princeton researchers on genetics and smoking shows that the two concepts are not as distinct as we may believe. In fact, other people’s genes — their nature — form an integral part of our own nurture.

The study shows that a teenager’s likelihood of smoking is influenced by the genes of their classmates, says Ramina Sotoudeh, a sociology Ph.D. student who led the study. Nature and nurture are “not separable,” she says. “They’re not distinguishable from one another.”

Research has shown that genes shape how we react to our environment, and that our environments, including the culture and politics around things like mating and migration, shape how our genes are mixed in the first place. But, this study, says Sotoudeh, considers “how genes make up the environment.”

This so-called “metagenomic” or indirect genetic effect, has long been known in animals, but the first such effect was measured in humans two years ago, when researchers in Iceland found correlations between the genes that parents didn’t pass to their children and those children’s school performance.

By examining patterns of teen smoking, an exemplar of peer pressure, Sotoudeh and her co-authors — Princeton sociologist Dalton Conley and UNC-Chapel Hill sociologist Kathleen Mullan Harris — found that not just parents’ genes, but peers’ genes are also in play. The researchers combined data from Add Health — a study that holds genotypes and survey data about smoking, friendships, and more for some 10,000 seventh- to 12th-graders — with previously measured associations between smoking and a long list of genetic variants as measured by an international team known as the Tobacco and Genetics Consortium. They found that the more a student’s friends and classmates had “smoking-associated” genetic variants, the more likely that student was to smoke.

If the effects were observed only within friend groups, it could have been chalked up to smokers befriending smokers, says Sotoudeh, but seeing these correlations within essentially randomized grade cohorts suggests that genes do indeed play a role.

As for how one teen’s genes can influence another to smoke, Sotoudeh says there’s “suggestive evidence,” but no certainty, that it’s the “contagious” act of “smoking itself,” rather than some other behavioral influence.

Next, Sotoudeh hopes to explore in depth “the complex ways these effects unfold at the individual level,” but says that finding indirect genetic effects in schools means that scientists should be looking at many ways genes contribute to our environment in other facets of life, too. “It’s part of the reality that we live in.”

By Bennett McIntosh ’16
Our Moral Obligations to the Impoverished

Peter Singer believes those who live in prosperous nations do too little to help alleviate poverty in low-income countries. “It’s morally indefensible,” says Singer, the Ira W. DeCamp Professor of Bioethics at Princeton, who has released a new edition of *The Life You Can Save: How To Do Your Part To End World Poverty* on the book’s 10th anniversary. He spoke with PAW about why we should care about global poverty.

**Why release a new edition of the book?**
A lot has changed in the past 10 years. When the book first came out, 1.4 billion people were in extreme poverty. Now that number is 736 million. It means that extreme poverty is a problem we are making progress on, and we could see it eliminated. People say, “Poverty is always with us. It’s pouring money down the drain.” There’s good evidence that is not the case.

**Why release the book through your nonprofit, also called The Life You Can Save, instead of through a traditional publisher?**
This was another reason for bringing out a new edition. I wanted to make the ebook and audiobook versions free. So far, we’ve had close to 14,000 people download them. [Visit www.thelifeyoucansave.org to download.]

**You are most concerned with addressing extreme poverty found in low-income countries. What about someone who says, “I prefer to help someone down the street”?**
I don’t want people to stop helping the soup kitchen nearby, but I want them to be aware that the money will go a lot further in countries with extreme poverty. If somebody lives on $700 a year and you have $1,000 to contribute, you can make a life-transforming change in that family.

**You have said that it is much more important to donate to nonprofits that alleviate suffering than to art museums.**
I’m not against art. I think the creative drive of artistic expression is important, but the amounts of money spent on artworks by museums, or on putting on lavish operas, have nothing much to do with encouraging creativity. Given the great amount of need, I don’t think a museum should purchase a $100 million work of art when that money could restore sight to 2 million people by funding their cataract surgery.

**What do you personally give?**
My wife and I started giving back in the 1970s, when I was a graduate student. We began with 10 percent, and we’ve gradually upped that. For the last 10 to 15 years, we’ve given a third of our income, and we are working to get closer to half. 

*Interview conducted and condensed by Jennifer Altmann*
Understanding the Dynamics of Urban Life

Patrick Sharkey’s parents were public-school teachers in several low-income school systems during his childhood. “They had a strong commitment to leveling the playing field through the public education system,” says Sharkey. That commitment was passed down to their three sons: Two now work in public education, and Sharkey studies the causes of urban inequality.

His 2013 book, *Stuck in Place: Urban Neighborhoods and the End of Progress Toward Racial Equality*, revealed that an important factor in persistent generational racial inequality is the divide between where black and white families live. He cited a 2000 study that found black families making at least $100,000 were more likely to live in disadvantaged neighborhoods than white families — including white families earning $30,000 or less.

“Now a professor of sociology and public affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School, Sharkey is a leading authority on urban policy, crime, and violence.”

Sharkey’s Studies: A Sampling

**THE CRIME DECLINE**
Crime rates have dropped in many urban centers over the last 25 years. In his 2018 book *Uneasy Peace: The Great Crime Decline, the Renewal of City Life, and the Next War on Violence*, Sharkey highlights how neighborhood nonprofits contributed to the decrease, an explanation overlooked by those citing aggressive policing and lengthier prison sentences as crucial factors. “There was an explosion of community organizations,” he says. “It was residents in the communities hit hardest that came together to take back public spaces.” He found the most essential groups cleaned up neighborhoods, provided after-school programs, treated drug addiction, and offered services for ex-offenders.

**VIOLENT REPERCUSSIONS**
To understand how each incident of violence in a community affects children, Sharkey compared test results for kids in the same neighborhood who were given an assessment of cognitive skills right before or after a homicide occurred nearby. “Those given the assessment just after the incident looked like they had missed about two years of schooling,” he says. “Their test performance plummeted. The threat of violence doesn’t make them less intelligent, but it occupies their mind. If you are worried about being jumped on your way to school, it’s much more difficult to show up and take a pop quiz.”

**PHYSICAL ALTERATIONS**
Sharkey’s new work examines how some Americans have distanced themselves from society’s problems. By forming new local governments and school systems, erecting gated communities, and enacting new land-use regulations, these newly formed communities alter their physical and social settings — literally. By allowing people “to isolate themselves from social problems instead of solving them,” he says, “we quarantine problems in certain areas, so people don’t have an incentive to work together to solve them.”

“The most direct effect of the decline in [urban] violence has been that it’s preserved tens of thousands of lives,” says Patrick Sharkey.

Illustrations: Agata Nowicka (top); Mikel Casal (at right).
RECKONING WITH WEALTH

By Jennifer Altmann

At 22, Kate Poole ’09 was a radical. She had lived on a commune in Thailand, joined protesters on the first day of the Occupy Wall Street encampment, and was a member of a nonprofit in West Philadelphia that focused on social justice. And she had just learned that she had two trust funds worth more than $2 million.

“I felt shocked, surprised, isolated,” Poole says. “I was not sure what that meant for my participation in social-justice movements.” What she really wanted to know was: “Was there money in my name causing harm?”

Her mother had hesitated to reveal how much was in the trusts and how it was invested, fearing, says Poole, that her daughter would do something rash, like give it all away. Eventually she showed Poole how the money was invested. There was stock in Exxon and a mining company, which deeply troubled Poole. And she had an even more significant question: How did her family acquire its wealth?

Poole grew up with her mother and brother in her great-grandparents’ sprawling house in the Baltimore suburbs. The family had owned a straw-hat factory in downtown Baltimore in the early 20th century. Poole began studying the city’s history, learning about the redlining that prevented African American families from getting bank loans and the racially restrictive covenants that prohibited them from purchasing land. She came to the conclusion that her inheritance came at the expense of others.

“My family was able to accumulate wealth because of a racist system that has supported white families while locking out African American communities,” Poole says. She was clear about what she needed to do: “I have an obligation to work toward repair and wealth redistribution.” She joined a burgeoning movement of young people who have inherited money and are asking tough questions about how their families achieved their wealth. Then they work to rectify what they perceive as their ancestors’ wrongs by using their money to help repair the damage.

Poole is one of more than 650 people—a handful of whom are Princeton alumni—who are members of Resource Generation, which describes itself as “a multiracial membership community of young people with wealth and/or class privilege committed to the equitable distribution of wealth, land, and power.” Part support group, part financial adviser, Resource Generation is a meeting place for like-minded “inheritors,” as some call themselves. The group helped Poole “come into integrity and reckon with my wealth accumulation,” she says.

Christopher Ellinger ’78 helped to start Resource Generation—which is geared to people ages 18 to 35—in 1996. He and his wife had donated half of his inheritance by their early 30s and founded Bolder Giving, a group that encouraged people to donate more of their money. “In the old model, people started philanthropy when they retired. Why wait?” asks Ellinger (known as Christopher Mogil at Princeton). “If you care deeply about the world, you likely can make a much greater difference if you act now.” His values have stuck: He’s now 63 and has no regrets about giving so much away.

Wealth and racism are inextricably linked, according to Resource Generation. Its members see an economic system that has exploited people of color as well as the poor and members of the working class. Repairing those past wrongs can only be achieved by the redistribution of wealth. Critical to that work is supporting—not leading—organizations that are led by working-class and poor communities and people of color who are fighting for economic and racial justice.

Some participants say their wealth makes them feel guilty, and coming clean about one’s money is critical. “If I’m going...
Investing, by Kate Poole ’09
to activist meetings and hiding my class background, there’s a dishonesty in that,” Poole says. “There’s power in showing up as your full self.”

Resource Generation’s stated goal for its members is simple: Give all or almost all of your wealth away. Poole joined in 2013 and started giving away “tens of thousands, then hundreds of thousands” of dollars, she says. So far, she has given away more than $440,000, by her account. And $1.1 million is in investments that support racial and economic justice.

**W**hile at Princeton, Megan Prier ’11 learned she had a trust fund. After her tuition was paid, she was left with an inheritance of between $150,000 and $200,000. Over the last several years, she has given all the money away.

She began the process — as do many of those who join Resource Generation — by formulating her “money story.” Growing up outside Philadelphia with parents who worked as veterinarians, Prier was told her family had worked hard and saved to pay her college tuition. She learned over the years that “my family has gained and built wealth over generations originating with colonization in the 1600s. I have records of my ancestors stealing land from Indigenous peoples on the East Coast during the early days of colonization.” Other ancestors, however, fought against oppression. Some helped enslaved people escape through the Underground Railroad, and Prier’s grandfather, as president of the Bank of Philadelphia, had a role in ending redlining, she says.

Prier made a donation to the Lenape tribe. The rest of her inheritance went to two dozen grassroots organizations in Oakland, Calif., where she lives, and others around the country. “They work against racism and wealth inequality and get people’s basic needs met in disenfranchised poor communities,” she says.

Prier’s perspective — shared by Poole and others in Resource Generation — is that “poor people living in poverty have the solutions, and are the experts in poverty,” and they are the ones who should lead the implementation of solutions and direct how resources are used. “I try to redistribute it in ways where I have limited control over it,” says Prier, who is 30.

After college, Prier studied in Europe and worked in different parts of Africa on agriculture and public infrastructure. “I had thought that with my engineering degree, I would go out and solve world problems, but I realized it was detrimental for me to be there,” she says. “My very presence was implying I was there to tell them how to live their lives.” She now does design work that aims to build public infrastructure, such as bathrooms, that meets basic needs, and to improve air quality. She also is active in racial-justice organizing.

Emptying her trust fund proved to be an emotional process. “A certain amount of fear comes with giving it up,” she says. But ultimately “it’s really been transformational for me.”

Prier acted after tackling the tough questions that Resource Generation helps address: How much money do I need now, and how much will I need in the future? Do I need a car? Do I need to own a house, or is an apartment big enough? Prier lives modestly in a rented apartment and borrows friends’ cars when needed. She has some money in savings. She drew up a budget and gives away all that exceeds the amount she determined she needs.

Her family members are proud of her giving, and they also give — including to the Lenape tribe at Prier’s suggestion, she says. “I am in the process of having conversations with them to explain why I’m doing this and how I think about it,” she says. She’s optimistic about the good that can come from those conversations. “There’s a lot of potential for our family to acknowledge our history, and the shame and guilt that might come from that, and to heal,” she says. “There’s a lot of power in doing that.”

Not everyone in Resource Generation has uncommon wealth. Elizabeth Cooper ’12 doesn’t have an inheritance at the moment, though she might one day. Until recently, she was living in a collective house for low-income queer artists (she’s a dance and performance artist) in the Bay Area, where the fee for her room, which included rent, food, and utilities, was $755 a month. She has a coaching business and teaches meditation — neither of which pays very well. But she’s from a supportive family that is financially comfortable, and she has the freedom to pursue what she loves. “I have a lot of class privilege, and I recognize the power and privilege that comes from going to a place like Princeton,” she says.

“I’m on a journey of learning how to relate to money and privilege in a way that feels in alignment with my values,” she adds. “Unequal distribution of resources hurts my heart ...”

**P**oole decided the way she could help was to become an investment adviser dedicated to working with clients with inherited wealth. In 2018, she co-founded Chordata Capital — its slogan is “Investment with a Backbone” (chordata refers to animals with a backbone). The firm’s stated goal is to make investments in organizations with an explicit commitment to racial and economic justice. Poole’s co-founder is Tiffany Brown, a veteran of nonprofits who comes from a working-class background and is biracial. Poole, who lives in Stockton, N.J., wanted to work with Brown because “we both think it’s crucial to do this work across class and across race,” she says.

Last year, the firm brought together 10 people who have inherited at least $1 million. The group spent nine months working together to trace the origins of their wealth, draw up investment priorities, and understand how their wealth is invested, which is often no easy task, as documents and ownership are often opaque. The participants are asking themselves hard questions and flouting the stigma of talking openly about money. “A lot of people are frozen around money. They get stuck,” Poole says. “We upload their brokerage statements and ask, ‘Who have you looked at this with before?’ It’s intimate. But people are eager to have peers. It’s isolating to make these decisions.” A second group began its work in October.

With the aging and eventual death of the baby-boomer generation in coming decades, huge numbers of people will be inheriting money. A report by researchers at Boston College predicted that family members would inherit $36 trillion between 2007 and 2061.

The goal of Poole’s firm is to support racial justice by shifting investments to poor, black, and immigrant communities that historically have been locked out when it
comes to raising capital. At the end of 2019, Chordata Capital had $18 million in assets under management. The company does not invest any of its clients' money in the stock market. Choosing investments with a good return is not the goal for Poole’s investors. “They don’t want to keep getting wealthier and wealthier,” she explains. “They want to redistribute their wealth over time.”

To embody their commitment to racial justice, Poole and Brown collect the same salary, but Brown gets “what we are cheekily calling the racial wealth-gap bonus,” an addition to her salary to make up for historically unequal pay for African Americans, Poole explains.

Jess Conway ’09 and her husband, Justin Conway ’07, are among Poole’s clients. They didn’t know Poole at Princeton but began working with her in 2018 when they began actively managing an inheritance.

Jess was a teacher in public high schools for 10 years; she now is pursuing a Ph.D. in English education at Columbia University Teachers College while working as an instructor at Teachers College and at SUNY Orange, a two-year college near Beacon, N.Y., where they live. Justin is a sports-medicine doctor. The couple has long been engaged with social-justice issues. Having two children prompted them to grapple with pragmatic questions about how to redistribute the majority of their inheritance and invest the rest of it responsibly.

“We were really struck when we had our daughter with the ubiquitousness of the narrative that we should hoard wealth, that we should prepare financially for the unknown and the future of our future generations,” Jess Conway says. “When I think of what I want the world to be like for our kids, I have to think of everyone else’s kids too. Our future is a shared future. And what I really want to give our kids is a sense of community. Not a gated community, but real community.”

The Conways looked into socially responsible investing offered by traditional financial firms, which offer financial vehicles that focus on environmental and social causes. Socially responsible investing is soaring in popularity, according to a study released in 2018 by J.P. Morgan, which found that almost $23 trillion was invested worldwide in assets that bear that label. But those funds fail to address structural inequality, according to Jess Conway. Poole’s investment firm “is offering something at another level of thoughtfulness,” she says. The couple seeks investments in “black and Indigenous leadership, work led by women, and gender-queer and formerly incarcerated people.”

Poole told the couple about Hope Credit Union, based in the Mississippi Delta, which offers loans and other financial services in economically distressed areas of the Deep South. The mission resonated with Jess Conway, who is from Arkansas. The credit union finances community facilities and affordable housing and offers “transformational deposit rates,” which permit investors who buy a certificate of deposit to elect to get back a lower return — say 0.5 or zero percent — so that most or all of the investors’ profits go back into the credit union.
The Conways chose zero percent.

That is the type of investment that appeals to Tessa Maurer ’13, who thought of herself as middle class until, as she was starting Princeton, her mother casually mentioned that Maurer had a trust fund. In 2018, she invested in the East Bay Permanent Real Estate Cooperative, forgoing the dividend payment so her profits could go back into the cooperative.

Maurer, who is earning a Ph.D. in water resources and hydrology at Berkeley, is just starting to figure out what to do with her wealth, which comes from her Chinese grandparents, who fled the Communist Revolution to come to the United States. They had jobs in education — and a knack for frugality and savvy investments in the stock market. “I want to leverage the money to make society more just,” says Maurer, who is devoting much time to researching where to invest her money to do the most good.

The Conways also are deeply involved in researching ways to both invest and redistribute their funds. They work with several nonprofits in their community, such as Nobody Leaves Mid-Hudson, in New York State’s Hudson Valley, which works on protections for undocumented immigrants. The Conways volunteer their time as well.

Many nonprofits that Jess Conway has studied, she says, are “Band-Aids that maintain a status quo of injustice.” In the 2018 book Winners Take All: The Elite Charade of Changing the World, Anand Giridharadas compiles a litany of initiatives funded by elites who profess to be making significant efforts to help the needy. But these projects are merely giving elites the imprimatur of doing good while accomplishing little substantive change, he contends.

Leah Hunt-Hendrix ’14, a granddaughter of Texas oil tycoon H.L. Hunt, discovered that dynamic for herself when she inherited wealth and became involved in philanthropy. Nonprofits “always feel pressure to appeal to the donor class to get work funded, and in that process they reframe what they are doing to appeal to those people,” who usually are not interested in radical social change, Hunt-Hendrix says. In 2012, she co-founded Solidaire, a community of donors who fund grassroots progressive social movements. Solidaire doesn’t ask for grant proposals or reports. Instead, members — who join for $15,000 — let each other know via an email listserv about worthy projects, and individuals send checks on their own. Organizers at Standing Rock — who were protesting a pipeline near the Sioux Reservation there — asked for funding in 2015 and have received at least $100,000 in contributions from Solidaire members each year since then, according to the nonprofit. “A traditional foundation wouldn’t touch protesters,” Hunt-Hendrix says. Last year, Solidaire members gave a total of about $3 million to nonprofits.

Like Hunt-Hendrix, Poole finds that sharing her wealth — and helping others share theirs — brings satisfaction. “There’s this myth that hoarding a certain amount of money will keep us safe or make us happy. Tiffany and I have seen that an extreme amount of wealth doesn’t buy happiness,” Poole says. “You can accumulate and give it to your kids and think it will create safety and happiness for them, but that’s not true if they are inheriting a world with extreme inequality. But investing in the community you want is transformative, and it can build the kind of world you want your children to inherit.”

To that end, in 2018 Poole made a $250,000 investment in a fund that strives to build black economic power through real-estate development, business incubation, and the arts. She connected with the leaders of the fund through a café they own that is near the synagogue where she celebrated her bat mitzvah. Last June, Poole spoke to the congregation about her investment.

“My family has been a part of this congregation for generations. My great-great-great-great grandfather Michael Simon Levy was a founder, so it’s a powerful and vulnerable moment for me to be sharing my life’s work with you today. “I was raised to be generous, to seek justice, to be kind,” she said at the synagogue, Beth Am in Baltimore. But, she continued, she wasn’t taught to ask: How am I implicated? “The accumulation of wealth in this country is based on the theft of land from Native peoples, the kidnapping and enslavement of Africans, and policies and practices created by governments and financial institutions — like the Homestead Acts, the GI Bill, redlining, racist deed covenants, discriminatory lending practices — that built wealth for some at the expense of others.”

Poole’s investment, she told the congregation, was “the largest financial commitment of my life, with the wire going through last year on Juneteenth. I felt deeply grounded in the healing work of investing in black sovereignty and in building black-Jewish solidarity.”

The investment is the most meaningful one she has ever made, she says. “I wanted to fund work in the footprint of my ancestors’ accumulation of wealth,” she says. “For me, this is spiritually important.”

Jennifer Altmann is a freelance writer and editor.
Even if you were born after World War II, there’s a good chance you can clearly picture events of the time. The aerial views of the atomic bombs detonated over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The sailor kissing a nurse in Times Square after Japan surrendered. The view of Adolf Hitler’s bunker after he and Eva Braun committed suicide there.

“To this day, iconic images are part of what gives us a sense of the news and the happenings in our world,” says Katherine Bussard, Princeton University Art Museum’s photography curator. Much of photography’s influence, she says, is because of the legacy of LIFE magazine. As the preeminent picture magazine of the 20th century, LIFE featured about 120,000 photo essays, selected from around 24 million photos. At its peak in 1966, LIFE sold 8.5 million copies each week.

On Alumni Day, the museum opened “LIFE Magazine and the Power of Photography.” Using about 170 images and other objects, the exhibition, which runs through June 21, explains why LIFE was both extraordinarily popular and visually revolutionary — not just in its coverage of news events, but in its photography of cultural figures, politicians, and ordinary people and their communities. “There’s a prominence given to photographers from the start,” Bussard says of the magazine, founded in 1936. Especially in the days before television sets were commonplace, the images in LIFE helped shape people’s views of the world.

The Art Museum is the first to have gained access to LIFE’s complete picture collection, and it’s the first to dive into publisher Time Inc.’s corporate archives, which recently became available in the New-York Historical Society’s library collection. The exhibition examines LIFE’s weekly run, from 1936 through 1972. Though the magazine stopped monthly publication in 2000, the exhibition shows that its legacy — prioritizing photography and visual stories — remains with us today.

Anna Mazarakis ’16 is a podcast producer.
COVER OF DUMMY I, PRE-1936

Kurt Safranksi
Before Time Inc. could launch LIFE magazine, the company created an Experimental Picture Department to figure out what a new picture magazine could look like. An integral part of that process included the creation of a “dummy,” or a mock-up. The proposed magazine’s earliest iterations laid the framework for dynamic photographic layouts. They also introduced regular features like “Picture of the Week” and “Life on the News Fronts of the World.”

“The images used in the dummies were meant to be more evocative of what it looked like to harness the power of great photographs and great photographers,” Bussard says.

Kurt Safranksi, who was part of the Experimental Picture Department, created this dummy and would later pitch it to the publisher, Henry Luce.

NURSE MIDWIFE MAUDE CALLEN DELIVERS A BABY, PINEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1951

W. Eugene Smith
Before the days of smartphones and digital cameras, LIFE photographers might have felt constrained by the number of film frames they had left. Not W. Eugene Smith. For this assignment alone, he shot more than 2,600 negatives. His pictures highlight the tangible tasks of a nurse midwife, Maude Callen — as in this image where she’s helping deliver a baby, and another of a baby in a makeshift crib. They also feature the challenges presented and overcome in her everyday life and work — for example, walking through woods to get to a patient and ruining several pairs of boots.

“It becomes clear just how demanding and how challenging providing health care was for these licensed midwives,” Bussard says. “That’s what Smith is seeing.”

For Smith, this assignment meant taking a midwifery course before spending a month capturing Callen’s life. The Princeton exhibition suggests other ways he prepared: It includes the outline created before the story was assigned and a letter Smith wrote to his editor about his progress, along with two of Smith’s contact sheets — where the film’s negatives were printed — and other vintage press prints in the photo essay.
After the 1937 Louisville flood, Margaret Bourke-White was on the scene to cover its impact. The "Great Flood" affected more than 150 cities along the Ohio River and contributed to about 500 deaths. In Louisville, two-thirds of the residents were evacuated.

Bourke-White was one of the first four staff photographers hired by publisher Henry Luce for his new picture magazine in 1936, and her photograph of the Fort Peck Dam in Montana was chosen for the first cover.

Documenting the flood in Louisville, Bourke-White captured submerged cars and people traveling in boats, but the image LIFE led with distanced the flood victims from visible devastation. Instead, they're standing in line, waiting for bread. But there's a larger message in the image: Bourke-White framed the line of black flood victims below a billboard featuring a white family. "World's highest standard of living," says the sign. "There's no way like the American Way."

"There's a real emphasis on the disparity between advertising and reality, white and black, prosperity and struggle," Bussard says.

In the exhibition, a small tablet will display the digitized negatives of other photographs Bourke-White took during her assignment. That way, visitors can understand what Bourke-White was drawn to photograph and the importance of how she framed her images.

Robert Capa

Only four photographers received permission to document the Allied landing in Normandy, including Robert Capa, who traveled with the U.S. Army between 1941 and 1946. Most of his film was damaged during the invasion, leaving few images from his perspective of the landing, where Capa joined 34,250 troops wading onto Omaha Beach. The detailed notes he sent back to LIFE magazine’s offices were censored by the military. This image shows Pfc. Huston Riley, 22, who was wounded in the invasion; after taking the photo, Capa and a soldier assisted Riley.

The picture is part of an exhibit that examines the work of embedded photographers during war. Capa’s work abuts that of Larry Burrows. Both photographers were killed on assignment in combat zones: Capa when he stepped on a landmine in Vietnam, and Burrows when the helicopter he was flying in was shot down over Laos.

“It’s incredibly high-risk photojournalism,” Bussard says, adding that in the exhibit, “there’s not a moment where it feels like they’re standing to the side observing.”
Every part of her desk is piled high with photographs. We don’t know much about the life of the desk’s occupant, “picture researcher” Natalie Kosek, but Bussard says her tasks would have included sifting through images and then helping to decide which ones should be placed in the magazine’s layout. All the picture researchers of the time were women. Though LIFE magazine was mostly segregated by gender, women had significant responsibility. Peggy Sargent, for example, began as a secretary and eventually became a picture editor. She was in charge of reviewing the film negatives, and photographers would joke that she held their careers in the palm of her hand, Bussard says.

The Princeton exhibition dives into the role of women at the magazine, both behind the camera and behind the scenes. From the researchers who compiled information for photographers going out on assignment, to the team that filed and organized the picture collection archives, women played an important yet often unrecognized role in the production of LIFE.

LIFE PHOTO EDITOR NATALIE KOSEK REVIEWS PHOTOGRAPHS, 1946
Photographer unknown

LIFE magazine’s readers were predominantly white, middle-class, and high school- or college-educated, so the stories featured in the magazine often promoted those perspectives. In 1948, Gordon Parks — who had never photographed for LIFE before — proposed a different kind of story: a photo essay on the Harlem gang wars. The story’s success prompted LIFE to hire Parks as its first black staff photographer.

In the exhibition, the photograph is accompanied by other images in Parks’ pivotal photo essay, including those of a gang leader with his family, as well as shots that portrayed the more dangerous aspects of life in a gang. This image, for example, shows the scene of a gang member about to be ambushed. “To me,” says Bussard, “it’s an arresting moment where it seems very clear that something is about to happen. There’s an alertness in his body and tension in his arm as he looks toward the shaft of light and prepares for whatever comes next.”

Photograph: © The Gordon Parks Foundation

GANG MEMBER WITH BRICK, HARLEM, NEW YORK, 1948
Gordon Parks

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Photograph: © The Gordon Parks Foundation
Sometimes, a photographer might be assigned to cover one story, but the photograph ends up telling a completely different one. That was the case with this image: J.R. Eyerman was sent with a reporter to cover the screening of the first full-length, color, 3D movie, *Bwana Devil*. The reporter’s notes make clear that they are meant to be covering the technology of 3D film.

“How does the photographer capture that?” Bussard asks. “Well, it’s sort of understandable that he turns his attention to the audience that’s experiencing the technology. So, in some ways, it seems like a very smart move.”

*LIFE* printed the image on a full page, a suggestion that readers should linger on the photograph.
New Princeton TileWorks!

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COVERING GROUND: Lauren Racusin ’07 collaborates with mayors around the world on urban planning and economic development in her role at Bloomberg Associates, a nonprofit that helps city governments improve quality of life for their residents. Recently, she helped the city of Milan, Italy, devise a master plan that calls for more green space to address heat islands and poor air quality. The goal is to add 3 million trees to the city. Racusin, who works on several other projects as well, says this is her favorite because it “exemplifies the unique, nimble nature of my work.”
CROSS-CULTURAL BRIDGES, BUILT ONE CLICK AT A TIME

One fateful day in 2010, young brothers Jordan ’19, Jonathan ’21, and Michael Salama ’23 sang an adorable round of “Wheels on the Bus,” and uploaded a video of it to YouTube. The clip went viral, and has been viewed more than 51 million times.

That was the spark for “The Lulus,” a children’s series on YouTube that the brothers, who were raised by their Argentinian father and Iraqi mother in Pelham, N.Y., created in 2016. The show features short videos of them singing children’s songs in English and Spanish, often tweaking the lyrics or acting out a scene to convey an educational message. Combined, they have attracted more than 980,000 subscribers and 416 million views from around the world.

Now, with funding from a Project ReachOut 56-81-06 fellowship, Jordan is using that platform to promote cross-cultural understanding, with a bilingual spinoff series called “Lulus America.” Each episode features children from a different country in South, Central, or North America. One spotlights a mobile library, conveyed via donkey, that brings books to children in rural Colombia. Another visits a community sea-turtle conservation project on the Pacific coast of Guatemala. Yet another is about a new generation of bluegrass and old-time musicians in the Appalachian mountains.

Many English-speaking families watch the Spanish videos to help their kids learn the language, and vice versa, says Michael Salama ’23 using that platform to promote cross-cultural understanding, with a bilingual spinoff series called “Lulus America.”

This is not the first time Jordan, a Spanish and Portuguese major, has sought to bridge language and cultural gaps. He traveled through Colombia for an internship the summer after freshman year and again for his senior thesis, a travelogue about people living along the Magdalena, Colombia’s main river. For his junior paper, he retraced the trade route of his Syrian-Jewish great-grandfather, who was a traveling salesman in the Andes, from Argentina to Bolivia.

During an internship at Sesame Workshop in the international social-impact department, he saw scripts for shows set in other countries. “The scripts for Afghanistan focused on water cleanliness and girls’ education, while the China ones were about financial empowerment. I realized that there were all these areas of education that were important in different areas of the world,” recalls Jordan.

The new project likely never would have happened without the skills and insights Jordan and his brothers gained running their two YouTube channels, “The Lulus TV” and “Los Lulus en Español.” Many English-speaking families watch the Spanish videos to help their kids learn the language, and vice versa, says freshman Michael, who first came up with the idea for the Spanish-language channel in 2016.

The Salama brothers also strongly believed there was a need for wholesome, educational content about and for children, tailored to the digital age. “Kids used to watch TV and get educational entertainment through PBS,” notes Jonathan. “A lot of kids are moving to smartphones and tablets ... , using them as entertainment.”

Paradoxically, the original YouTube series that made all this possible was once a source of embarrassment for the brothers. When Jonathan first floated the idea of a regular series to his brothers, they hesitated. “We were in high school by then, and it wasn’t the coolest thing in the world to sing kids’ songs,” recalls Jordan. But now, he’s eager to use what they’ve built and “use that to communicate something larger. We want to take it back to kids telling their own stories.” ◆ By Eveline Chao ’02
BOB SCHOENE ’68, BOB MAUTERSTOCK ’68, AND BOB WEBER ’68

THE RIGHT BOBS FOR THE JOB

Three Bobs, all ’68, use their collective wisdom to help others navigate life’s second half

Over the past 50 years, three members of Princeton’s Class of 1968 — each of them named Bob — built distinguished careers in financial planning, medicine, and counseling. Not long ago, they decided to bring their divergent expertise together to help their Baby Boomer peers confront the realities of aging.

The three alums — Bob Mauterstock ’68, the financial planner; Bob Schoene ’68, a pulmonary and critical-care physician; and Bob Weber ’68, a former member of the Jesuit order and clinical psychologist — have offered a two-hour presentation that they call Success in the Second Half at their class reunions as well as to groups in Pittsburgh and Washington, D.C.

“The three originally met as freshmen on the football team. Mauterstock, who lives on Cape Cod, has written four books, including Caring for Your Elderly Parents: Timely Advice for Baby Boomers. Schoene, from the Bay Area, specializes in high-altitude physiology and exercise, which has taken him to Mount Everest, Denali, and the Andes. And Weber taught and practiced at Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital, and he co-authored the book The Spirituality of Age: A Seeker’s Guide to Growing Older.

Over the years, Mauterstock, Schoene, and Weber kept in touch mainly through Reunions. In preparation for their 50th in 2018, Mauterstock approached the other Bobs to see if they’d like to collaborate on a program. When they agreed, he asked classmate Bob Faron ’68 — yes, a fourth Bob — to place it on the reunion schedule. About 150 people attended, asking the Bobs a mix of pragmatic and existential questions.

The strong turnout convinced the three to take their program on the road, and they plan to continue doing so.

“We believe we have a very important message,” Mauterstock says. “As we age, we need to find the balance between the financial, medical, and spiritual aspects of our lives.”

At the session in Washington, Mauterstock and Schoene emphasized the importance of end-of-life health directives, saying the key was communicating honestly with family members. Weber, meanwhile, urged audience members never to stop asking the larger questions about themselves. “I’m never able to get a final, definitive answer” to all the questions, he said, but by asking them, “I always learn something.”

Marc Lackritz ’68, who attended the sessions both at Reunions and in D.C., said the Bobs’ counsel and takeaways “were clear and concise” and “backed up by scads of research and data.”

Asked for his overarching advice for people in their second half of life, Weber told his peers that even though aging presents challenges, they shouldn’t “miss the many opportunities that our aging offers us.”

By Louis Jacobson ’92

New Podcast at PAW Online


“Friendship is as important to your health as diet and exercise,” says Denworth. “The rate at which your cells age, literally, is affected by your levels of social connection. So you need to pay attention. You need to plan your day accordingly.”

LISTEN to the full interview at paw.princeton.edu/podcasts
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

CATCH UP: Past Class Notes, grouped by class at paw.princeton.edu
PAW posts a list of recent alumni deaths at paw.princeton.edu. Go to Reader Services on PAW’s home page and click on the link “Recent Alumni Deaths.” The list is updated with each new issue.

**THE CLASS OF 1948**

**Moore Gates Jr.’48**

Virtually a lifelong resident of Princeton, Mosie was a distinguished president of our class. He was born Aug. 28, 1926, in New York City; in 1937 the family moved from Poughkeepsie, N.Y., to Princeton.

A graduate of The Hill School, at Princeton Mosie was in the Navy V-12 program, joined Cottage Club, and captained the varsity golf and soccer teams.

His long career in banking and finance began at U.S. Trust Co., where he became a senior vice president of the trust department. After 1979, Mosie was a principal in several investment firms. He retired in 2008 as president of Gates, Wilmerding, Carper and Rawlings.

Mosie was a lifelong leader in volunteering. For a half-century he was on the national board of the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. He was board chairman of the Rita Allen Foundation, supporting young professionals in science and health research. He was also a leader in the American Bible Society and at Princeton Medical Center, on the Board of Pensions of the national Presbyterian Church, an elder of Princeton’s Nassau Presbyterian Church, and a leader in our class. Mosie enjoyed a lifetime of golf. He liked winter outings skiing with the family.

Mosie and Audrey Weiss married in 1954. She survives him, as do their sons, David, Bill, and Tom; their daughter, Susan Pottinger; seven grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

We remember Mosie as a consummate optimist, and for his deep faith, integrity, and kindness.

**Arthur W. Goodman ’48**

Arthur was born in 1925 and raised in East Orange, N.J. He finished high school in the middle of World War II and served in the Marines for three years. At Princeton he majored in economics and graduated *cum laude* in 1949.

With his father and brothers he organized and ran a manufacturers’ representative for a plumbing and heating business. This allowed the most time and energy for lifelong sports enthusiasm and success: in college, football and hockey; and later, in league softball, basketball, and touch football; and even later, despite arthritic elbows, in pistol and trap shooting. He won medals for the United States in trap shooting at Israel’s Maccabiah Games: three gold, two silver, and one bronze.

Arthur died Nov. 16, 2019, at the family home in West Orange, N.J. He was 94. His late wife’s two uncles and four cousins all attended Princeton. Arthur is survived by children Howard, Peter, and Donna, and three grandchildren.

**THE CLASS OF 1949**

**John J. Fletcher ’49**

John died Sept. 24, 2019, in Branchville, N.J., where he had lived for his entire life. His father was the owner and operator of the nearby Culvermere Resort, and John succeeded him in the business. Culvermere was founded in 1892 and was a popular tourist destination for many years. It burned down a few years after John retired, and only recently has the property resurfaced as a major redevelopment project.

After Blair Academy and a year in the Navy, John came to Princeton. He majored in biology and participated in 150-pound football, cross-country, and track. After graduation John married Natalie Poynter June 3, 1950, and joined his father at Culvermere. He stayed there until his retirement in 1977.

In addition to his work building the resort, John was a leading member of the community, serving on the Branchville borough board of education and the planning board.

John and Natalie had four children, John D., Nancy, Judith, and Peter. Judith predeceased John. He is survived by Natalie, their three children, and four grandchildren. We offer our deepest sympathy to them all.

**THE CLASS OF 1951**

**Wen Chih Fong ’51 ’58**

Wen was born Feb. 9, 1930, in Shanghai, China. Tutored at home, he was given a classical Chinese education, excelling in calligraphy.

At Princeton, Wen majored in history and belonged to Prospect Club and the Chinese Association.

He earned an MFA in medieval art history at Princeton and joined the faculty in 1954. He earned a Ph.D. in 1958 in Chinese art history and was named professor in 1967. In 1974 he was appointed Edwards S. Sanford Professor of Art History, a general university professorship without restriction as to field of scholarship. He was chairman of the Department of Art and Archaeology and curator of the Oriental collections at the Princeton University Art Museum.

A protégé of Douglas Dillon, Brooke Astor, and John Elliott ’51, Wen was consultative chairman of Asian art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. After retirement he taught at the universities of Tsinghua and Zhejiang in Beijing and Hangzhou.

Wen died Oct. 3, 2018. He is survived by his wife, Constance Tang Fong; their children, Laurence, Peter, and Serena ’93; his brother Douglas ’61; and brother-in-law Oscar Tang. He was predeceased by his brother Francis ’59.

**George Gibson Carey IV ’55**

Gibby was born Nov. 1, 1933, in Baltimore to a larger-than-life adventuring father and society mother. A raconteur and consummate storyteller, Gibby was profoundly influenced by his own father’s storytelling.

His love of angling led to many trout. At Princeton, his love of the English language in literature led him to majoring in English and honing his skills as a storyteller in the style of the masters he adored: Dickens, Thurber, Saki, and Conan-Doyle.

Gibby gave his heart fast and true to Anna Kirwan Steck. He spent the rest of his life celebrating with her, adventuring with her, supporting her career, and possibly most importantly keeping her “dry and warm.”

Gibby loved his farm in Mount Carmel, Ohio, as if it were a fifth child. He loved the literary club in Cincinnati; he loved his church, fly-fishing, bacon, and Easter egg hunts. He loved splitting wood and making cider, and he loved every opportunity to be with family and friends.

Toward the end of service in the 82nd Airborne in the Army, Gibby noticed an
He grew up in Hinsdale, Ill., and attended Hinsdale Township High School. At Princeton he majored in politics, was a member of Quadrangle Club, and was a midshipman in Naval ROTC. After graduation, he served in the Navy for three years and then attended Stanford Law School. While stationed in San Francisco he met Beverly, his wife of 59 years.

Phil had a diverse and interesting legal career, including working at a leading San Francisco law firm and serving as general counsel for a drugstore chain and an international mining and shipping company. Phil served as scoutmaster for his sons’ Boy Scout troop and then remained an active volunteer on the Marin Boy Scout Council executive board for many years. He was also active in the First Presbyterian Church of San Anselmo, where he served as an elder. With his wife and family, he enjoyed international travel, skiing, trips to the Ashland Shakespeare Festival, jazz and symphony performances, and sporting events of all sorts.

He remained an avid and loyal Princeton alum — returning for Reunions many times and counting Princeton classmates as some of his closest friends.

His dry wit, deep affection, and do-no-spirit will be greatly missed. He is survived by his wife, Beverly; his sons, Scott and Peter ‘87 and Peter’s wife Kathryn Bowsher ‘87; and his granddaughter, Alexa.

THE CLASS OF 1962

Walter M. Uhrman ’62

Walter died Oct. 12, 2019. At Princeton Walt rowed freshman crew, played rugby, served as chairman of the Orange Key Blood Drive and as chairman of the Nassau Herald, and enjoyed social life at Key and Seal Club. Following graduation, Walt attended Stanford Law School, participated in a small firm that later went national, put together a public company, then returned to private practice.

Walt contracted multiple sclerosis at an early age, and never let that deter him. His positive attitude was a hallmark that friends, business associates, and his medical providers admired. He was pleased to have participated in our 50th reunion.

Walt became very engaged in Jewish affairs, actively participating in the Jewish United Fund (Chicago) and B’nai Brith. Their synagoguе-inspired chavurah friends were especially meaningful to Walt and his wife. Walt also enjoyed music, gardening, reading World War I and World War II history, and Jewish-related writings.

Walt is survived by his wife, Judy; daughters Tammie ’90, Amy, Julie, Abby and Betsy; and 12 grandchildren. The class extends its condolences to the entire family.

THE CLASS OF 1966

Frank J. Biondi Jr. ’66

Frank died Nov. 25, 2019, of bladder cancer, at his Los Angeles home.

Publications across the country reported and lamented his passing. The headline of The New York Times obituary was typical: “Frank Biondi, Quiet Powerhouse in Entertainment Industry, Dies at 74.” The accounts were uniform in emphasizing Frank’s gentlemanly manner and unfailing civility, along with his considerable business success.

Frank grew up in Livingston, N.J., and graduated from Livingston High School, where he was baseball team captain, All-State in that sport, and Boys State delegate. At Princeton he majored in psychology, belonged to Cannon Club, and was baseball centerfielder and lightweight football halfback.

After earning an MBA from Harvard in 1968, Frank began a spectacular business career that would include, among other significant accomplishments, leadership of HBO, Viacom, and Universal Studios.

He began serving a term as a University alumni trustee in 1995, the same year he received the Robert L. Peters Jr. ‘42 Award for distinguished achievements in his field. He is survived by his wife of 45 years, Carol Oughton Biondi; daughters Anne Biondi Simonds ’97 and Jane Biondi Munna ’00; six grandchildren; and brother Robert Biondi. The class extends its heartfelt condolences to them.

THE CLASS OF 1967

William A. Stinger ’67

Bill died March 29, 2019. He had lived in Rancho Palos Verde and the greater Los Angeles area since graduation.

Bill came to Princeton from Neenah, Wis., where he graduated from Neenah High School as senior class vice president and a member of Student Council and the debate team.

At Princeton he majored in mechanical and aerospace engineering. He did independent work senior year for the department at Princeton’s Guggenheim Labs researching acoustic liner materials for rocket combustion chambers. He was a member of AIAA and Cloister Inn, and roomed senior year at 453 1903 Hall.

Bill’s interest in rocketry, material science, and space technology carried over into his career. After graduation he began work with the Aerospace Corp. of El Segundo, beginning as a technical specialist at the height of the American space age made possible by technological advances in rocket propulsion. He spent his entire career in the aerospace industry, and contributed many advancements in the field of propulsion research and development.

Walt is survived by his wife, Beverly; his sons, Scott and Peter ‘87 and Peter’s wife Kathryn Bowsher ‘87; and his granddaughter, Alexa.
career in the Los Angeles aerospace industry.

Our particular generation was greatly defined by a unique period of firsts in human history: Earth orbit by man; walking on the moon; solar system exploration; space stations; and communication satellites connecting our now global society. It was Bill Stinger and his aerospace-engineering colleagues who created that history. We mourn the loss of Bill and that marvelous era.

THE CLASS OF 1975

Brian W. Forman ’75

With the death of Brian July 7, 2019, the class lost one of its most loyal members — and one of the kindest. He rarely missed Reunions or Alumni Day.

Coming to Princeton from Levittown, N.Y., Brian worked hard to help pay his way. His father’s diagnosis with a rare medical brain condition led him to major in biochemistry. Although he did not go on to medical school, he took great satisfaction in his undergraduate education.

After a number of years working with Loews Cinemas, Brian went back to Pace University to earn a master’s degree in education. Becoming a New York City schoolteacher fulfilled a longtime dream.

Brian’s lifelong interest in theater and music included acting and playing the piano and oboe drum. He also played piano by ear, with the rare ability to play upon request almost any song he heard. When his knees were ailing, social media enabled him to connect with many friends, including fellow enthusiasts of the 1964–65 New York World’s Fair.

Brian is survived by his brother, Daniel; sister Honey; nephews Andrew and Gary; and niece Selene. The class, always close to Brian’s heart and a great source of pride, shares their loss.

William H. Kehlenbeck ’75

On May 11, 2019, the Nassoons lost one of their sweetest first tenors and ’75 one of its most enthusiastic Tigers when Bill died of melanoma in Wellesley, Mass. He is survived by his wife, Vickery Hall Kehlenbeck ’75; sons Alex and David and their spouses; and three grandchildren.

Bill graduated from Morris Hills High School in Rockaway, N.J., where he had discovered a love for math, a desire to teach, and the joy of playing and singing in a rock band. His life changed forever at Quadrangle Club, where he met Vicky Hall. They married right after graduation, and Bill embarked on the second great love of his life, teaching math at Noble and Greenough School.

A teacher, coach, and adviser with high expectations and deeply committed to serving the Nobles community, for 44 years Bill showed the incredible power of an educator who invests in the lives of his students. He also coached youth summer baseball and played with his rock band. Just three weeks before his death, Bill found the strength to perform with his colleagues at Nobles one last time.

Same marriage, same job, same friends, same love of music, baseball, math, and kids. What a lucky man — what a life!

THE CLASS OF 1978

Elizabeth A. Shollenberger ’78

Liz died Sept. 5, 2019. Liz came to Princeton from Ohio’s Circleville High School as co-valedictorian and the first graduate in memory to attend Princeton.

In addition to academic success that won her Phi Beta Kappa honors, Liz, a WWS major, introduced thousands to the campus as an Orange Key tour guide during all four undergraduate years and two summers. And it was at Princeton that she met Tim James ’78, her husband of 29 years and partner of 42 years. Jon came to Princeton from DeWitt (Mich.) High School as class salutatorian in 1986. At Princeton he was in Forbes College, majored in history, and was a member of Forbes Lodge, where he was treasurer.

He spent almost 30 years working in the financial-services industry, developing a reputation as a thought leader in operational and enterprise risk management. His career spanned multiple companies, including Chase, Morgan Stanley, AIG, and most recently KPMG, where he passionately served clients across the country from the New York City and Grand Rapids, Mich., offices.

Jon is survived by two daughters, Alexandra and Julia; parents William and Pauline Holland; brother Stephen ’88 and his wife, Nancy; significant other Rachel Miller and family; and many extended family members.

The class extends its deepest sympathy to his family and friends.

THE CLASS OF 1994

Steven Gubser ’94 ’98

Steven died Aug. 3, 2019, while rock-climbing in Chamonix, France. He was a professor and associate chair of physics at Princeton.

Steven was born in Tulsa, Okla., May 4, 1972, and raised in Aspen, Colo. While attending Cherry Creek High School in Denver, he received the highest individual score in the 1989 International Physics Olympiad.

Steven was valedictorian of the Princeton Class of 1994. After a Fulbright fellowship at Cambridge University, he returned to Princeton for his Ph.D. His dissertation included seminal papers in string theory that related quantities in Einstein’s gravity to quantum field theory and helped establish the field called anti-de Sitter space and conformal field theory correspondence.
After one and a half years in the Harvard Society of Fellows, Steven joined the Princeton faculty in 2000 and received tenure in 2001. He was also full professor at Caltech in 2001 while on leave from Princeton. Awards include a Guggenheim Fellowship, a Blavatnik Award, a Gribow Medal, and a Simons Investigator Award.

Steven’s popular science books include The Little Book of String Theory (2010) and The Little Book of Black Holes (2017, with Frans Pretorius), both published by Princeton University Press.

He is survived by his wife, Laura Landweber ’89; and their daughters, Cecily, Heidi, and Lillian.

**GRADUATE ALUMNI**

**Bert Green ’51**

Bert Green, retired professor of psychology at Johns Hopkins University, died July 1, 2019 at age 91.

Green graduated from Yale with a degree in mathematics in 1949. In 1951, he earned a Ph.D. in psychology from Princeton. He worked as a staff member and then as a group leader at the Lincoln Lab at MIT; as a computer science consultant for the Rand Corp.; as professor of psychology and department head at Carnegie Mellon University; as a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in Behavior Sciences; and as professor of psychology at Johns Hopkins from 1969 until retiring in 1998.

From 1990 to 1991, he took a sabbatical in Monterey, Calif., to work with the personal testing division of the Defense Manpower Center, continuing the work he had done from 1983 to 1989 on the performance of military personnel. Green had written more than 100 research articles, served as editor of Psychometrika from 1972 to 1980, and was president of the Psychometric Society in 1965 and Division 5 of the American Psychological Association in 1978.

He was honored by Division 5 for distinguished lifetime contributions in 1997, by the Association of Test Publications in 2003, and by the American Educational Research Association in 2001.

Green is survived by two sons, a grandson, and his former wife, Becky Gentry.

**Marvin E. Kauffman *60**

Marvin Kauffman, who taught geology at Franklin & Marshall College for 25 years before joining the American Geological Institute and later the National Science Foundation in 1957, and received a Ph.D. in geology from Princeton in 1960.

He taught at Franklin & Marshall for 25 years, became executive director of the American Geological Institute, and was program director of the National Science Foundation. He also taught field geology programs for more than 50 years at the Yellowstone-Bighorn Research Association in Red Lodge, Mont.

Kauffman co-authored a leading textbook on physical geology with Sheldon Judson of Princeton. He also wrote many papers in the geosciences field.

He is survived by his wife, Sue, as well as by seven children, including Dorinda Kauffman Culp ’77, with his first wife, Dottie Hammon; and Sue’s three children. He is also survived by 24 grandchildren and step-grandchildren, and 10 great-grandchildren and step-great-grandchildren.

**John T. Sibilia ’62**

John Sibilia, a physicist who had a 40-year career at Bell Telephone Laboratories, died May 22, 2019, at the age of 85.

Born in Newark, N.J., Sibilia was the valedictorian of his class at Barringer High School, and earned a bachelor’s degree and a master’s degree in physics from Rutgers. At Princeton he earned a master’s degree in 1957 and a Ph.D. in 1962, both in physics.

Sibilia started working in solid-state physics at Bell Labs, and during his 40 years there he developed and managed a variety of technologies. These included masers for Telstar, magnetic bubble memory, and underwater acoustic arrays for tracking submarines.

He enjoyed building amplifiers, model airplanes, elegant furniture, and sailboats, as well as restoring countless sports cars. Traveling the world with his wife, Maria, Sibilia visited relatives in Italy and Venezuela, as well as many places in Central America, Europe, and the Far East. On each trip, he would take his butterfly net and collect specimens that he would meticulously mount.

Sibilia was predeceased by his wife of 56 years, Maria. He is survived by children Victoria, Marc ’86 ’92, and Christopher ’87; and three grandchildren.

**Paul J. Hollander *63**

Paul Hollander, retired professor of sociology at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, died at home Aug. 9, 2019, at age 86.

In 1956 Hollander fled the unrest in his own business in the venture-capital field. He enjoyed building amplifiers, model airplanes, elegant furniture, and sailboats, as well as restoring countless sports cars. Traveling the world with his wife, Maria, Sibilia visited relatives in Italy and Venezuela, as well as many places in Central America, Europe, and the Far East. On each trip, he would take his butterfly net and collect specimens that he would meticulously mount.

Sibilia was predeceased by his wife of 56 years, Maria. He is survived by children Victoria, Marc ’86 ’92, and Christopher ’87; and three grandchildren.

**Herbert Josephs *63**

Herbert Josephs, professor emeritus at Michigan State University (MSU), died peacefully at home July 27, 2019, at age 86.

Josephs graduated from Brooklyn College in 1953 and earned a master’s degree in 1956 from Fordham University. He then earned a Ph.D. in Romance languages and literature from Princeton in 1963. After two years as an associate professor at Amherst, he began a 40-year career as professor of 18th-century French literature in MSU’s Romance language department.

He became the first non-musically trained professor to join the Michigan State School of Music. This was to leverage his great teaching skills to help spread the love of opera. Josephs lectured on opera from Austria to Nevada, as well as at MSU and the local community, making opera available to many new fans.

Josephs was predeceased in 2016 by his wife of 59 years, Mary Jim Russell, who also was a full professor at MSU and who became director of the College of Lifelong Education at MSU and assistant provost for community outreach. He is survived by a son and grandson.

**Patrick J. Foley Jr. ’67**

Patrick Foley, retired director of corporate new business development at DuPont Co., died at home Aug. 21, 2019, at the age of 78.

He graduated with a bachelor’s degree from St. Peter’s College in 1965, and earned a Ph.D. in chemistry from Princeton in 1967. Foley then served in the Army as a captain in the Ordnance Corps during the Vietnam War.

In 1969, he started his professional career in the central research and development division of DuPont. After a number of executive positions, he retired in 2002. He continued working in his own business in the venture-capital field.

An avid skier, Foley was an active member of the National Ski Patrol. He also enjoyed golf, tennis, and traveling, especially to national parks.

He is survived by three children and two grandchildren.

Graduate alumni memorials are prepared by the APGA.

This issue contains undergraduate memorials for Wen Chih Fong ’51 ’58 and Steven Gubser ’94 ’98.
Classifieds

For Rent

Europe

Paris, Left Bank: Elegant apartment off Seine in 6th. Short walk to Louvre, Notre Dame. 609-924-7520. gami@comcast.net

Paris, Marais: Elegant, 2 bedroom, 2 bath apartment, vibrant Pompidou museum/ sidewalk café quarter on 13c pedestrian street, full kitchen, w/d, AC, cable. 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. corinnabarbara@gmail.com

Ile St-Louis: Elegant, spacious, top floor, skylighted apartment, gorgeous views overlooking the Seine, 2 bedrooms sleep 4, 2 baths, elevator, well-appointed, full kitchen, WiFi. 678-332-8444. liff@mindspring.com


Paris, Tuileries Gardens: Beautifully-appointed, spacious, 1BR queen, 6th floor, elevator, concierge. karin.demorest@gmail.com, www.umbriaholidayvilla.com ‘60 ‘98.

Paris near Louvre, Opéra, Ritz Hôtel: Family owned. Sleeps two, terms depend on season, 6 night minimum. apower7@icloud.com, 831-521-7155, w’49.

Umbría/Todi: Elegant restored 14thC convent. Walk to town. 4 ensuite BRs, A/C, gardens, olive orchards, pool, WiFi. 847-234-9171. jcrawford@TRIADCAPLLC.COM, ’68.


Paris: Fabulous, elegant 1BR in the bustling heart of Paris — prestigious 4th. Windows throughout, views, light, elevator, fully equipped, sleeps 2, one month minimum. ecall411@yahoo.com

Granada, Spain: Bright, quiet, well-appointed, spacious penthouse apartment with balcony, in city center. 3BR, 2BA, A/C, w/d, full kitchen, WiFi. 604-789-7668. maitemp.carrera.virgen@gmail.com, s ‘01.

Provence: Delightful stone farmhouse facing Roman theater, 5 bedrooms, pool, market town. www.Frenchfarmhouse.com

Unique 1880s heritage Irish farmhouse on fourteen acres in OX Mountains, County Sligo; Wild Atlantic Way; Fáilte Ireland Welcome Standard; a Hidden Ireland Property. Adventure, Culture, Food! info@oldirishfarmhouse.com, ’77.

Umbría, Italy: Stunning, spacious countryside villa, olive groves, fabulous views. Sleeps 4-12, pool. Next to castle, golf course, cashmere shops. +44 7894420399; barbarasteino@gmail.com, www.umbriaholidayvilla.com ‘60 ‘98.


Paris near Louvre, Opéra, Ritz Hôtel: Family owned. Sleeps two, terms depend on season, 6 night minimum. apower7@icloud.com, 831-521-7155, w’49.

Have a fabulous second home to rent?
Advertise it in PAW where you will reach readers who will treat your home as their own!
Contact Colleen Finnegan cfinnega@princeton.edu 609-258-4886

Africa
Spectacular Indian Oceanside villa is your Princeton vacation home in South Africa. 2 bedrooms, 2 baths. www.phoenixcountryhouse.co.za, ’82.

United States Northeast

Stone Harbor, NJ: Beachfront, 4BR, upscale. 570-430-3639, Stoneharborbeachhouses.com, radarms150@aol.com

Stone Harbor, NJ: Houses ½ block from beach, sleep 10 each. For great families, reunions, weddings. For photos/information: Bayberry10501@optimum.net, 201-803-1669, p’18.

Wellfleet: 4BR beachfront cottage, spectacular views overlooking Cape Cod National Seashore, walk to town. 610-745-5873, warren@aol.com, ’84 ’86.

Southampton Serenity Enjoy a vacation in this picturesque village. Large pristine condominium; located one mile from magnificent ocean beaches. Walking distance to world-class stores and restaurants. Two-week minimum stay. Please call 617-377-9490 or email carolinecullen@fastmail.fm for availability and rates.


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Mountain Lodge on Lehigh River, PA: Waterfalls, fishing, swimming, private tennis court. Sleeps 13, $1,600/week June–October. kgordonnd@aol.com, 617-519-6114.

Wine and Dine in Connecticut! Litchfield County historic home; vineyards, foodie & antiquing haven, outdoor paradise. Weekend, weekly, monthly rentals. 547-432-3817; owens_shea@yahoo.com, ’94.

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Park City/Deer Valley, Utah: 3BR ski-out condominium in Upper Deer Valley. Newly remodeled, hot tub, beautiful views, available all seasons. Reasonable rates. 917-825-4137 or pikolodzik@aol.com, p’12 p’20.
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Tapping Reeve 1763 was in love with a clever, wealthy girl, and he hardly had a penny. He had paid his way through the College of New Jersey by teaching at a nearby grammar school and working as a private tutor. Six years later, he began courting one of his former students: Sally Burr, the daughter of the late Aaron Burr Sr., president of the College. Reeve’s gifts lay in teaching, but teaching was not prestigious or remunerative enough to win her guardians’ consent for marriage.

“My dear Sally,” he wrote to her in 1769, “I have just been conversing with your Uncle who says he is resolved to oppose me & treats me hardly with common kindness ... . Oh, my dearest, when they are about to use their arguments with you, judge how meaningful my situation must be when my very happiness itself is at stake ... but rest assured, my faithful Charmer, I will never believe that you will abandon me or prove inconstant.”

Aaron Burr Jr. 1772 carried letters between Reeve and his sister. Reeve took a position as a legal apprentice — most lawyers in the Colonies learned their craft this way. He emerged from his apprenticeship even poorer, but with the prestigious title of lawyer. He married Sally Burr in 1772.

The most obvious way to recover his funds was to take on apprentices in turn. His first arrived in 1774: Sally’s brother, Aaron, who went on to a notable political career. Apprentices kept coming, in numbers that grew and grew. So it was that Reeve, a reluctant lawyer but a passionate teacher, became the founder of the nation’s first law school.

Litchfield Law School opened in Litchfield, Conn., in 1784. Students crowded its single classroom: more than 1,200 over the next 50 years, among them Horace Mann, Samuel Morse, and Noah Webster.

Like most lawyers, Reeve drew on William Blackstone’s works on English common law, but he suggested that some doctrines of the common law were foolish and archaic, as Paul Hicks ’58 notes in a new book about the school. Blackstone claimed that “the husband and wife are one person in law; that is, the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during the marriage,” for example. But Reeve argued that when we see a married woman in reality, “we find her often an active agent, executing powers, conveying land, suing with her husband, and liable to be sued with him, and liable to punishment for crimes.” He also told his students that slavery was illegal, being “founded in violence and contrary to the laws of natural justice,” as their notes record. After these lectures, Litchfield’s other teacher would tell the students that, although he too was an abolitionist, he was obliged to affirm that slavery was legal in Connecticut.

“Rest assured, my faithful Charmer, I will never believe that you will abandon me or prove inconstant.”

Reeve hated Thomas Jefferson. After Jefferson assumed the presidency, Reeve wrote in a newspaper, The Litchfield Monitor, that Jefferson was trying to overthrow the Constitution and set himself up as a tyrant. A grand jury indicted Reeve and the newspaper’s publisher on charges of seditious libel, though the case was eventually dismissed. Reeve did not apologize.

When Harvard opened a law school in 1817, then Yale in 1824, students flocked to the new schools with old names, and Litchfield’s enrollments began to decline. Reeve retired in 1820, and Litchfield Law School closed its doors in 1833.

Tapping Reeve and Sally Burr Reeve had, by all accounts, a very contented marriage. After they wed, he wrote to her, “I am this moment enjoying the incomparable pleasure of reflecting that I have one friend in you that will be ever an unshaken friend and that I can enjoy no prosperity but what must give you satisfaction and make you the happiest.”

He added, “And do not abuse my sweet lips with your savage little teeth.”
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