

HISTORIAN
KEEANGA-YAMAHTTA TAYLOR

ESSAY:
CAPITAL CRIMES

WHOPPING RETURN
ON ENDOWMENT

PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY



THE ART OF GOVERNING

Two mayors. Two Texas cities. Two very different styles.



Alumni Day

Saturday, February 19, 2022

SAVE THE DATE! February 19, 2022 Princeton's annual Alumni Day celebration

- Reconnect on campus with friends, fellow alumni and Princeton families
- Hear from the recipients of the Woodrow Wilson Award and the James Madison Medal
- Attend the Service of Remembrance



PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY

An editorially independent
magazine by alumni for alumni
since 1900

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PAW senior writer Mark F. Bernstein '83, at right,
interviews Dallas Mayor Eric Johnson '03, page 28.

Deep in the Heart of Texas 28

Two alumni mayors — Dallas' Eric Johnson '03
and Austin's Steve Adler '78 — have taken
different approaches to common challenges
of governing.

By Mark F. Bernstein '83

Capital Crimes 34

"Language is a moving target," writes the
author, a Princeton anthropologist, in an essay
about the editorial conventions of capitalizing
— or not — racial identities.

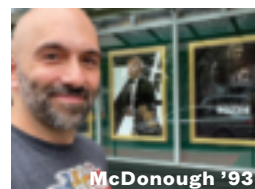
By Carolyn Rouse

PAW.PRINCETON.EDU



Connecting Doctors

On the latest PAWcast,
Yale dermatology and
pathology professor
Christine Ko '95
discusses her book
about how doctors and
patients can better
communicate.



Filming Rozzie

A circuitous route led
Ryan McDonough '93
to make a film about
his Massachusetts
hometown, titled *Last
Night in Rozzie*.

Understanding Lincoln

With his new book out
about Abraham Lincoln's
domestic life, Michael
Burlingame '64 suggests
three more books on the
16th president.

A Professor's Take

Gregg Lange '70 tours
emeritus professor John
V. Fleming '63's blog.

James A. Baker III '52's Tribute to George Shultz '42

My wife Lori and I flew to California to attend the memorial service for Secretary George Shultz '42 at Stanford University on October 7. As a result, we missed the multiple Nobel Prize celebrations on Princeton's campus that week, but we had a unique opportunity to honor and celebrate the life of a man I consider to be among this University's most admirable alumni.

Another of Princeton's greatest alumni, James A. Baker III '52, spoke at the event. After the service, I asked Secretary Baker whether I might publish his remarks on this page. He responded by handing his copy of them to me. That document, which shows the handwritten annotations that Secretary Baker made during the service, will reside in the University archives.

Here is Secretary Baker's tribute as he delivered it in Stanford Memorial Church. —C.L.E.

George Shultz was a brilliant statesman, a dedicated patriot, a caring husband and family man, and a wonderful friend. George always understood the importance of trust in relationships—trust between individuals as well as between nations.

As he wrote in an op-ed last December celebrating his 100th birthday: "Trust is the coin of the realm. When trust was in the room, whatever room that was—the family room, the schoolroom, the locker room, the office room, the government room or the military room—good things happened. When trust was not in the room, good things did not happen. Everything else is details."

George Shultz, of course, lived his life accordingly. When the two of us worked together in the Reagan administration, I always knew that George had my back—and he knew that I had his, too. His interlocutors could always trust what he was saying. Such candor allowed him to establish a relationship with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze that began the cooling of tensions between our countries that permitted the Cold War to end peacefully.

The thing that stands out the most to me about his time at State was the tremendous amount of respect that he had from world leaders around the globe. They admired his character, his honesty and particularly his tireless dedication to looking at all sides of the complex foreign policy issues that confronted the United States. In short, they *trusted* George Shultz.

George was a straightforward and honest human being. There was no guile or subterfuge in the way he conducted either his public or personal lives.

What you saw in George, you got (although I never saw his "Princeton Tiger" that everyone talks about).

He was a critical thinker who made a permanent mark on the world—and for this, he has earned a seat with other great Americans in our national pantheon of honor.

He loved his country and the values it represents. And he was true to those values as he helped President Reagan find practical solutions that could lead to the peaceful



Secretary George Shultz '42

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

end of the Cold War. Together, they helped guarantee freedom and better lives for people around the world.

Above all, George was brilliant—and intensely intelligent. Yes, he saw and understood the world in all its complexity. But he maintained a knack for simplicity. This was, after all, a Secretary of State who once opined that: "The minute you start

talking about what you're going to do if you lose, you have lost."

He followed that mantra during his many years as an academic economist, business leader and dedicated public servant.

George never lost confidence in his country. As a young man, he served in the Marines during World War II. It was early evidence of his lifelong commitment to his nation.

And to the very end, he remained a force of nature tackling critical challenges at home and abroad.

Rather than spend his golden years doing a victory lap, he (as we have heard here today) worked with Henry Kissinger, Sam Nunn and Bill Perry to try to establish a world free of nuclear weapons.

Four years ago, he and I began working together on a proposal to curtail global climate change. And in recent years, he focused on solutions for the political dysfunction that grips our nation.

As he once said: "I've always tried to live in the future and think about things and how to make things better. If you have great-grandchildren around, and their pictures are looking at you, well, that's the future."

And so, I can imagine the scene as St. Peter recently welcomed George at the Pearly Gates.

George looked around, briefly paused, and then suggested ways to improve Heaven.

St. Peter smiled, nodded his head, and replied: "Now that you are up here, Mister Secretary, I trust they'll get done!"

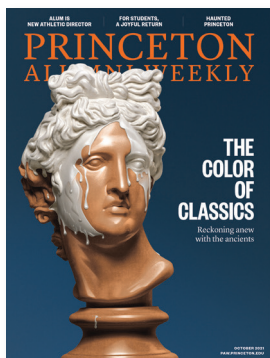
We love you, George, we miss you and we will see you again on the other side.—J.A.B.



COURTESY OF THE BAKER INSTITUTE

Archival photo of George Shultz '42 and James A. Baker III '52 with President Ronald Reagan.

Inbox



DIVERSITY IN CLASSICS

The cover story of the October 2021 issue, “The Color of Classics,” observes that academic study of the “classics” concentrates on Roman and Greek culture. As a Roxbury Latin School graduate, I am familiar with that focus, but as a traveler to seven continents, I also appreciate that other highly developed civilizations existed with writing before the Romans. A number come to mind, including the Mayans (in the Americas), the Egyptians (in Africa), the Jews, Mesopotamians, Chinese, and Indians (in Asia), and Etruscans and Mycenaeans (in Europe). Other cultures in Australia, Europe, and North America maintained cultural identities through oral traditions, petroglyphs, and cave paintings.

The Roman and Greek focus reflects a narrow worldview. Classics departments should remove their blinders and embrace the richness and diversity of ancient civilizations around the world. Classics shouldn’t be a niche department; they are the portal to the longest part of human history! While the

lack of poetry and prose may preclude the study of Linear B literature from Mycenae, the study of art, architecture, governance, religion, and literature from ancient civilizations will enrich us all. Where data is lacking, research opportunities abound. Some lessons from the sustainable practices (and failures) of the past might also even help us manage climate change.

Douglas B. Quine ’73
Bethel, Conn.

As a former Princeton classics major and professor at a state university, I found the discussion of Greek and Latin studies in “The Color of Classics” disappointing.

I agree that it is no longer appropriate to apply the name “classics” exclusively to these subjects, especially at postmodern universities, where knowledge practices are not meant to privilege one subject over another. But the idea that the study of Greek and Roman cultures should not exist as a distinct field at all, even as an “area study,” like other language-based cultural fields, is exasperating. The article discussed the current field solely as if it were a mechanism for sustaining privilege or hindering or helping

upward mobility. I think these claims are dubious, but more to the point, the article made no mention about the value of studying such unusually complex and interconnected material as Greek tragedy or Greek philosophy (to state just my own preferences) as subjects on their own, or in relation to the ancient cultures that produced them, or as pedagogical tools for thinking about or critiquing sensitive topics such as race, gender, or ethics in modern society from a safe distance.

Over time I have only become more convinced about the value of studying ancient Greek (and to a lesser degree, Roman) culture, and wish it were more vigorously promoted at our universities. Few things at Princeton equally fired my imagination or got me interested in other fields of study.

Dan Caner ’86
Bloomington, Ind.

I wanted to call your attention to a bit of Princeton’s institutional history, which should be remembered amid the current controversies regarding classics.

William Sanders Scarborough (1852-1926), a classicist affiliated for 44 years with the American Philological Association, was the first Black member of the Modern Language Association. In 2000 I established this point in the millennial edition of the PMLA, and in 2001 Princeton professor Eddie Glaude Jr. ’97 was the first to win the book prize the MLA had set up in Scarborough’s honor.

Scarborough visited Princeton at least twice. In my edition, *The Autobiography of William Sanders Scarborough: An American Journey from Slavery to Scholarship* (2005), Scarborough describes stopping at Princeton in 1875 shortly after graduating from Oberlin to visit his friend, Matthew Anderson, at Princeton Theological Seminary:

“My arrival created some anxiety as well as curiosity on the part of Princeton officials. No negro had ever entered the college proper, though some were



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Inbox

in its seminary It was rumored that I had come to take post-graduate work in the college. I have often wondered what would have happened had I made the rumored attempt, but I was only reconnoitering."

Sixteen years later he was back in Princeton to present a paper, "Bellerophon's Letters," at the meeting of American Philological Association held there in July 1891.

Scarborough is an example of significant history of Black engagement with classics prior to the 21st century, and the *Alumni Weekly* should have given at least a nodding reference to it.

Michele Valerie Ronnick
Detroit, Mich.

Editor's note: The author is a distinguished service professor in the Department of Classical and Modern Languages, Literatures, and Cultures at Wayne State University. A longer version of this letter appears at paw.princeton.edu.

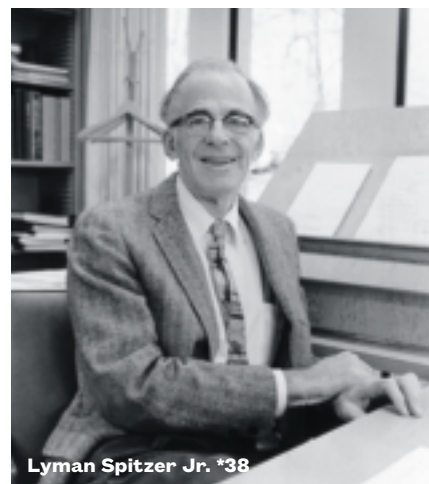
HISTORICAL PARALLELS

Thanks for sharing Jacob Dlamini's take on the dynamics of South African history and how powerfully influenced it is by the point at which the country has arrived today ("Revising the Revisionists," September issue). I am an African American who calls South Africa my home, having come here first as an anti-apartheid lawyer initially conducting a one-woman fact-finding mission on the political violence here that raged in the early 1990s. I found Dlamini's take on the different aspects of collective memories of pivotal moments and issues during the apartheid era fascinating. I only disagree with his assessment that Black South African history can be better equated to Native American history than African American history. I don't disagree that there are some parallels to the former's history, but one shouldn't be discouraged from searching for the parallels in African American history.

As someone who has moved between the two worlds, the similarity I find most striking is how much keeping our eyes on the prize of civil rights and liberation, respectively, prevented us from anticipating the downsides like the

middle-class Black flight out of townships and ghettos further impoverishing the communities they left, economically and intellectually. That is where there is a distinct departure from Native American history. In fact, I would love Dlamini to undertake a comparative study of the impact of Black flight from poor areas in both countries. My observation is that the incredible level of civil society organization during the struggles in both countries is a shadow of its former self.

Eve Thompson '82
Kynsna, South Africa



Lyman Spitzer Jr. '38

THE REMARKABLE SPITZERS

I expect Margaret Ruttenberg '76's memories of the Spitzers and the Observatory of Instruction (Princetonians, September issue) elicited many others from those of us lucky to know them. Although not a "Tiger Tot Tender," I taught at Miss Mason's School and was asked to stay with the two youngest Spitzers when their parents were away in 1961 and 1962. I recall joyous meals, new songs, and expeditions in the Spitzers' Oldsmobile (a rare dividend when we weren't allowed cars).

All that prepped me for 50 years married to a strong woman (Bryn Mawr '69), three feisty daughters, and a career in pediatrics. My wife and I caught up later with Doreen Canaday Spitzer at Princeton, Bryn Mawr, and Athens. Like Dr. Ruttenberg, I graduated with many rich memories beyond the dorms, classes, teams, and clubs. The Observatory was the most exciting place on Prospect Street!

William Hollinshead '64
Rehoboth, Mass.

SENDING THE PRINCE

I note with a touch of nostalgia the news that the *Daily Prince* is abandoning daily print (On the Campus, October issue). As a student receiving significant financial aid, I worked a number of different jobs at Princeton, but the best-paying of all of them required me to address 700 copies of the *Prince* and deliver them to the Princeton post office by 7 a.m. for same-day local delivery. That meant a 5 a.m. wake-up five days a week and a long walk to the paper's print shop off Palmer Square.

In that precomputer era, I stamped the papers using embossed aluminum address cards racked up in a simple press called the Addressograph, a device invented in the 1890s. Once I got to know the postal workers, they were kind enough to cut me some slack when I was running late, which I saw as the solidarity of fellow working stiffs. The early rise was a challenge after late-night bull sessions with classmates, but the pain was offset by the magic of walking the gorgeous, silent campus in fresh snow or the dim light of dawn. Times change, and I'm confident that the paper's shift to online publishing is the right thing to do.

Michael F. Brown '72
Santa Fe, N.M.

OPENING EXERCISES

I was deeply moved by President Christopher Eisgruber '83's address to the Class of 2025 at September's Opening Exercises (President's Page, October issue). His transparency and candor in sharing his personal responses to a diagnosis of an acoustic neuroma struck just the right tone for this important occasion. The four lessons he drew from his experience were not only appropriate for members of the incoming class as they begin their four years of study but to all of us who read PAW as we navigate the vicissitudes of our lives. Nothing could have done more to convince me that we have the right person at the helm of our university in these troubled times.

Jim Kutnow '70
Kansas City, Mo.

PLANTS AND MORE

Ellen Kellich of the graduate school's student life office is not only known for her expertise as a master gardener

FROM THE EDITOR

A Proofreader's Dilemma

If you read the story in PAW's September issue about history professor Jacob Dlamini, you might have noticed a curious editorial convention: When we used the word "Black" to describe a community or someone's race, we used uppercase — but we lowercased "white." In a letter to the editor published in November, Bruce C. Johnson '74 asked why: "I would have thought rules of grammatical consistency and considerations of racial equality would have



indicated treating the two terms the same and capitalizing both or neither. Is there a grammatical rule at work here of which I was unaware?"

It's a good question. We responded, explaining: "On matters of capitalization, PAW follows the *Associated Press Stylebook*, which uses the capitalized term Black when the

word is used as an adjective in a racial, ethnic, or cultural sense. AP style does not capitalize white."

That was an accurate reply, but not a sufficient one.

The PAW staff has debated the question of capitalization before, and not just in relation to race. In 2019, we published an article about Princeton's classes in American Sign Language and specified that the instructor was Deaf, capital "D." But later in the story we referred to students taking the course because they wanted to work with deaf children, lowercase "d." The uppercase letter, we wrote, referred "to the culture and community" — a community that shared a language, ASL, not simply the audiological condition of not hearing.

The conventions of capitalization seemed especially complicated in our article about Professor Dlamini, who grew up in South Africa and focuses his scholarship on that country. If the uppercase "B" is meant to signify shared culture and identity, particularly in the United States, should it be applied to someone from another country with different cultural traditions?

Editing that article, I could not decide. I first put "black" in lowercase throughout the story, but reconsidered when colleagues marked up the page, correctly, with: "UC!" — meaning uppercase — and "Not AP style!" I considered using the capital "W" along with the capital "B," but that seemed wrong, too: White people share privilege because of skin color — but is that enough to signify greater kinship? I write as someone just one generation removed from cousins lost and presumed killed during the Holocaust, something that's been on my mind as anti-Semitism has increased. My relatives' skin was white, but the Nazis did not see them as White, uppercase.

What to do? The obvious thing. I reached out to one of the brilliant people who populate this campus: Professor Carolyn Rouse, chair of the anthropology department, who agreed to write an essay on the topic. PAW's article about Professor Dlamini ran with the capital "B" and lowercase "w," as AP style requires — when you are facing an imminent deadline, it helps to fall back upon the rules laid out in the pages of a stylebook. But in her essay, found on page 34, Rouse makes a compelling argument for thinking about the issue differently. Sometimes, perhaps, the stylebook rules are not enough. We welcome your thoughts. — Marilyn H. Marks '86

In July, PAW's board chair, Marc Fisher '80, wrote about then-ongoing discussions about PAW's future. Please turn to page 7 for his update.



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(On the Campus, September issue). She is also known for her knowledge and expertise in raising and nurturing monarch butterflies from a tiny speck on a leaf to a full-grown monarch ready to be released into nature. Since monarchs have been experiencing some difficulties in recent years, she is performing a great service to all of nature.

Robert A. Weston
New Egypt, N.J.

PRISON TEACHING

I agree wholeheartedly with Jeff Dolven's observation that "much intelligence and talent and imagination is locked up in prisons" (On the Campus, June issue). Like my classmate Clint Van Dusen (Inbox, September issue), I participated during my undergrad years with the Student Volunteer Council's program at Yardville Correctional Center. Over the last eight years I've been heavily involved here at Notre Dame in our A.A. and B.A. degree programs at Indiana's Westville Correctional Facility.

At Westville I've taught Shakespeare, Milton, and lyric poetry courses. This term I'm teaching a Shakespeare course in tandem with a Notre Dame colleague teaching a course in acting Shakespeare. I've found students to be as intelligent, creative, and hardworking as any I've taught in 43 years of teaching

As I approach retirement, I plan to continue to teach in our prison program. It's thrilling to work with and learn from students who might otherwise never have found themselves in a seminar room, as they find their intellectual legs and gain true self-confidence in their ability.

university students. One of my best, a first-year student, wrote a term paper on Milton's *Paradise Lost*, then worked independently to expand it into a 35-page research paper that was published in Notre Dame's *Journal of Undergraduate Research*. Visitors,



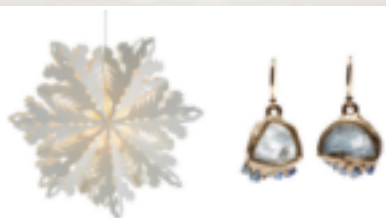
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including the recent and current Notre Dame provosts, have observed that class discussions are at least as challenging, lively, sophisticated, and productive as those on the main campus.

As I approach retirement, I plan to continue to teach in our prison program. It's thrilling to work with and learn from students who might otherwise never have found themselves in a seminar room, as they find their intellectual legs and gain true self-confidence in their ability.

Steve Fallon '76
South Bend, Ind.

Editor's note: The author is the John J. Cavanaugh Professor of the Humanities at the University of Notre Dame. A longer version of this letter appears at paw.princeton.edu.

FAMILY VINEYARDS

Your "All in the Family" article about wineries owned by Princeton families (June issue) overlooked Sonoma-based Petris Vineyard & Winery, which I have owned and run for more than a decade. We are proud of our many gold and silver medals over the years but more so from the accolades by my classmates when I supplied our award-winning Syrah wine for the Class of 1962 dinner at our 55th reunion.

Despite my MBA from Stanford and years as an international executive, I have been unable to control the vicissitudes of nature, which include too much or too little rain, heat, and sunshine. Like all Northern California wineries, we have suffered from wildfires that have engulfed our region in recent years. Although vineyards themselves rarely burn, smoke taint makes the harvest undrinkable, as happened to us in 2017 and again in 2020.

Growing up, I said I never wanted to be a farmer because I would constantly worry about the weather. But I am, and I do. However, like all farmers, optimism reigns supreme. We hope this year's crop will escape the ravages of fire, extreme weather, and disease to give us the best vintage ever.

Peter Schroeder '62
Sonoma, Calif.

FROM OUR BOARD CHAIR MARC FISHER '80

PAW's Future: An Agreement

The *Princeton Alumni Weekly* will remain, as its title page promises, "an editorially independent magazine by alumni for alumni."

When I last wrote to PAW readers over the summer, the future of the magazine was in question. The University announced earlier this year that it intended for the first time to take on full responsibility for funding the magazine, which has been a University department for more than two decades. This would be a sharp change from the existing revenue model, which depends on class dues from alumni and advertising income, as well as a University subsidy. Under the new arrangement, University officials told PAW's independent board members, Princeton would no longer guarantee the magazine's editorial independence.

To PAW's board members, journalists, and a remarkable number of alumni who expressed their support, this was cause for alarm. Throughout its 120-year history, the magazine has sought to chronicle Princeton's events, trends, and people through journalism created by professionals who cover the University without fear or favor.

Now, I'm pleased to report that the editorial independence that built PAW's reputation will remain in place, guaranteed by a new memo of understanding between Princeton President Chris Eisgruber '83 and me on behalf of PAW's board (which includes alumni who work in media as well as representatives of the Alumni Council and of the University faculty and administration.)

To be frank, the negotiation that led to this agreement was far easier than some of us had anticipated. This summer, I met a couple of times with Eisgruber, who reminded me that he, like me, had been a student journalist (he wrote some op-eds for *The Daily Princetonian*, I wrote for the University Press Club and *Nassau Weekly*), and that as a constitutional lawyer, he deeply values the role of independent, critical, and responsible reporting.

PAW's role will always be awkward. The University is the magazine's publisher, and our editors and other

staffers are University employees. But we have agreed on a governance structure that assures that the editor of the magazine will have sole control over what to cover and how to cover it. No University official will see stories in advance or play any role in crafting coverage plans. An outside media attorney will now be available to PAW's editor to provide guidance on legal matters, though the University retains ultimate legal responsibility for the magazine.

PAW's independent advisory board — the majority of whose members, selected by the Alumni Council, are alumni who work in media — will continue to be the sole supervisor of the magazine's editorial policy and approach. But direction of the magazine's budget and business operations will shift from our board to the University, which has appointed Vice President and Secretary Hilary A. Parker '01 — a contributor to PAW in her freelance-writing days — as Princeton's liaison to PAW and member of our board.

The PAW board will also continue to play a central and defining role in selecting and evaluating the editor.

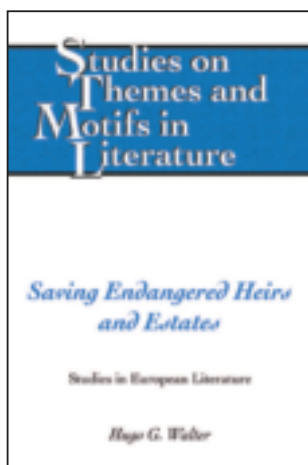
As before, the University president will have the final say on hiring the editor, but no president has ever turned aside the PAW board's nomination and Eisgruber assures us he has no design on setting editorial direction.

Classes will now be able to devote their dues to their own projects without paying subscription fees to PAW, and the magazine will continue to make advertising space available to all — including voices critical of University policies.

As the financial model for print publications has collapsed in recent years, many alumni magazines across the country have morphed into PR vehicles for their universities, becoming less interesting and less credible to readers. I am proud to report that that will not happen at Princeton, where PAW will remain — with your help as letter-writers, Class Notes secretaries, advertisers, and readers — a lively, thoughtful forum for reporting, opinion, and argument about the best damn place of all.

Princeton BOOKSHELF

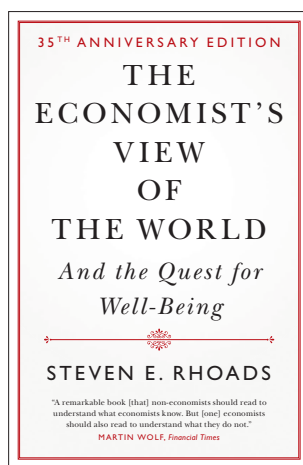
2021
Holiday Guide
to Princeton
Authors



Saving Endangered Heirs and Estates

Hugo G. Walter '81

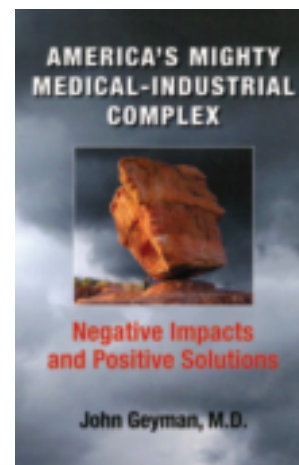
This book is a collection of great and insightful essays which discuss heroic endeavors to save endangered heirs and estates by searching devotedly for the truth in criminal and civil cases.
Peter Lang Publishing



The Economist's View of the World

Steven E. Rhoads '61

A thought-provoking tour of the economist's mind. Rhoads uses relevant political examples to state his case, discusses controversies surrounding redistribution of wealth, and offers a critique of economists' unbalanced emphasis on narrow self-interest as both controlling motive and route to happiness.

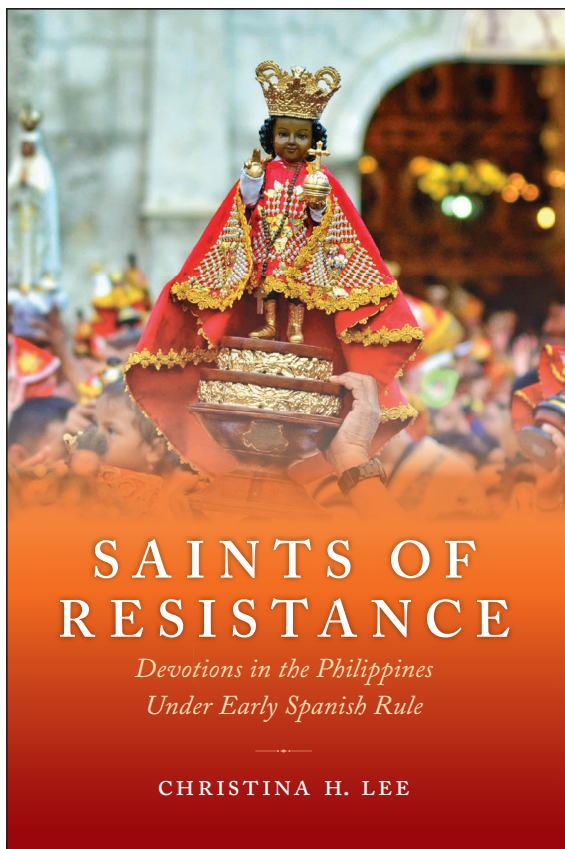


America's Mighty Medical-Industrial Complex

Negative Impacts and Positive Solutions
John P. Geyman, M.D., '52

This book describes the growth of the medical-industrial complex in this country over the last 60 years, its impacts on the traditional service ethic in health care with negative impacts on patient care, and a way forward to reform.

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Saints of Resistance

*Devotions in the Philippines
Under Early Spanish Rule*

CHRISTINA H. LEE *99 s*99

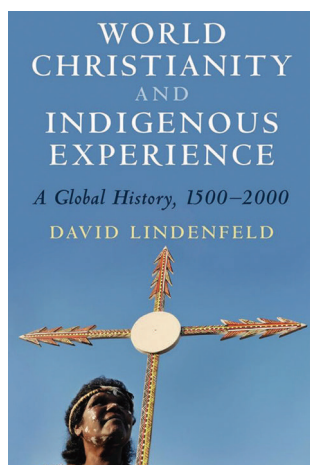
Associate Professor and Director of Graduate Studies
Spanish and Portuguese, **Princeton** University

- Exposes the voices of the subjugated indigenous, Chinese, and marginal Spaniards during the early modern period
- Shows that the dominant histories of Spanish Catholicism do not take into account the complexity of Philippine beliefs
- Shows the hidden messages coded in early modern religious legends and rituals.

"In *Saints of Resistance*, the dissonant legends that emerged around four Catholic icons reveal how native Filipinos, ethnic Chinese, and Spanish settlers and missionaries explained and memorialized their contentious history. Lee's deep archival research rereads historical and contemporary narratives to disclose the often-hostile terrain wrought by Spanish rule. This book is important for understanding Philippine history, but students of the Spanish empire and global Catholicism will also find it of immense comparative value."

—Karen B. Graubart, Associate Professor of History, University of Notre Dame

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World Christianity and Indigenous Experience

David Lindenfeld '65

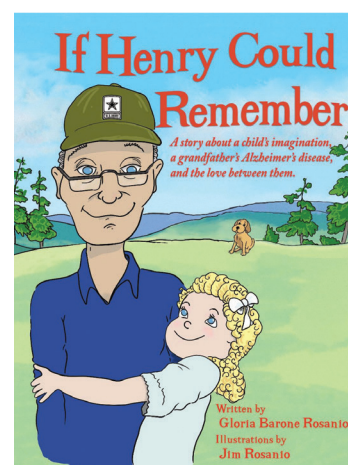
Lindenfeld explores the global expansion of Christianity since 1500 from the perspectives of indigenous peoples. With chapters on each major world region, the book provides a compelling alternative to the Western narrative of progressive development.



Don't Sing to Me of Electric Fences

Dave Seter '82

Dave Seter studied Civil Engineering at Princeton University. These ecopoems seek to free us from the concrete world we have built. He writes: call me crazy, but do no harm, and don't sing to me of electric fences. Order on Amazon or through your local bookstore. ISBN: 9781625493835



If Henry Could Remember

Gloria Barone Rosanio

This book and discussion guide for educators and families helps children understand Alzheimer's disease. Based on the author's family, the story is told through a girl who visits her grandfather and finds he doesn't remember her. Available on Amazon.com or through gloriabarone@mail.com

2021 Holiday Guide to **Princeton Authors**

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1966-1970

Robert L. Hampel

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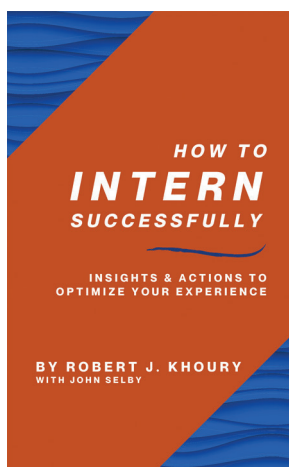
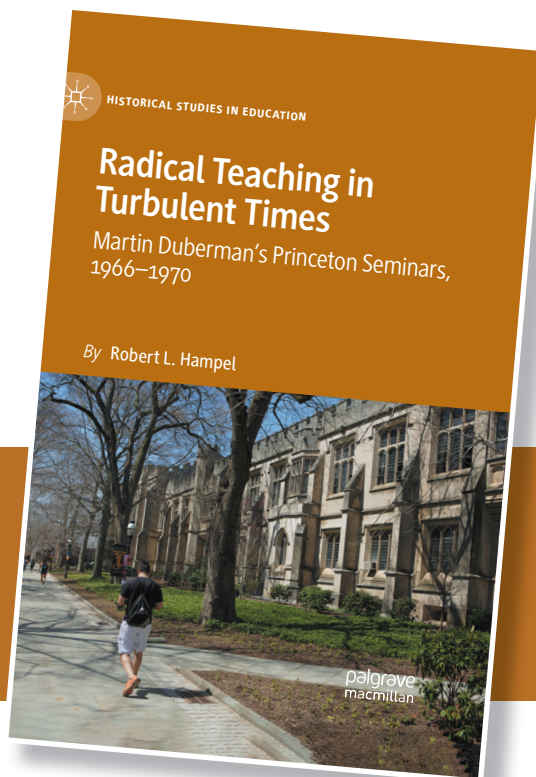
"This is a beautifully written little book about what it means to teach"

— Jack Schneider, University of Massachusetts

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— Jonathan Zimmerman, University of Pennsylvania

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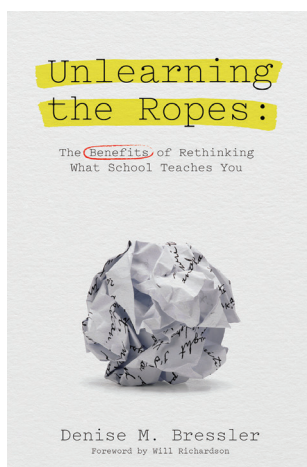
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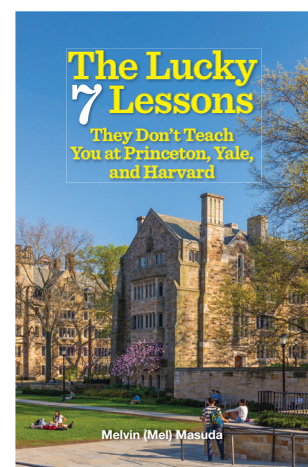


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Denise M. Ryan '97

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The Lucky 7 Lessons

Melvin (Mel) Masuda '65

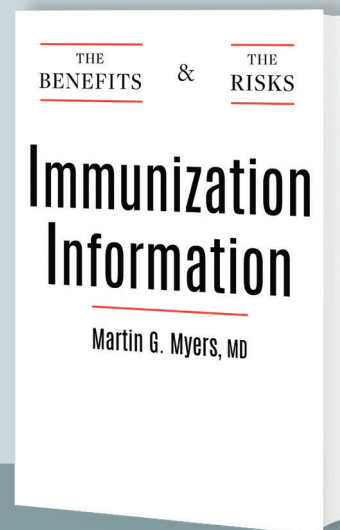
In earning degrees from Princeton (B.A., 1965), Yale Law School, and Harvard Kennedy School, Melvin (Mel) Masuda learned lessons that went beyond the curriculum — Masuda recalls the Lucky 7 Lessons "they don't teach you" at the Ivy League Big 3.

Looking for reliable information and answers to your questions about vaccines?

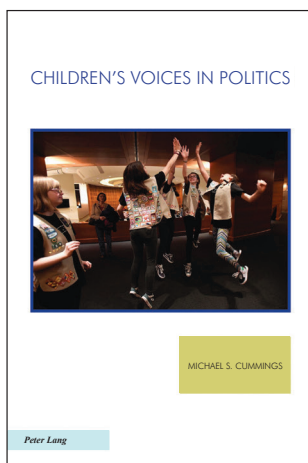
In **Immunization Information**, Dr. Martin Myers '63 describes the benefits and risks related to immunization and the underlying diseases that vaccines prevent.

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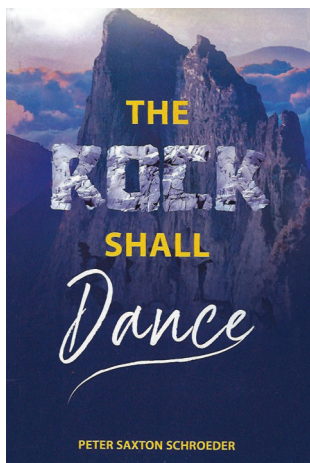


“Here’s what I like most about this: The author assumes that the reader is an intelligent, thoughtful person whose questions require thorough and respectful answers.” — Diana Olson



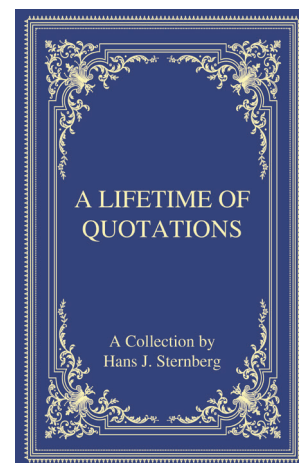
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The author lived both traditional and divergent lifestyles. He worked in nuclear weapons testing and international business. Unorthodox pursuits include hopping freight trains across America, impersonating a priest, slacking as a Hawaiian surfer, living in an Indian ashram, and battling bone cancer.



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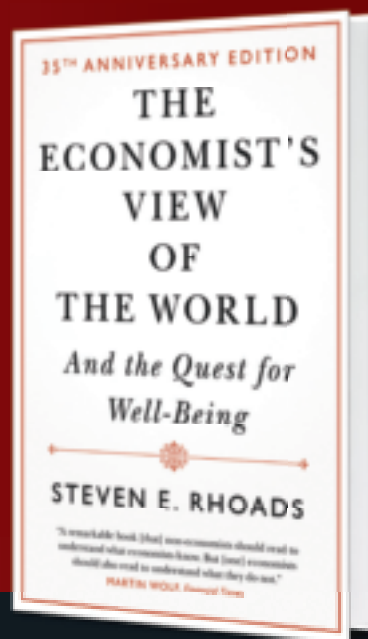
Martin Wolf, *Financial Times*

“The first edition of *The Economist's View of the World* became a classic. Rhoads has packed this anniversary edition with new insights, up-to-date examples, and delicious nuggets of all sorts. Don't just buy this book, read it!”

Alan S. Blinder, *Professor of Economics and Public Affairs at Princeton University. Former Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System*

“The required thesis at Princeton changed my life.”

From the book

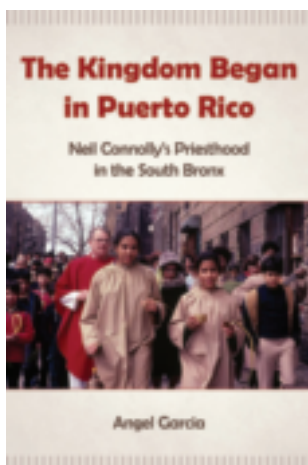


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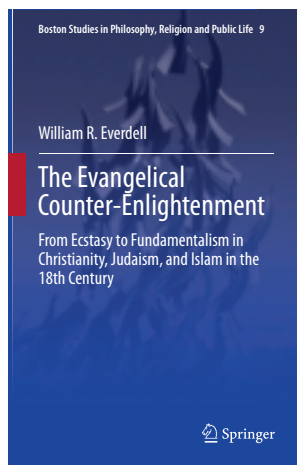


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The Kingdom Began in Puerto Rico
Angel Garcia '79

“In this history...South Bronx Puerto Ricans and clergy created communities...and a model for ...Catholicism” Alyssa Maldonado-Estrada *18, Ph.D. (review)
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The Evangelical Counter-Enlightenment
William R. Everdell, AB '64

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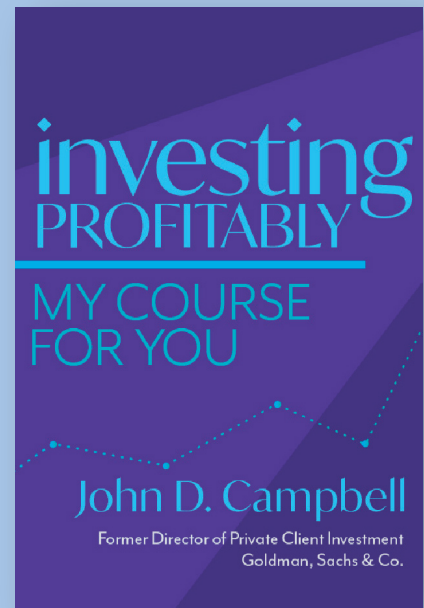
Black Identity Viewed from a Barber's Chair
William E. Cross Jr. '76

Cross connects W. E. B. DuBois's concept of double consciousness to an analysis of how Black identity is performed in everyday life, traces the origins, and offers a critique of the deficit perspective on Black culture. A new interpretation of psychology and slavery is presented.

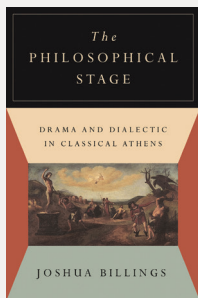
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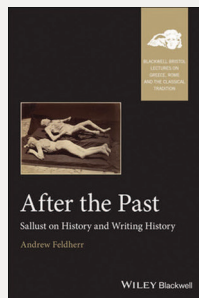
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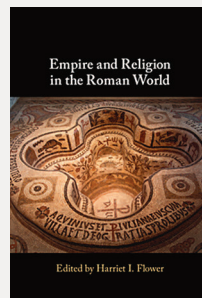
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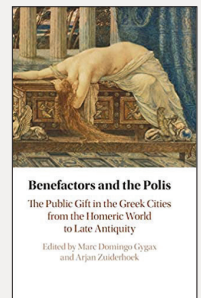
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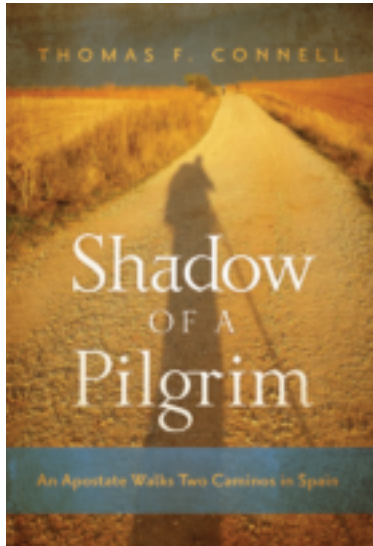
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Shadow of a Pilgrim

An Apostate Walks Two Caminos in Spain

THOMAS F. CONNELL '71

Ever dreamed of walking the Camino de Santiago, the ancient pilgrimage route in Northern Spain? Tom Connell '71 did it twice, on two Camino routes – 1,100 miles with a pack on his back. *Shadow of a Pilgrim* takes you with him, day-by-day, on a journey across farmers' fields and vineyards, by dazzling seas, through ancient battle sites and glorious cities. Filled with history, art, architecture, belly-laughing tales and ribald humor, its 600 pages of narrative and stories include 340 beautiful color photos. Whether you are a pilgrim, a hiker or a vicarious adventurer, you will learn and laugh every step of the way.



"I couldn't stop reading this book. Page after page are delightful."

— Tina Sung '71

"This book is equal parts memoir, adventure saga and travelogue. At its heart is a richly layered meditation by a man deeply intrigued by people, places and history who has a refined ability to lace all into fascinating stories."

— Jay Paris '71



Tom Connell '71 served three years in the Peace Corps (Afghanistan, 1973-76), followed by three decades as a snarling litigator in Washington, DC, and London, England (WilmerHale).

Retired now, he spends his days walking to interesting places, telling stories, and searching for wisdom and humor.

Available on Amazon, and directly from the author.

For excerpts, photos and ordering details, see www.shadowofapilgrim.com.



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Robert E. Lee

A Life

ALLEN C. GUELZO

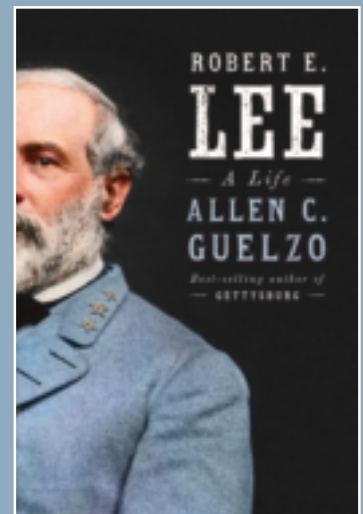
Director of the James Madison Program
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The James Madison Program in American Ideals and Institutions is proud to present: Robert E. Lee: A Life, by Allen C. Guelzo, Director of the James Madison Program Initiative on Politics and Statesmanship.

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Guelzo's fine biography is an important contribution
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— *The New York Times Book Review*



On the Campus



When artist Maya Lin visited Princeton in 2019 to speak about her two new works at the Lewis Arts complex, she explained that her goal with this granite sculpture, "Einstein's Table," was "to 'still' the water down until it's barely moving." The result is a shimmering, glass-like texture that begs to be touched.
Photograph by Ricardo Barros

Faculty and students offered advice to incoming graduate students during a panel discussion at orientation in late August.



New Strides in Diversity

Grad school sees gains from test policy, programs for underrepresented students

Pinceton welcomed its most diverse graduate class in the school's history this academic year. Of the 675 incoming graduate students (436 Ph.D. and 239 master's candidates), 24 percent are U.S. minority students. Another 39 percent are international students, representing 56 countries.

One factor that contributed to this outcome was a choice by some departments to stop requiring the GRE. Two years ago, 14 graduate departments decided to make the GRE optional to encourage broader diversity. The early data looks promising, said Cole Crittenden '05, acting dean of the graduate school.

"We saw that those 14 departments that did not require the GRE two years ago had a 58 percent increase in what we call underrepresented minority domestic applicants [students who self-identify as Black/African American,

Latino/Hispanic, American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander, and/or multiracial]," he said. "Whereas the departments that didn't change anything about their GRE requirements only saw a 2 percent increase year over year."

The graduate school also saw an increase in applications from international students during the same time period, despite COVID travel restrictions. The GRE "can be a hurdle to international applicants," Crittenden said.

Concerns around the equity of the exam led some institutions to begin dropping GRE requirements in 2018. Many more joined in 2020, including most of Princeton's departments, because of the hurdles to testing created by the pandemic. For fall 2022 admission, only six areas of study are requiring the exam: civil and environmental engineering, economics,

finance, politics, population studies, and the School of Public and International Affairs MPA and MPA/JD degree programs.

It is difficult to entirely credit the dropped GRE requirements for the record diversity numbers because the pandemic was a wild card, said Renita Miller, the graduate school's associate dean for access, diversity, and inclusion. "However, it's been nice because there was this huge spike in relation to the underrepresented minority population of candidates."

The GRE is just one piece of the admission process, Miller said. The graduate school admission staff begins by sitting down with each of its 42 departments to discuss the candidates they'd like to see for the graduate degrees the school offers. While there are central requirements all applicants must meet, the other factors that determine admission vary by department.

In 2020–21, the graduate school had a 13 percent increase in applicants compared to the prior year, even though three departments (sociology, population studies, and religion) decided not to accept students due to the pandemic, Crittenden said. Many other departments decided to admit fewer students to allocate more resources to those already in the program.

Beyond testing requirements, the graduate school has also seen positive results from recent programs created for underrepresented students, Miller said. Graduate school representatives have connected with prospective students from more than 50 institutions through the Princeton Prospective Ph.D. Preview (P3), which began in 2018, to give those from underrepresented backgrounds an introduction to campus and support with the application process. The graduate school also does outreach and visits to HBCUs and other minority-serving institutions, and Princeton offers a one-year predoctoral fellowship for some areas of study (started as a pilot program in 2019–20) that helps incoming students from underrepresented backgrounds prepare for a full year before beginning their Ph.D. program.

For current students there are mentorship opportunities through the Diversity Fellows program, in which graduate students are hired to plan events to build community, and the Graduate Scholars program, which provides seminars on the transition to graduate school for predoctoral and first-year grad students, and pairs the students with a mentor who is a dean or staff member. These programs help students apply, get in, and see success at the University, Miller said. Participants become ambassadors for the graduate school and often have positive feedback to share with future prospective students, she added.

Department leaders also are thinking about diversity and the best ways to attract candidates. The psychology department, which was one of the 14 to drop the GRE in 2019, did see a rise in underrepresented and international students, said acting chair of psychology Betsy Levy Paluck. The department has shifted its attention to outreach, including through the P3 initiative, Paluck said. “We just want to keep encouraging a really big diversity of people to apply.”

But not all departments experienced a similar outcome. The geosciences department, which also dropped the exam in 2019, saw an increase in diversity the first year but a return to normal levels the second, said Blair Schoene, professor of geosciences and director of graduate studies for the department. The department also saw a drop in applicants overall and in applications from international students for fall 2021 admission, he added, and suspects this may have been due to the pandemic and visa issues.

Historically, geosciences and other natural sciences tend to have the lowest diversity stats compared to other sciences, Schoene added. The department is trying to explore why that is, while at the same time thinking about new approaches to its admission process to learn more about students.

“It’s hard to predict how successful a student will be based on their application,” Schoene said. “So, we’re trying to think of ways to more easily predict that.” ♦ By C.S.

INVESTMENT INCOME

Princeton Endowment Earns 46.9 Percent, Topping \$37 Billion and Outpacing Peers

Princeton’s endowment earned a 46.9 percent return for the year ending June 30 — the largest rate of return since the Princeton University Investment Co. (Princo) was established in 1987 — and increased in overall value to \$37.7 billion, according to a University announcement.

In a year of exceptional financial results throughout higher education, Princeton stood near the top of the Ivy League endowment results, behind only Brown, which reported a 51.5 percent return. All eight Ivies had returns of 32 percent or better. An August report from the Wilshire Trust Universe Comparison Service said that institutional assets enjoyed their best fiscal year since 1986, largely due to growth in U.S. equities.

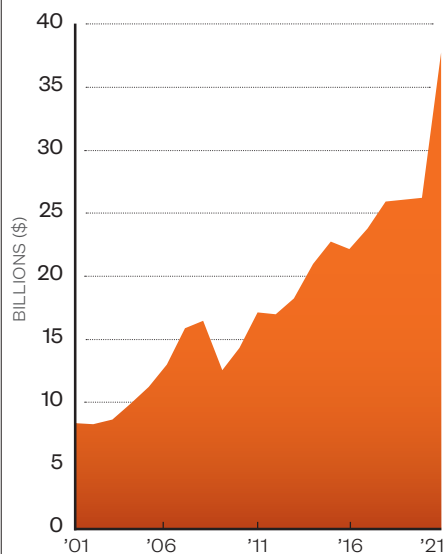
For Princeton, private equity investments were the key growth driver, producing a 98.7 percent return, and within that portfolio, U.S. venture capital investments had triple-digit returns, according to Andrew Golden, the president of Princo.

While the one-year gains are remarkable, Golden said the work involved in investing in early-stage companies spans many years. “One should differentiate between moments of value recognition and spans of value creation,” he said. “It actually was in some sense a great decade of efforts that just happened to come to fruition at one point, when the markets became quite receptive to recognizing that value.”

Amid the uncertainties of the pandemic, Princo made some adjustments to ensure its liquidity position, which may have marginally dampened the year’s returns, Golden said. But he had no regrets about that decision, quipping that “just because it didn’t rain doesn’t mean it was a bad idea to bring an umbrella.”

Endowment distributions and other investment income will account for 66 percent of Princeton’s operating revenue in 2021–22, according to Michael Hotchkiss, a University spokesman. That percentage has been steadily increasing. In 2001–02, investment income covered 40 percent of the operating budget.

ENDOWMENT VALUE BY YEAR, 2001–21



The endowment returns were announced less than a month after Princeton kicked off Venture Forward, a major engagement and fundraising campaign. Kevin Heaney, the University’s vice president for advancement, said in a statement to PAW that donors “seem buoyed by what a good steward the University has been.”

“Regarding the strong endowment returns we’ve seen this year, and consistently over the past two decades, many donors believe that supporting a well-managed institution leads to broader impact and has the potential to transform lives for generations,” Heaney said.

In May, the Board of Trustees announced plans for the University to dissociate from fossil-fuel companies that engage in climate-disinformation campaigns or are involved in the thermal coal and tar-sands segments of the industry. A faculty panel is advising trustees on the process and is due to make a public report by the end of the 2021–22 academic year, according to a September announcement by the University.

When asked about the time frame for divesting from specific firms, Golden said it would depend on what the companies are and how the University has invested in them. “Very little of the portfolio is held directly,” he said. ♦ By B.T.



STUDENT DISPATCH

Bridging Gaps in Institutional Memory, Students Revive and Recast Traditions

By Yu Jeong Lee '22



Acting is a rite of passage for members of the Princeton fencing team. “Every year we used to do a freshman play where

the sophomores would write up a skit and the freshmen would have to act it out,” said Cameron Levy '22, one of four co-captains. The skit is usually set on a crazy night out or a night before a final, packed with inside jokes to highlight the different team personalities.

But this year, the sophomores had no experience to draw on; they had missed the tradition last year, when winter sports were canceled and students took courses remotely in the fall semester. Juniors and seniors will be helping to fill in the gaps, Levy said, but now it is “a completely different dynamic.”

The change might seem trivial, but it's part of a trend for undergrads whose time at Princeton has been disrupted by the pandemic: Traditions are changing after a yearlong pause in many parts of campus life.

At the Princeton Quadrangle Club,

every night out used to end with students forming a big circle on the dance floor to sing “Piano Man.” At Butler-First dining hall, the end of every school year would include an “orange apron” ceremony, where student employees would come together to sign aprons for graduating seniors. Returning from the lockdown, the sophomores-turned-seniors are struggling to revive customs like these — many of which they haven't experienced themselves — alongside three different classes that have never experienced a full year on campus.

“In the past, the shared experience of working in the dining hall and the dish room was enough to maintain the social fabric,” said Dee Mainali '22, student coordinator at Butler-First dining hall. Student workers returned to dining hall jobs this fall, but there has been a staffing shortage with relatively few students remaining to train and recruit new employees. Everyday rituals, like grabbing ice cream at the end of a shift and sitting together to chat, have lapsed with the new student crew. “It's not because we're not comfortable with each

other, but there are very few students who were here for that,” Mainali said.

Changes are evident in the residential colleges, too, since most of the students who could pass on traditions — juniors and seniors — no longer live in the colleges. According to Angie Sheehan '22, a residential college adviser at First College, this physical separation is adding to the generational divide between the classes that entered Princeton before COVID and those that entered during the pandemic.

“Late-night cookies and coffee at Wilcox used to be very popular my freshman and sophomore years,” Sheehan said. “This year, I was trying to help start it back, but people don't really know about it, and seniors who might know these things have moved on to eating clubs.”

Upperclassmen across campus echoed a feeling of disconnection from the freshmen and sophomores. Zeytun West '22 sees it in the Triple 8 dance company, where she's the assistant artistic director. “My sophomore year, I was able to observe and absorb the different traditions by just being present,” West said. For current juniors, who were freshmen when the spring 2020 semester was interrupted by COVID, or members who joined the group during the virtual semester last fall, learning the ropes hasn't come as naturally.

But the gap presents an opportunity to revisit outdated customs and introduce new traditions to bond the four current classes of Princetonians. On Prospect Avenue, for example, Cap and Gown Club instituted a formal diversity, equity, and inclusion workshop before bicker to make the process more accessible.

Levy said the fencing captains have “a lot more agency to decide what traditions we want to continue as well as to push new initiatives forward.” The team has updated its group bonding events with substance-free activities, including a game that involves standing on one leg and trying to eat a cupcake off the floor without using your hands.

“Sometimes there's a little pushback from the upperclassmen that went through something different,” Levy said, “but for the team as a whole, everyone's just excited to be back and doing new things together.” ♦



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Hugh Hayden (born 1983, Dallas, TX; active New York, NY). Foreground: *America* (detail), 2018. Princeton University Art Museum. Museum purchase, Kathleen Compton Sherrerd Fund for Acquisitions in American Art. Background: *To Be Titled 2* (detail), 2020. Princeton University Art Museum. Museum purchase, Fowler McCormick, Class of 1921, Fund, by exchange. © Hugh Hayden



Ryan Darr,
lecturer in
religion

CLASS CLOSE-UP

Probing Ethics and the Environment Through the Lens of Religious Doctrine

Does morality come from God or can it be reached independently? Students in the class “Environmental Ethics and Modern Religious Thought” pondered the question quietly on a rainy Tuesday afternoon early in the fall semester. After a few minutes, instructor Ryan Darr, a postdoctoral research associate at the University Center for Human Values and lecturer in the religion department, opened the discussion. This led to a lively debate on how people determine the value of nonhuman elements — including animals and nature — and how that determination impacts the ways we interact with them.

The inspiration for this new class came from questions Darr has had surrounding religious discourses about environmental and animal ethics. “I’ve just become personally very preoccupied with environmental questions, issues of animals and animal ethics,” Darr said, “and as a specialist in religious ethics, I wanted to spend more time thinking about how those intersected with religious traditions.”

During the weekly three-hour lecture in Marx Hall, the class of 11 students explores these ideas through a variety of primarily Christian (but also Jewish) theological concepts, including creation, sin, law, incarnation, and salvation. Students apply these doctrines to question the religious ethics of a variety of pressing issues, including climate change, environmental racism, animal welfare, and food production. Books for the course include *Journey of the Universe* by Mary Evelyn Tucker and Brian Swimme; *Laudato Si’: On Care for Our Common Home* by Pope Francis; and *Ethics and the Environment* by Dale Jamieson. In addition to class discussions, students completed reading responses, a book analysis, a presentation, and a final paper.

“The class takes the environmental crisis as an opportunity to return to religious resources and think about their potential complicity,” Darr said. Students have wrestled with the different arguments and critiques offered, he added, while also developing their own interpretations of the texts.

The goal of the class is to have students step back and think critically about what has shaped their perspectives and understanding of ethical issues, as well as those of the broader society. “I want them to see religion as a resource, but also an object of critique and development over time,” Darr said.

Ricky Feig ’22, a mechanical and aerospace engineering major, signed up for the class because the description caught his attention. He grew up with Catholic influences but has explored his Jewish heritage more since becoming a Princeton student, he said. “I want to get into renewable energy and sustainability,” Feig said. “So, sort of looking at that from a very different perspective was something that I found really interesting.” ♦ By C.S.

IN MEMORIAM

TULLIS C. ONSTOTT *81, a

geoscientist whose interest in



microbiology spanned from the deep reaches of South African gold mines to the subsurface of Mars, died Oct. 19 at age 66. Early

in his career, Onstott worked on a project that collected samples from natural gas wells in hopes of finding microorganisms that could remediate toxic waste. “The deeper we went, the more interesting the organisms that we found,” he told PAW in 2004. That inspired Onstott to search for — and discover — new microbes and organisms in other “extreme” environments, where nutrients are sparse, and later led to research in astrobiology.

ALBAN FORCIONE ’60 *68, a renowned Cervantes scholar and mentor to



generations of students, died Sept. 14 at age 82. Forcione wrote his senior thesis on *Don Quixote*, returned to the University for Ph.D.

studies, and joined the faculty after graduate school, teaching at Princeton until 2001, when he transferred to emeritus status. In a University obituary, professor emerita Suzanne Nash said Forcione found a scholarly “soul mate” in Cervantes: “[B]oth delighted in the ridiculous underside of life, the sturdy ballast for their humane idealism.”

T. JAMES LUCE JR. *58, a longtime professor of classics and former department chair, died May 29 at age



88. Luce’s publications included studies of the Roman historians Livy and Tacitus. He also served as the University’s Latin scribe for more than

three decades, a role that includes advising the salutatorian and writing the Latin that appears on the diplomas of honorary-degree recipients. A remembrance on the Department of Classics website recalled Luce as “a generous and genial teacher.”

CAMPUS CONSTRUCTION

Planning Board Approves Prospect Moves

The University compromised on its plan to move 91 Prospect Ave. — the former Court Club — and Princeton's municipal planning board unanimously approved the revised application Oct. 21, enabling the University to move ahead with a portion of the new Environmental Studies and School of Engineering and Applied Science complex.

Instead of demolishing three University-owned buildings on the north side of Prospect Avenue, the University will move the largest one, 110 Prospect, which includes five apartment units, to a space behind the other two, 114 and 116 Prospect, which will be rehabilitated and used for housing and offices. The University will move 91 Prospect to the lot where 110 Prospect currently stands.

The approval came more than four months after the first public meeting on the relocation of the former eating club, which houses the Office of the Dean for Research. Municipal planner Michael La Place, speaking about

the compromise during the Oct. 21 meeting, called it a “win-win for town and gown.” University Architect Ron McCoy '80 said the process “involved a lot of goodwill, respect, careful listening, and constructive compromise from all parties involved.”

In addition to revising the site plan, the University committed to support the creation of a new local historic district, the Prospect Avenue Historic District, which also has the backing of the Graduate Interclub Council and the Princeton Prospect Foundation (PPF), a group devoted to the preservation of the eating club buildings.

Meetings about the University's application for a zoning variance for the 91 Prospect move began in June. PPF joined with concerned residents to create the Save Prospect Coalition, which circulated a petition against the initial plan, eventually drawing more than 1,700 signatures. Sandy Harrison '74, PPF's board chair, said the overall benefit of the Environmental Studies



and School of Engineering and Applied Science complex was never at issue, and if it weren't for the concerns about historic preservation, “there wouldn't have been a Save Prospect Coalition.”

Court Club was built in 1928, expanded in 1956, and remained an active club until 1964, according to Clifford W. Zink's 2017 book, *The Princeton Eating Clubs*. Beginning in the late 1960s, the building served as part of Stevenson Hall, an alternative to the traditional eating clubs ♦ By B.T.

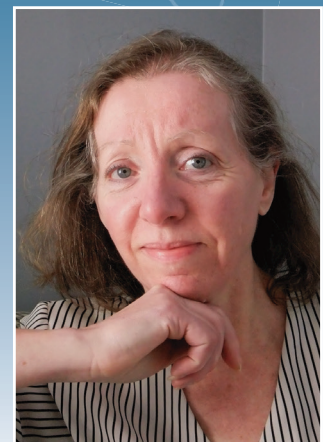
Princeton University/Metcalf Architecture & Design

DO YOU BELIEVE SCIENCE JOURNALISM MATTERS?

Sharon Begley did. Sharon was an exceptional science writer, the long-time Science Editor of *Newsweek*, science columnist at the *Wall Street Journal*, and a Pulitzer finalist for her Covid coverage at *STAT*. She lucidly explained complex science in lyrical prose, making clear to ordinary readers what the latest research meant and why it was important.

We lost Sharon, a never-smoker, to lung cancer, in 2021. Her husband, Ned Groth '66, and the Council for the Advancement of Science Writing have established the **Sharon Begley Science Reporting Award**. This annual prize will recognize outstanding science journalism and support a major new report on an important science topic, rewarding and promoting the art Sharon practiced.

Please join Ned and his '66 classmates in funding this award for future science writers and the educated public they inform.



Now, more than ever, good citizens need to recognize good science.

For more information and how to donate, see casw.org/news/new-award-to-honor-science-journalist-sharon-begley/ or email nedgroth@cs.com

SERVICE INTERNSHIPS

25 Years of PICS

Alumni support civic-minded students

When Shaina Watrous '14 interned with Legal Services of New Jersey in the summer after her freshman year at Princeton, she didn't know it would be the start of a successful career in public-service law.

Sponsored by the Princeton Internships in Civic Service (PICS), Watrous worked with a team that referred low-income hospital patients to legal services. In the years after, she co-founded Students for Prison Education and Reform (SPEAR) at Princeton, attended law school, and became a public defender for appellants.

The PICS internship "was my first exposure to poverty law," Watrous told PAW. "When I realized this was what I wanted to do, I was able to build on that the following year, and then show law schools that the first thing I did in college was to work at a legal-services organization."

Watrous' story is one among more than 1,500 from interns who have participated in PICS since its beginnings in 1996. The PICS program was founded by alumni in the Class of 1969 as an experiment — a "challenge," according to Chuck Freyer '69, a longtime chair of the PICS board.

"We were challenged by the Project 55 people to take some of our memorial-fund money and do something constructive ... to make a difference," Freyer said. "We started at zero interns in 1996, and built it up to 200 by the time of our 50th reunion [in 2019]."

The program has expanded significantly in the last decade, largely due to extensive alumni efforts. Alumni engage with PICS in several ways, Freyer said: They help source internships, provide funding, and serve as "alumni partners" who mentor students interning through the program.

Jeri Schaefer, the program's executive director from 2011 to 2020, oversaw a

targeted fundraising mission that helped expand the program's donor base, internship range, and presence on campus.

"When alumni heard about PICS, and what they were doing — we were able to capture students' stories, whether through something a student wrote or through their summer project videos — it really inspired [them]," she said. "That was the backbone behind this tremendous growth."

Originally a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, PICS is now run by Princeton's Pace Center for Civic Engagement.

"We're getting older," Freyer said of the founding class. "I think we all felt that we had proved the concept ... and it was now time to give it a permanent home in the Pace Center, but retain the alumni component of the program."

Kaja Darien '21 told PAW about her own PICS experience, which took place in 2020. Darien worked at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia PolicyLab, where her interest in studying infectious diseases led her to participate in research on preventing HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.

The PICS program was founded by alumni in the Class of 1969 as an experiment — a "challenge," according to Chuck Freyer '69.



An undergraduate internship started Shaina Watrous '14 on her path to a career in public-service law.

"The doctor that I worked with while I was interning with the research team actually connected me with other doctors in the field I was interested in," Darien said. "She also helped with my senior thesis."

Darien is now completing a prehealth program at the University of Pennsylvania while continuing work with the research team that she joined at the PolicyLab. This is true of many past PICS interns, according to Schaefer, who said that many go on to work full time at nonprofits they interned with, or start new organizations.

Of course, not all PICS students end up in civic-service careers, Freyer told PAW. But even for those who choose other paths, he encourages all possible forms of service.

"What we hope is that this experience will encourage them to play a role in a nonprofit, to be on a board, to be a volunteer, a donor, along with whatever career they're pursuing," he said. "Few will go into nonprofit careers — most won't — but if they do, they have picked up the rewards that can be achieved by working in the nonprofit sector through their PICS internship."

And for those who did find a meaningful career in public service, many have PICS to thank.

"Having had this experience definitely opened doors," Watrous said, "that brought me to where I am today."

◆ By Evelyn Daskoch '23

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

Players Pivot From 2020

Two star women players left, while men build on experience

The Princeton women's basketball team was 26-1 and the Ivy League Tournament's top seed when the COVID-19 pandemic ended the 2020 season.

Now the players are grateful to be back on the court, albeit with enormous shoes to fill. Two top players from that stellar 2020 season are gone: Bella Alarie '20, who's now playing for the Dallas Wings of the WNBA, and point guard Carlie Littlefield '21, now playing as a graduate student for North Carolina with former Princeton coach Courtney Banghart.

"We had to move on from that pretty quickly," said head coach Carla Berube. "We were ready to build and establish our new team and our new leadership and new sort of identity."

Abby Meyers '22, one of just two seniors, is stepping into a captain role along with Maggie Connolly '23 and Julia Cunningham '23. Kira Emsbo '23, Grace Stone '23, and Lexi Weger '23 will take larger roles as well, after playing as reserves from the time they were freshmen.

Ellie Mitchell '24 played in every game as a freshman, and Maddie Plank '24 is back after missing her first year due to an injury. Kaitlyn Chen '24 will aid at point guard, and five freshmen — including three over 6-foot-2 — are seeking opportunities.

"You can't replicate college game experience any other way than actually being in it," Berube said. "For being away as long as we have, it's just going to take us a bit of time to get our legs and brains running on all cylinders."

The men's basketball team got a jump on this year with a productive spring. While the women's team only had five players on campus during the spring semester, a dozen men's players started laying the groundwork for this season.

"I was very appreciative of the way they went about their business," said

men's head coach Mitch Henderson '98. "There wasn't a lot of sulking. They got after it and competed and made the best of a situation they had no control of."

Point guard Jaelin Llewellyn '22 and fellow captains Drew Friberg '22 and Ethan Wright '22 lead the Ivy League's most experienced team. They were integral players in 2020 when Princeton went 14-13 overall, 9-5 in the league, to qualify for the Ivy tournament in third place. Max Johns '22, Ryan Langborg '23, and Tosan Evbuomwan '23 all started at

"We were ready to build and establish our new team and our new leadership and new sort of identity."

— **Carla Berube, women's basketball head coach**

times, and contributor Elijah Barnes '22 has made major leaps.

"We were really young two years ago," Henderson said. "Now we're old. Those guys that were sophomores are now seniors. We even had some freshmen that played significant minutes for us."

Keeshawn Kellman '23, Matt Allocco '24, and Zach Martini '24 are in position to play more, and Mason Hooks '25, who deferred his admission by a year, leads the freshman class.

"The strength of our program for years has been the development of guys over the course of the season, improving while we go," Henderson said. "I think this team's going to be no different."

The men opened Nov. 9, and the women started play Nov. 10. The Ivy season begins Jan. 2 when each plays Harvard.

"It's more important than ever this year that we develop learning how to win in the nonconference [games]," Henderson said. "What are the factors you do every single possession when you're coming down the court on offense and defense that are going to factor in you being successful? We just need to play in order to learn that." ♦ *By Justin Feil*



Abby Meyers '22, a captain this year, plays defense at a recent practice.



Historian Keeanga-Yamahtta Taylor

HISTORY

Questioning the Status Quo

A historian analyzes racial inequalities, social movements, and Black politics

Historian Keeanga-Yamahtta Taylor did not set out to become an academic: She is a socialist who started as an activist and housing advocate who worked to delay evictions. But her curiosity eventually led her to research Black history, and she has become a prominent voice in the field.

A scholar on Black politics, social movements, and racial inequality in the United States, Taylor has written and spoken on topics including housing policy, the 2020 election, the Black Lives Matter movement (BLM), the pandemic, and the need for police reform. She has won prestigious awards for her work

— including a MacArthur Fellowship (commonly known as the “genius grant”) in September, which includes a \$625,000 unrestricted grant over five years. Taylor, a member of Princeton’s Department of African American Studies, was recognized for “analyzing the political and economic forces underlying racial inequality and the role of social movements in transforming society,” said the MacArthur Fellows press release.

“This award rightly recognizes Professor Taylor’s pathbreaking scholarship that has shaped our understanding of the Black Lives Matter movement and redefined how we think

about the history of housing policy in this country,” Eddie Glaude Jr. *97, Princeton professor of African American studies and department chair, said in a University statement.

Taylor’s work throughout the past decade has foreshadowed many of the current tensions. Of course, she did not predict a pandemic — but she has been writing and talking about a growing frustration among a large swath of the population relating to inequalities that persist in America. It’s no surprise that these issues, including racial injustice, gender equity, and health-care access are boiling over during a crisis. Why? Taylor asks. “Simply because the issues were never resolved,” she says.

Taylor consistently questions the status quo. “What is the system in systemic racism that continues to return us to this point of conflict?” she asks. “Why can the U.S. not solve this problem of racism?” Focusing on these fundamental questions “moves it away from the kind of stilted discussion about hearts and minds, into structures and identifying the systems we are actually talking about,” she says.

Taylor, who was promoted to full professor earlier this year, began to develop her perspective early in life. She recalls hearing discussions on politics and race between her parents, who were both academics. She had access to Black news outlets. As a middle-school student in Dallas, she was bothered by the police presence in her predominantly Black and Latino school. That disciplinary environment continued when she moved to Buffalo, New York, for her final two years of high school. Over a Zoom call last summer from her home office in Philadelphia, where she lives with her wife and son, Taylor shared memories of going to a detention room in the basement filled with Black students. She spent homeroom period in the principal’s office as punishment for her refusal to say the Pledge of Allegiance.

These moments clarified for her the inequalities baked into our society. “By the time I got through this experience in high school, it was without question or doubt for me that it’s not enough to just be angry or disgusted by racism, but that

Sameer A. Khan '21

you actually have to do something about it,” Taylor says.

Her work as a housing advocate in Chicago launched her desire to understand the racism and segregation she encountered daily in the city’s housing policies. Taylor focused on the subject for her dissertation at Northwestern University. That turned into one of her most influential works, *Race for Profit: How Banks and the Real Estate Industry Undermined Black Homeownership*, which was published in 2019, longlisted for a National Book Award, and became a Pulitzer Prize finalist in 2020.

Homeownership is a foundational part of the American dream and beneficial for capital gain, but in the book, Taylor connected the dots to explain the persistence of discriminatory practices in the housing market. Her analysis starts in the 1960s, when the government tried to partner with private agencies to address problems blocking African Americans from homeownership. Although laws like the Fair Housing Act, which prohibits discrimination when selling property, were put into place, Taylor argues that these laws are manipulated to continue excluding Black people and maintaining exclusively white neighborhoods.

She links these failures to the subprime mortgage crisis of the late 2000s, which hit Black homeowners particularly hard. Data show that gains in Black homeownership made since the late 1960s had virtually disappeared by 2017.

The conclusion “is not how do we continue in this race to nowhere to increasing the number of Black homeowners, but how do we deemphasize homeownership as the central means by which people establish a decent quality of life over the course of their lifetimes, instead of needing a home to secure a college education for your child, or to weather a financial crisis, or health-care crisis, or retirement. Those things should be guaranteed,” Taylor tells PAW.

Since joining Princeton’s faculty in 2014, Taylor has researched and written on a variety of other topics. She was editor of a 2017 book about the Combahee River Collective, a Black, feminist, lesbian social organization active in the ’70s.

After Michael Brown was shot and killed by a police officer in Ferguson, Missouri, Taylor published *From #BlackLivesMatter to Black Liberation*. In it, she analyzes the rise of BLM and its ties to the history of various socialist movements. Her work has appeared in publications ranging from *Jacobin* magazine, which offers readers a socialist perspective, to *The New York Times*, where she writes critiques of government, housing, and anti-Black policies.

“But awareness alone has never been enough to change these conditions, and now the hard work of moving from diagnosis to treatment is underway.”

— Keeanga-Yamahtta Taylor

on social issues. In an August article for *The New Yorker*, where Taylor is a contributing writer and columnist, she reflected on the anniversary of the BLM protests that erupted in the summer of 2020. Her conclusion: Not enough has been done.

“The start of the pandemic last spring and then the summer’s protests worked like the contrasting dye used in MRI scans, highlighting all of the imperfections in the internal structures of the United States,” Taylor writes. “But awareness alone has never been enough to change these conditions, and now the hard work of moving from diagnosis to treatment is underway. We need new tools, including new organizations and strategies, that can actually deliver on the demands that brought so many into the streets last summer.”



Taylor with writer Ta-Nehisi Coates at an event in Richardson Auditorium in 2018.

In her writing and appearances, Taylor speaks plainly about her views of our society’s failures and what it might take to find solutions. She was a prominent advocate of Bernie Sanders’ campaigns for president. In 2017, Taylor received more than 50 threatening emails, including death threats, after Fox News ran a segment in which she called President Donald Trump a “racist and sexist megalomaniac” during a commencement speech at Hampshire College in Massachusetts.

Since the pandemic began, Taylor has continued to teach, organize, and write

This semester, Taylor is teaching “African American History to 1863” and is particularly excited to talk with her students about *The New York Times’* 1619 Project on the history of slavery. She is also working on a book focusing on class and political divides within Black America after the civil rights movement.

Taylor’s socialist roots narrow her research to focus again and again on a fundamental point, she says. “We have to ask: How do we create a society that values the life of everyone?”

◆ By C.S.



Results of a recent study might be used to help encourage more people to wear masks or get vaccines.

PSYCHOLOGY

Making Better Choices

Joel Cooper is applying his research to solving pandemic problems

When the pandemic hit and his lab was shut down, psychology professor Joel Cooper had a moment of inspiration. He and graduate student Logan Pearce were talking on a Zoom call when they realized they might be able to use their research to address some of the issues raised by the pandemic, such as the



reluctance by some to wear masks, socially distance, and get vaccinated. Done right, that kind of research might actually

give policymakers better tools. “It was definitely an ‘aha!’ moment,” he recalls. Cooper studies how we can be nudged into making better decisions when confronted with differences between what we *believe* and what we

actually *do* — for example, when we agree that exercise is important, but don’t actually exercise. These common examples of inconsistent thoughts or beliefs, known as cognitive dissonance, can be a potent force for good.

For their study, Cooper and Pearce found 101 people aged 18–67, in 18 different countries, to participate. One group was encouraged to advocate for a public-health position — such as “It is important to wear masks” — and then

“There are some who do believe in vaccines, but they just haven’t gotten themselves there yet — it’s just a little difficult for them. We need to move the needle a little at a time.”

— Joel Cooper

tasked with recalling situations when they were out in public and didn’t wear a mask. Other groups were told just to remember the times they failed at meeting the recommendation, or just to advocate for the public-health position, or to do no tasks at all.

The researchers followed up a week after the initial survey and assessed the behaviors of the participants. People in the first group, who had done the cognitive-dissonance work, were much more likely during the next week to have complied with masking and social-distancing recommendations and to have sought vaccination appointments than the control groups that didn’t do the cognitive-dissonance exercise.

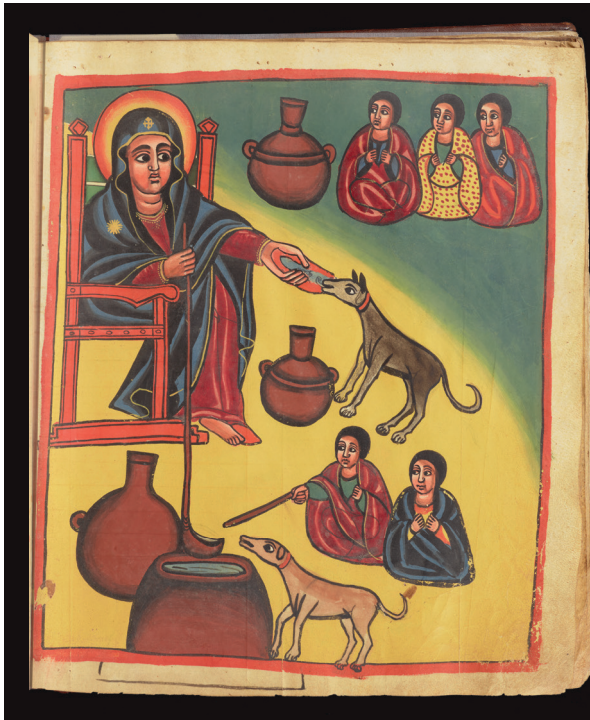
The combination of advocating for a position and realizing that your actions don’t always align with it can be powerful, says Cooper. “The way to reduce [cognitive] dissonance is to change your actions, even a little bit, to make them more in line with your beliefs,” he says.

Cooper says the findings could be applied more widely; for example, a state might hold a contest where people have to write an essay or make a poster about COVID-19 public-health recommendations that also addresses times when they haven’t acted in a way that syncs up with those recommendations. Publicizing an example of someone else’s cognitive dissonance could help the community, Cooper says. “There are some who do believe in vaccines, but they just haven’t gotten themselves there yet — it’s just a little difficult for them,” he says. “We need to move the needle a little at a time.”

Cooper would like to continue working on psychological techniques to address problems related to the pandemic and to apply his years of cognitive-dissonance research to public health. He says his research has changed through this experience. “I’ve been doing research and teaching about cognitive dissonance for decades,” he says. “For the most part, I have been more interested in advancing the theory than assessing its practical application. But I feel that I have gotten to a place where we are able to use what we’ve learned to make some positive changes, and it is really fantastic.” ♦

By Katharine Gammon ’03

IN SHORT



Professor Wendy Belcher will catalog a collection of understudied African texts.

Professor Wendy Belcher has been awarded two grants totaling over \$600,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities in support of a **DIGITAL HUMANITIES PROJECT** focused on understudied African texts. The Princeton Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Egyptian Miracles of Mary project (PEMM) will catalog a vast collection of miracle stories about the Virgin Mary written and illustrated between 1300 and the present (above). The project team will translate the texts from Gə'əz (classical Ethiopic) into English and make them available, along with images and related scholarship, through an open-access web portal.

A team of computer scientists and neuroscientists co-led by Professor H. Sebastian Seung has completed a five-year project mapping one cubic millimeter of **THE VISUAL NEOCORTEX** of a mouse. The publicly available dataset, the largest of its kind, offers detailed 3-D renderings of 200,000 brain cells and nearly 500 million synapses. Although the goal of the project was to improve machine learning by tracing connections within the brain, the results could also help neuroscientists and medical researchers understand and treat brain disorders.

Postdoctoral fellow Xiaohui Xu and Professor Rodney D. Priestley have created a hydrogel that functions as a **CHEAP, SOLAR-POWERED WATER**



PURIFIER, according to a paper published in *Advanced Materials*. The gel absorbs water when placed in polluted water, leaving contaminants behind. Once warmed by the sun to 91 degrees Fahrenheit, the gel releases the now-clean water. Priestley and Xu developed the hydrogel to be used in artificial skin, but they now hope it could provide a low-cost solution for communities where clean drinking water is in short supply.

A paper published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* suggests that reforestation may be more effective than expected at **FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE**. Professor Amilcare Porporato, graduate student Sara Cerasoli,

and former postdoctoral fellow Jun Ying used modeling to test a theory that planting trees in temperate regions could have a warming effect due to the large amount of solar radiation that trees absorb. They found that clouds tend to gather more frequently above forested areas, creating a cooling effect that counteracts the forests' trapped heat. ♦ By Joanna Wendel '09



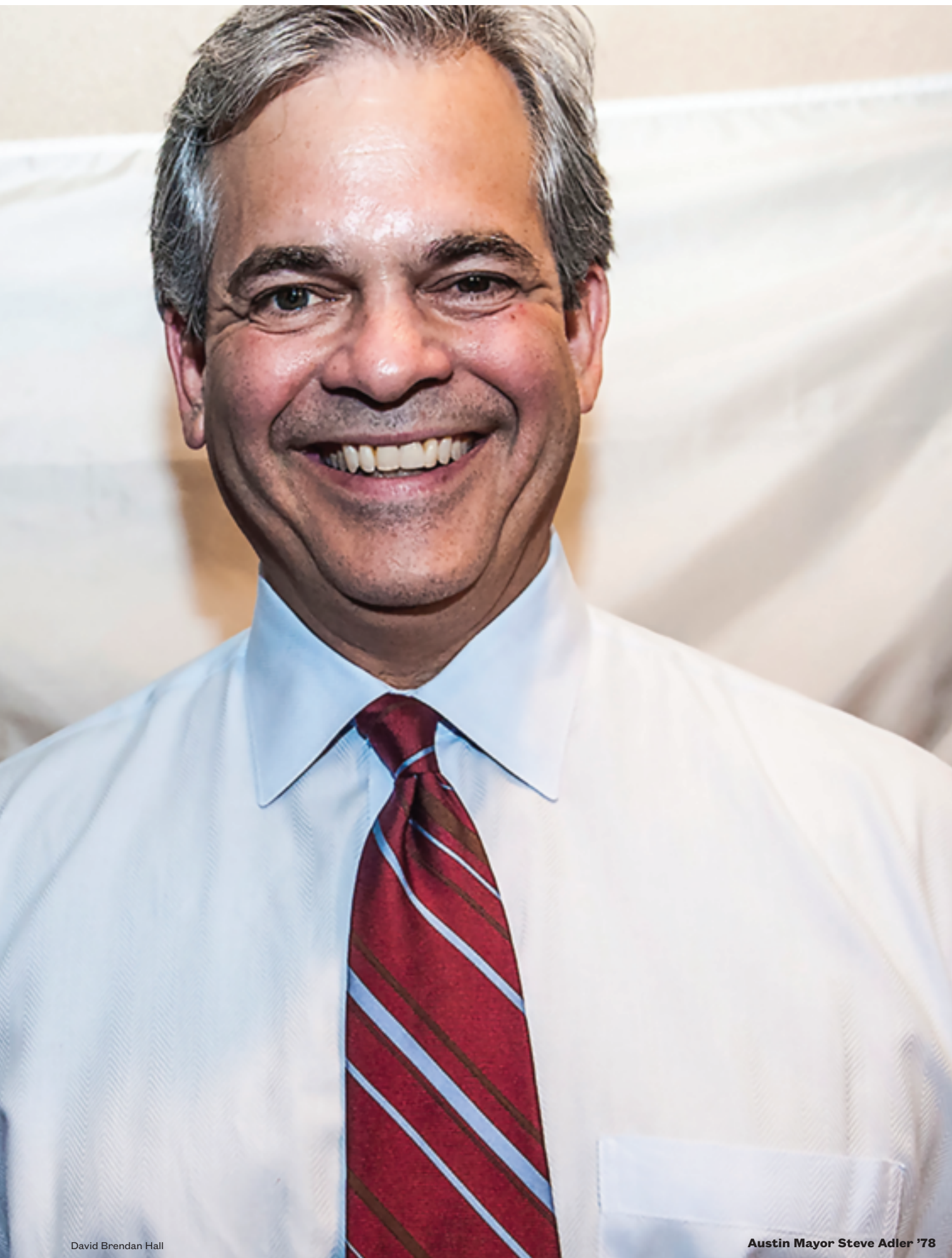
Reforestation may help fight climate change more than expected.



DEEP IN THE HEART OF TEXAS

Two alumni mayors
take different
approaches
to common
challenges

BY MARK F.
BERNSTEIN '83



FORMER TEXAS GOVERNOR RICK PERRY'S DESCRIPTION OF AUSTIN AS "THE BLUEBERRY IN THE TOMATO SOUP" WAS AS APT AS IT WAS UNAPPETIZING.

For years the capital city stood out as a dot of Democratic blue in a sea of Republican red. But like much of the rest of the country, several large Texas cities and suburbs have turned left, making the state, if not quite purple, at least a strong magenta. To update Perry's metaphor, the Lone Star State's politics today might be said to resemble a blueberry pancake.

Two of the largest cities in Texas are governed by Princetonians. Since 2019, Eric Johnson '03 has been the mayor of Dallas, the country's ninth-largest city, with a population of 1.3 million. Steve Adler '78 is finishing his second term as mayor of Austin, the country's 11th-largest city, with a population of about 995,000. Both are Democrats, although like most Texas mayors, they ran without party affiliation.

In many ways, Johnson and Adler have jobs that other big-city mayors would envy: Dallas and Austin are among the fastest-growing cities in the country. Historically, Dallas is more conservative and corporate, the headquarters of Nieman Marcus, Texas Instruments, and Southwest Airlines. Massive Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport, which lies outside the city limits and is bigger than Manhattan Island, is the state's second-largest driver of economic growth. Austin, on the other hand, has become a tech hub, host of the annual South by Southwest cultural conference and, by its own boasting, the live-music capital of the world. For many years its unofficial motto has been "Keep Austin Weird."

But if the cities differ in background, temperament, and their approaches to important issues, so too do their mayors. They offer a good lens for looking not only at challenges faced by cities around the country, but at different approaches to governing.

"H EYYYY, ERIC!" THE MAN BEHIND THE counter at Black Jack Pizza in south Dallas shouts when the mayor walks in for lunch. Seeing a reporter in tow, he quickly corrects himself.

"Oops — I guess it's *Mayor* Eric now."

Johnson is a big, personable man, but unlike many politicians he seems content *not* to be a trailblazer. He is not the first Black mayor of Dallas, for example, but the second. He is not even the first *Eric Johnson* to hold the job; a man named J. Erik Jonsson was Dallas mayor from 1964 to 1971. Eric Johnson has Erik Jonsson's bust on a shelf behind his office desk.

At Black Jack Pizza, though, Johnson is a celebrity. He has been eating there since he was a teenager, but now staff members eagerly line up for photos with him, even though they

already have several. Johnson is someone who builds connections and keeps them, and perhaps no place shows that better than this one. In high school, when he started dating the daughter of a state representative, Johnson secured an internship in her father's office so they could see each other. His girlfriend ate at Black Jack, so Johnson did, too, and when he learned that she liked anchovies on her pizza, he began ordering his the same way. Johnson ended up marrying a different high school classmate but he still eats at Black Jack — and he still gets anchovies on his pizza.

The son of a truck driver and a government secretary, Johnson grew up in this same working-class neighborhood, but from second grade on he attended private school on a scholarship and then graduated with honors from Harvard as a history major. His early career seemed to straddle his two worlds as he worked as an investment banker and as an intern for the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund. He went on to earn a law degree from the University of Pennsylvania and a master's degree from Princeton's School of Public and International Affairs.

In 2010, after practicing law for several years, Johnson was elected to the state house of representatives and reelected to five more terms. He took pride in his ability to get legislation passed, even in a heavily Republican chamber. In 2019, for example, he succeeded in having a plaque honoring the Confederacy removed from the wall outside his capitol office after securing a favorable legal opinion from Republican state attorney general Ken Paxton and support from Gov. Greg Abbott.

That same year, though secure in a seat he could have held indefinitely, Johnson became the last of nine candidates to enter the Dallas mayor's race. Asked why he decided to run, he answers coyly, "It was obvious as the race was heating up that we had a lot of candidates for mayor, but we didn't have the *right* candidate for mayor." More seriously, he says he concluded that being mayor would be a more rewarding use of his time than remaining in the legislative minority. Building an organization on the fly, Johnson finished first in the general election and then won a runoff, 56-44 percent.

In office, Johnson has carefully chosen to focus on what he considers the core responsibilities of municipal government — the things, in other words, that are uniquely the city's duty to deliver, such as sidewalks, parks, and libraries. "City government is about service delivery," he reasons. "There are certain things a city does where there is no backstop. There is no backstop for sanitation. If we don't pick up your trash on schedule and do it well, there's no county or state or federal trash service."

In this light, Johnson has resisted moves by the city council, of which he is a member, to add programs such as after-school care, arguing that it is not something the city could do well





Dallas Mayor Eric Johnson '03 at Black Jack Pizza

and that such programs should properly be funded by other parts of government such as the school board, which is an independent entity.

“What makes you think that a city that can’t pick up trash well will do well at after-school care?” Johnson asks rhetorically. “And where do you think we’re going to get the money for that except through taxes? And if we do that, how many [city residents] do you think are going to stick around as opposed to saying, ‘I’m out of here. I’m going to Frisco [a Dallas suburb] where the tax rate is one-third?’”

Close your eyes, and you can hear a Reagan Republican saying this, but that last point is at the front of Johnson’s thinking. The Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex may be booming, but after decades of driving the region’s economic growth, the City of Dallas now faces competition from its smaller neighbors such as Frisco, Arlington, McKinney, and Plano, which have lower taxes, better services, and less crime. Johnson successfully pushed the council to create a new city-based economic development office and to provide discounted services to attract entrepreneurs starting new businesses.

Mark P. Jones, a fellow at the James A. Baker III [’52] Institute for Public Policy at Rice University who studies Texas politics, suggests that the need to keep Dallas economically competitive has helped shape Johnson’s approach to many issues. “While being a partisan Democrat might help him win elections,” Jones says, “in terms of working with the business community, obtaining investment, and preventing flight of



Johnson (right) appears at the 2019 YMCA Key Leaders Luncheon in Dallas.

Dallas-based businesses, he needed to maintain a positive and productive relationship.”

Perhaps Johnson’s most controversial decision was his rejection of efforts to defund the police. He expressed support for local protests after the murder of George Floyd until they turned violent. More significantly, he voted against the council’s plan to cut \$7 million from the police budget and reduce overtime pay by 25 percent. Instead, the mayor challenged the city manager to “defund the bureaucracy” and cut staff in city hall to offset tax revenues lost during the pandemic.

By a 9-6 vote, the council approved the policing cuts anyway, but Johnson refused to let the issue rest. He denounced the decision repeatedly and last summer convinced



Adler, at the podium, announces a new program at Austin Community College, with support from Apple CEO Tim Cook, along with Keelee Moseley of the college.

the council to adopt a new budget that not only restores the overtime money but will hire 275 officers, raise salaries to keep police from taking jobs in better-paying suburbs, and even buy new squad cars. “This is very much an Eric Johnson public-safety budget,” he says proudly.

Still, the policing battle has left scars. Although Johnson praised the “zeal and enthusiasm” of those who marched for racial justice in the summer of 2020, he now speaks bitterly about “the woke mob” for picketing outside his house and, Johnson says, deliberately intimidating his young children. He recently called for citizens to express as much outrage about the surge in violent crime as they have about racism saying, “If Black lives are going to matter, Black lives have to matter.”

At bottom, Johnson blames the party’s activist wing for becoming deaf to what most city residents, including working-class people of color, actually want.

“They jumped out on an idea — defund the police, in some cases dismantle the police,” Johnson says. “They took it to the people saying, ‘Isn’t this a great idea?’ And you know what the people said? ‘No, that’s actually not a great idea. Have you seen my neighborhood lately? Have you seen the crime statistics? They’re through the roof.’”

ALITTLE LESS THAN 200 MILES down I-35, in the capital city of Austin, the original blueberry, Mayor Steve Adler has reached different conclusions about policing as well as several other issues.

Perhaps nothing better illustrates the cultural differences between buttoned-down Dallas and bohemian Austin than their city halls. Dallas’ city hall was designed by I.M. Pei. Austin’s city hall has a 45-foot-long triangular balcony, known as the “armadillo’s tail,” that juts out over Second Street. The building’s interior is no less quirky. In a central

hallway, one art installation is of two life-sized buzzards, made of Legos, pecking at a telephone.

Adler lives with his wife, a real-estate developer, in the W Hotel downtown. Soft-spoken in person, he is more vocal on social media. Gov. Abbott and the state GOP have made Adler and the rest of the “People’s Republic of Austin” into avatars of the Texas Democratic Party, much as Republicans try to make Bernie Sanders and Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez the face of the party nationally. Whatever the GOP has thrown at him, though, Adler throws right back.

Where Johnson has steadfastly remained nonpartisan in office, even declining to endorse anyone for president, Adler was an early

supporter of Pete Buttigieg in the Democratic presidential primaries and has been whispered about for a job in the Biden administration after he leaves office. He is often the go-to mayor on MSNBC.

He seems suited to the Washington, D.C., area, where he grew up. Adler’s father was an editor at CBS News, and Adler remembers getting to sit in the studio when Walter Cronkite would broadcast there. After Princeton, where he captained the fencing team, Adler attended law school at the University of Texas because it had the cheapest tuition. As with many others, he fell in love with Austin and decided to stay.

For the next three decades he built a legal career in the private sector, specializing in employment discrimination and eminent-domain cases, and also served on numerous local boards and nonprofits, including the ballet and the Anti-Defamation League. The 2014 mayoral race was his first attempt at elected office. He says he decided to run after his wife chastised him, “Run or don’t run. But if you don’t, don’t ever come home and complain.” Adler raised more than \$1 million dollars and, because of his wealth and civic connections, was attacked from the left as being a closet Republican.

“I wasn’t,” he says, smiling, “but all the Republicans voted for me.” He won a runoff with two-thirds of the vote and was re-elected easily in 2018.

In office, Adler has achieved some significant policy victories, most recently persuading voters to approve a referendum that will increase property taxes to pay for a huge expansion of the city’s rail and public transportation system, something he says is essential to ease congestion in a rapidly growing city. (Similar referenda in two other left-leaning areas, Portland, Oregon, and Gwinnett County, Georgia, failed.)

While Adler laments that too many things, such as vaccinations and mask-wearing, have become politicized, Austin is a very progressive city — and the mayor has aggressively pushed a very progressive agenda, even if it sometimes goes

further than moderates, including some in his own party, might prefer. “Some fundamental change requires disruptive action,” he explains in a follow-up email. “That has the advantage of moving the public discussion, but the associated disadvantage of creating some measure of uncertainty and concern,” he says, and “the uncertainty of big change” gets weaponized.

Two of those disruptive changes, efforts to fight homelessness and revamp the police budget, have met with mixed success. In 2019, Adler supported the council’s decision to rescind a longstanding city ordinance against camping in public spaces. Though partly driven by COVID, the city’s homeless population swelled, prompting complaints of blocked sidewalks and disruptive behavior. Adler insists that the policy did not increase homelessness but only made it visible, and that doing so was in fact necessary to spur people to action. It did spur action, but not the kind the mayor hoped for. In May, city residents voted overwhelmingly to reinstitute the ban.

Following the George Floyd protests, Austin eliminated \$3 million in police overtime pay, canceled three sets of training classes for new officers, and reallocated about \$20 million of the \$150 million police budget to different uses, such as increasing the number of first responders with backgrounds in mental health. Adler bristles when this is called “defunding the police” and notes that Austin’s police force is among the best paid in the state.

From a strategic standpoint, Adler had been trying for years to rethink the city’s approach to public safety. The protests presented him with an opportunity to do something ambitious, and he grabbed it, learning a valuable lesson in the process. “You can’t do big things incrementally,” he says. “You have to do it disruptively and then try to hold onto it.” Whether he can do that is an open question.

“About a third of the Austin population loathes Steve Adler,” observes Jones, at the Baker Institute. “About a third loves him, and the rest are in between. But that third who loves him turns out to vote.” As evidence, perhaps, a group called Save Austin

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—STEVE ADLER ’78

Now placed a referendum on November’s ballot that would have undone most of the policing cuts Adler and the council made. The referendum was backed by the chair of the county Republican Party and three former Austin mayors, but voters rejected it by a 2-to-1 margin.

As if being the state’s most vocal progressive didn’t make him enough of a target, Adler’s detractors have seized on some highly publicized missteps, such as his vacationing in Mexico last year in the middle of the city’s COVID spike, during which he recorded a video urging city residents to stay indoors. He has apologized for setting a bad example.

ONE CHARACTERISTIC OF the “weak mayor” form of government that Dallas and Austin have in common is that the mayor has only one vote on the city council. Asked where their power comes from under such a system, both point to the bully pulpit. As Johnson puts it, “No one knows who the city manager is, most people don’t know who their council member is, but they all know who the mayor is.”

The two mayors know each other professionally and, although they have sometimes differed on policy, each acknowledges the other’s good faith in dealing with the political, social, and economic exigencies in their respective cities. Both deny that their political philosophies have changed in office. But they seem to represent two distinct models for governing.

Johnson, who has sometimes been criticized for high handedness in dealing with critics, decries the corrosiveness of excessive partisanship. “The folks we used to praise were the people who could get Republicans to go along with their ideas and work out deals and compromise. The days of elevating those people are over. Now the people we’re supposed to look up to are the ones who refuse to compromise.”

“Maybe they’re right,” he shrugs. “I just think that they aren’t.”

Adler seems to have found that on many issues, in today’s political climate, there often is no common ground to be found. He is determined to push ahead anyway.

“It is hard,” Adler admits, “but the fact that it’s hard is not an excuse to stop trying. You can still get stuff done.” Even though they have demonized him, Adler has pushed too many reforms for state Republicans to torpedo all of them. The city no longer prosecutes low-level marijuana offenses though marijuana remains illegal under state law, for example. When Republicans stripped Austin of its power to fund Planned Parenthood, Adler and the council shifted the money to provide travel, lodging, and child care for women seeking abortions. How that will fare under the state’s new and even stricter abortion law remains to be seen.

Still, with only a year left in office, there is much Adler wants to accomplish, and he is impatient.

“I am torn between the admonition that you should never pass substantial change with a very close vote,” he says, “and knowing that, if you actually want to make change, it can’t happen incrementally.”

Sometimes, the mayor says, with the wisdom earned from hard experience, “the two are in tension with one another.” ♦

Mark F. Bernstein ’83 is PAW’s senior writer.



C A P I T A L C R I M E S

‘Language is a moving target’

BY CAROLYN ROUSE

*Carolyn Rouse is the Ritter Professor of Anthropology
and the chair of the Department of Anthropology.*

WHEN THE EDITOR OF PAW, Marilyn Marks *86, asked me if I would be willing to write about the new convention around capitalizing “Black” and “Brown” while lowercasing “white,” I said yes because I, too, have been trying to make sense of the new style rules. Being a black woman, or Black woman, born in the 1960s, I have adapted to these terms: Afro-American, colored, person of color, black, African-American, African American, and now BIPOC or Black. Language is a moving target, and linguistic anthropologist John McWhorter has written in *The New York Times* that it is a privilege to be able to witness language change in real time. I agree. But being a socio-cultural anthropologist, in my writing my goal is to represent the experiences of my interlocutors as best I can — and sometimes adhering to current race-naming conventions does not work.

In my book *Uncertain Suffering: Racial Health Care Disparities and Sickle Cell Disease* (2009), I note at the end of the introduction, “I primarily use the term *black* rather than *African American* because many patients would classify themselves as Caribbean American or Ghanaian or Nigerian. Despite their self-identification, patient experiences in the clinic have more to do with race than with ethnicity, which is why *black* makes more sense as a descriptor.”

I chose to go against the naming convention at the time because when the patients would go to the emergency room for treatment for intense, painful episodes, most doctors and nurses did not see these patients as beloved members of diverse communities. Instead, they treated them as drug-seekers, based on the color of their skin: black. Therefore, when describing these hostile encounters, the lowercase adjective “black” made sense. I also employed “African American” in the same text because that was the respectful term of art at the time, even though my first-generation interlocutors from Africa

often rejected the idea that I, a 10-plus-generation American, should call myself an “African” American. Africa is, after all, a continent that is three times the size of the United States, and there are Africans, and therefore African Americans, of all races. All excellent points — which is why the switch back to “black” or “Black” makes sense. But should we capitalize “black” or not?

Recently there have been a number of terrific articles by scholars articulating their thoughts on the topic. Princeton emeritus professors Kwame Anthony Appiah, in *The Atlantic*, and Nell Painter, in *The Washington Post*, have made compelling cases for capitalizing the “w” in “White” if we are going to capitalize the “b” in “Black.” Essentially, they argue that Black people in the United States do not necessarily belong to the same culture. What they share is having been at the receiving end of structural racism, which means that one’s culture (e.g. Nigerian or Jamaican) is irrelevant. Capitalizing “Black” and “White” signifies a person’s social position with respect to power. Therefore, capitalizing White makes visible the historical and cultural power of whiteness to shape human experience.

Their logical-consistency argument works in theory, but fails to address the question of practice, or what language is for. We use language to be understood, and if we write “white man” or “White man,” we know the reader gets what we mean either way. That means the subtlety of the capitalization neither matters to the reader nor does a better job representing the experiences of White people. For example, I am currently studying declining white life expectancies in rural California, and anyone who works in the field of whiteness studies knows how cruel whites can be to one another. Should we try to capture these hierarchies in our descriptors of whiteness? Perhaps we should distinguish the relative power differentials by writing “the White police officer” versus “the poor white woman.”

If we wanted to do more to fully represent the subjectivity of the people we are writing about we would have to open ourselves up to more, not fewer, style variations. The new demand to complicate pronoun usage is a case in point. Just as the racial descriptor “Black” has been adopted to highlight the inescapability of structural racism, the pronoun debate is asking for the de-essentialization of sex and gender. The rationale is that the conventional use of pronouns (e.g. she/her/hers) does not necessarily correspond to one’s biological sex, gender identification, or sexuality. Politeness now requires acknowledging a person’s subjectivity through their designated pronouns. So how do we make sense of these contradictory stylistic movements?

In the case of these new conventions, the demand to use “Black” or to complicate pronoun usage, the issue is only in part about accurately describing the subjectivity of the person being represented. Importantly, when it comes to writing about other people, I am not only trying to represent my interlocutors, I am also trying to reveal something about myself. The convention in anthropology is for writers to share some of their personal and political subjectivities with readers. For me that has meant letting readers know that “black” represents how others see me and “she/her/hers” represents my gender. Of course, anthropologists typically go beyond just describing the social categories they identify with by also telling stories of experiences that inspired their research.

We do this because our social-scientific questions, methods, and data are in part determined by our personal subject positions, from our politics to our gender to whether we were married and had children while conducting research in the field. By alerting our readers to what essentially amounts to our biases, anthropologists believe that those who read our work are in a better position to interpret and critique our findings. We also believe that it makes our research better able to stand the test of time. For example, my explanation for using “black” in *Uncertain Suffering* helps readers interpret my analytical gaze as the book ages and old racial descriptors become taboo.

Anthropologists reject the conceit that social science can ever be objective; therefore, perhaps we should encourage writers to use whatever style conventions they want, because simply by using “Black” and “white” rather than “African American” and “White,” they reveal something about their political and personal subjectivities. Following this approach, writers who agree with the Appiah and Painter rule should use “Black” and “White,” and those who don’t should use “black” and “white.” Similarly, those who appreciate Queer Theory should complicate their pronoun usage and use “they/

them/their” whenever possible, while those who don’t should stick with the “she/he” binary and perhaps even continue to employ male pronouns when referring to a nonspecific person or persons. And why not go further? Writers could create their own rules for how they use racial descriptors and pronouns. As long as they articulate for the reader how the rules work, then the expansive use of terms could allow us to describe people’s experiences with race and gender not as one thing, but as many different things.

But, where would this leave PAW, which follows the *AP Stylebook* in its work? Other style guides and media outlets, too, are grappling with editorial conventions, reaching a variety of conclusions. Mainstream news, journal, and book editors would bristle at the idea that they should personalize their style guides to reveal their political subjectivities. But the truth

is, while a newspaper like *The New York Times* has submitted to the racial discourses of the day, their class biases go unmentioned. Styles of speech are generally tied to class differentials that often align with notions of good taste and bad taste, meaning there is nothing particularly progressive about the *New York Times Style* magazine using “Black” rather than “African American” to describe the model wearing the \$10,000 dress. The use of woke racial descriptors is insufficient to hide a multitude of other sins. Therefore, rather

The use of woke racial descriptors is insufficient to hide a multitude of other sins. Therefore, rather than answering PAW’s question directly, perhaps we need to be asking another question: How can we continue the fiction that a politically neutral language is possible?

than answering PAW’s question directly, perhaps we need to be asking another question: How can we continue the fiction that a politically neutral language is possible?

Racism is often translated as “misrecognition.” By this I mean that culturally competent members of society playfully signify who they are through their dress, consumption, work, aesthetics, and speech. Racists, however, refuse to — or cannot — read the cultural performances of those they hate. They misrecognize the other. The debates around whether or not to capitalize the “b” in “Black,” the “w” in “White,” or the “b” in “Brown” when identifying someone’s race strikes me as a concern with cultural competence and misrecognition. The person who uses the current capitalization, “Black,” does so in order not to be seen as a racist given the zeitgeist. Nobody wants to be on the wrong side of history by writing “black” instead of “Black” or (God forbid) “African American” (how 1990s!). And who wants to be blown up by a Twitter terrorist who identifies you as a closeted White supremacist because you used a “W” rather than a “w”? The stakes of misrecognition have become too high across the political spectrum, so perhaps there are more productive ways for a writer to express their novel ideas rather than insisting on “White”?

But I am stubborn. I am stuck on “black” and “white” like my mother got stuck on “Afro-American.” I consider the color



Professor Carolyn Rouse

of my skin, cartoonishly described as black, to be one of many possible adjectives to describe me. My race has definitely and dramatically shaped my experiences in life, but mostly by people who have no idea who I am. My race describes me but does not define me. Also, the scholars of race who inspired my journey to study race and inequality built their theories around the possibility of transcending structural racism through radical economic redistribution, the dismantling of the carceral state, and love. Even if I remain deeply discouraged, I still want to believe that redemption is possible.

My approach has been somewhat passive. When I hand in a manuscript, my editors almost always convert my racial descriptors and pronouns to the usage standards of the day. In the past, when I used “they,” it was changed to a gendered pronoun. Now, when I use “black,” it is capitalized. I accept most of the editorial changes because, just as I am trying my best to represent my interlocutors, my editors are trying their best to signify their editorial expertise and cultural competence. In other words, this question of language usages is not about me as an individual but about us as a community. No word can fully capture lived experience. Language is an approximation, so writers and editors have to let go of the need for total control since none of us owns language. This is why we have style guides.

People need to understand the historical contingency of language to appreciate why, for example, Princeton has a Department of African American Studies and not a Black Studies Department, and why Princeton no longer has a Women’s Center but a Gender + Sexuality Resource Center. Naming emerges from hard-won battles that gave us the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the United Negro College Fund. I would argue that we should not reject any of these past terms because these language battles are linked to movements that mobilized resources, built institutions, and ultimately impacted lives. We also have to remember that each successive victory leaves some people behind. For example, there are people who wish there were still a space just for women on campus but are afraid to say so out loud. Their desire for a “Women’s Center” is born of experience, not a rejection of the gender politics of the moment. But the current identity and language politics no longer validate a type of feminism viewed as anachronistic.

So, we must take care. Authorized discourses have the power to, at best, productively mobilize resources, and, at worst, mobilize the mob. The power of language to change how we think and how we act is why I both resist and surrender to changing style mandates. I resist by using multiple terms for race so that my descriptors align, as much as possible, with lived experiences. My rationale is that, if we are going to mobilize resources and build institutions to reflect our changing understandings of race and gender, let’s make sure that the language actually reflects people’s experiences in the world. At the same time, I also surrender to the hard-won politics of the moment. The White police officers who shot Amadou Diallo didn’t care that he was a Guinean immigrant. To them, Diallo was just another Black man. In this instance, the use of “White,” not “white,” and “Black,” not “black” makes perfect sense.

Without an alternative, my advice to PAW is to follow the style guide to avoid misrecognition. But if an author can articulate an alternative set of style rules, then I encourage PAW to be audacious. Perhaps it’s time to use all the racial descriptors: Negro, Afro-American, Colored People, People of Color, BIPOC, Black, black, African American, and of course Nigerian/Ghanaian/Jamaican American, and so on. They emerged at particular cultural moments and therefore express unique political possibilities and racial subjectivities. The historical specificities of each descriptor make them analytically useful in different ways when making claims about race in the United States. They are also all associated with different negative stereotypes, accretions built up over time with use. But these accretions can also be helpful when trying to describe negative racialized experiences. Even the taboo use of the plural “Blacks” is perfect when identifying Blacks for Trump. That is, importantly, how they self-identify.

So, let’s not deprive ourselves as writers by limiting ourselves to “Black” and “White,” when what we need is a rainbow. ♦

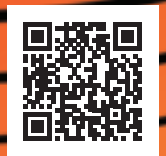
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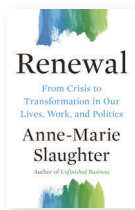
FIRST ON THE ICE: Kelsey Koelzer '17 has racked up a lot of firsts in her hockey career. The latest: She has become the head coach of the first women's ice hockey team at Arcadia University, outside Philadelphia. And in taking the job, she became the first Black female ice hockey head coach in the NCAA. It has required a mindset shift to go from team member to coach, which she's made by thinking about her own coaches at Princeton. "We wanted to win, but the coaches always made it very obvious that there was more to it than winning," she says. "It's more about empowering and preparing these young women for life after college athletics." ♦

Peter Murphy

READING ROOM: ANNE-MARIE SLAUGHTER '80

RENEWAL, IN ALL ITS FORMS

Anne-Marie Slaughter '80 argues that we must look backwards to move forward



Anne-Marie Slaughter '80 has spent decades thinking about the concept of renewal — as the CEO of the think tank New America, which describes its mission as “renewing the promise of America,” and as someone who has made major personal and professional pivots. She’s been a Harvard Law School professor, dean of Princeton University’s School of Public and International Affairs, and the first woman to serve as director of policy planning for the U.S. Department of State.

Slaughter’s experiences, alongside ongoing social movements like Black Lives Matter, have contributed to her thinking about how to embrace criticism and foster renewal at the personal and policy levels. She weaves these ideas together in *Renewal: From Crisis to Transformation in Our Lives, Work, and Politics* (Princeton University Press). She spoke with PAW about the book.

What does “renewal” mean in the context of this book?

I chose “renewal” because it’s between restoration and reinvention. It’s a word that looks backwards (“re”) and forward (“new”) at the same time. That means that to achieve transformation and move forward, you have to look backwards critically and with honesty. The U.S. particularly believes in reinvention, but I’m saying, nope, I don’t buy the idea of a whole new you. But I do buy that you can change.

Your first chapter is called “Run toward the Criticism.” Why?

We are at a time of great division, although I think the country is less divided than the polls and the standard national narrative insist. Because we are so often physically segregated from people we disagree with, it is easy and



“By 2026, we will be looking at a future of extraordinary diversity, reflecting not just Europe and Africa but the entire world. At the same time, I believe that we can still be one country with a shared set of values, able to think of ourselves as many and one at the same time.”

— Anne-Marie Slaughter '80

comfortable to clothe ourselves with moral certainty, the assurance that “we” are morally right and “they” are morally wrong. One way of learning to question moral certainty is to run toward the criticism and turn that moral lens back on yourself. Now, you do not have to accept it all, and for many people who are the subject of bias and discrimination, that’s not at all the right prescription. But it’s a great way to develop a different set of perspectives on yourself and other people. The other half of renewal is to let yourself imagine and dream and be inspired by a vision of what could be.

You call for a shift in thinking from “rugged independence” to “rugged interdependence.”

What does that mean?

One of the key drivers of renewal nationally is that we are undergoing profound demographic change. We are going from a majority-white nation to a plurality nation, in which no one group will have a majority. To tell the history of that country, we have to go way beyond the traditional white male narratives that shape our national myths.

When you do, you find narratives of interdependence and solidarity. For example, Henry David Thoreau, who wrote *Walden*, is this icon of independence, but in fact, Walden Pond was only two miles from Concord and his mother brought him his dinner and did his laundry. When you go beyond the standard pioneer narratives about crossing the Great Plains and read women’s histories, they’re all about interdependence.

In five years, we will mark the 250th anniversary of U.S. independence. What is your vision for this country?

One achievable idea is to change our national motto from *e pluribus unum*, “out of many, one,” to *plures et unum*, “many and one.” By 2026, we will be looking at a future of extraordinary diversity, reflecting not just Europe and Africa but the entire world. At the same time, I believe that we can still be one country with a shared set of values, able to think of ourselves as many and one at the same time. Another idea I imagine is that George W. Bush’s and Barack Obama’s foundations could come together to identify another group of founders, such as Frederick Douglass, Susan B. Anthony, and Martin Luther King Jr., to match the original group. I got this idea from listening to Obama eulogize John Lewis, calling him “a founding father” of a “fuller, fairer, better America.” Because yes, the signatories of the Declaration of Independence are the founding fathers, but that’s a group of people at a moment of time, and we are an ongoing work. ♦

— Interview conducted and condensed by Eveline Chao '02

RUSSELL DINKINS '13

FIGHTING FOR COLLEGIATE TRACK AND FIELD

When schools cut the sport, they also eliminate academic opportunities for Black students

Being recruited for a college sports team can be an admission ticket to a school that might otherwise be out of reach. But the same racial groups that are typically underrepresented in college enrollments also tend to be underrepresented on many of the athletic teams that colleges and universities offer.

Admissions slots for some sports, such as lacrosse or baseball, are much less likely than track and field to be filled by Black students, notes Russell Dinkins '13, who competed in the 400-meter and 800-meter races for Princeton's track and field team. According to the NCAA, in 2020, 3 percent of Division I male lacrosse student-athletes and 6 percent of Division I baseball student-athletes identified as Black, compared to 26 percent of Division I male outdoor track student-athletes.

Over the past two years, Dinkins, 32, has become a leading voice in the fight to stop colleges and universities from eliminating their track and field programs. "I'm not saying that those [other] sports need to be taken away," Dinkins says. "I'm just saying the one sport that actually offers these opportunities to a wider swath of people — opportunities that are more likely to benefit Black athletes — shouldn't be taken away."

In June 2020, after hearing that Brown University was planning to cut men's track and field as a varsity sport, Dinkins posted an opinion piece on Medium that used admissions and athletics data to demonstrate how cutting the sport would pose a stark contrast to the support for racial justice that the



Russell Dinkins '13

university announced in the weeks after George Floyd's murder in Minneapolis. The post went viral, and within weeks — after being further lobbied by Brown alumni and students equipped with Dinkins' research and support — Brown President Christina H. Paxson announced that its men's track and field program would be reinstated, noting that "these sports have been a point of entry to higher education for academically talented students who otherwise would not have had the opportunity, many of them students of color."

Since then, Dinkins has offered his insights and support to students and alumni battling to preserve track programs at the University of Minnesota, Clemson University, and the College of William and Mary. While college sports may seem like big business,

balancing athletic-department budgets is a challenge for most colleges. Football and men's basketball are typically the only teams that generate any revenue, leaving universities to cover the costs for all of their other teams. And because of COVID-19, many schools have seen tuition revenue decline. According to the sports news website Business of College

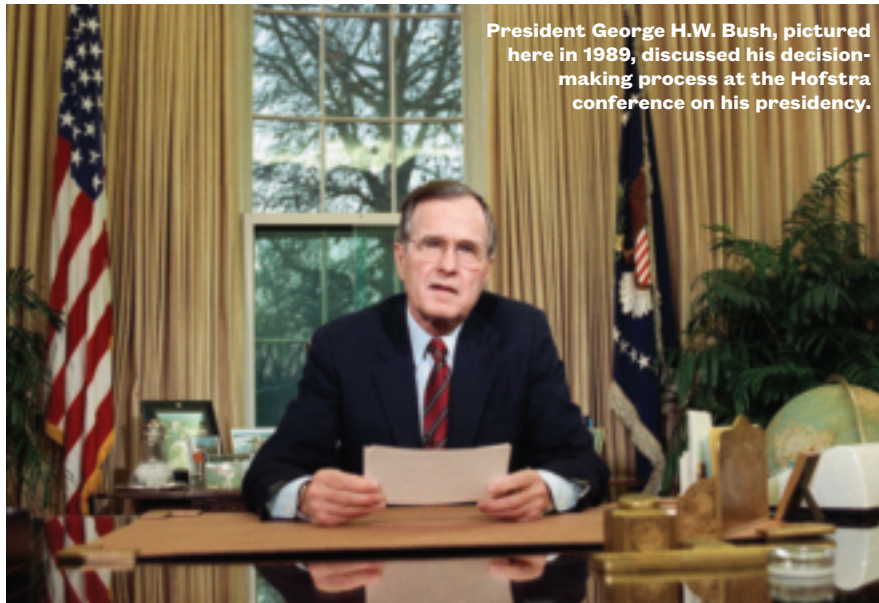
Sports, eight NCAA Division I programs in cross country, indoor track and field, and outdoor track and field have been cut during the pandemic. (Princeton has said that it has no plans to eliminate any varsity teams.)

Athletic decisions are also governed by Title IX, the landmark 1972 federal law that effectively requires colleges to ensure they are providing equal opportunities — including athletic opportunities — to students regardless of sex.

When forced to make tough decisions about balancing their budgets or ensuring their Title IX compliance, some colleges target track and field for elimination, despite data that suggests that track is a benefit to the college on both counts, says Dinkins, who worked at Mathematica Policy Research before he was laid off during the pandemic.

But his foremost concern is preserving the opportunity track and field provides for students of color and those from lower-income backgrounds to pursue college degrees. "When we're looking at opportunities, particularly opportunities for Black men, to access education, we should be looking at expanding all those potential opportunities and pathways, including sport, not taking them away," he says.

Dinkins estimates that his efforts, supported in part by a stipend he garnered from the running-apparel company Tracksmith, have so far helped to save at least 200 student-athlete spots from elimination. He is currently in discussions with student and alumni supporters of at least one more college about advocating for its track and field program. ♦ By Kenneth Terrell '93



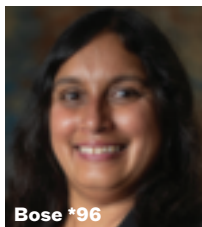
President George H.W. Bush, pictured here in 1989, discussed his decision-making process at the Hofstra conference on his presidency.

Q&A: MEENA BOSE *96

PRESIDENTIAL DECISIONS

*Meena Bose *96 studies how presidents make decisions that will define their administrations*

Meena Bose *96 has spent her academic career studying the American presidency, particularly how presidents structure



Bose *96

their decision-making processes. She has compared the formality of Dwight D. Eisenhower's White House organization to

the looser style of his successor, John F. Kennedy. She has probed George H.W. Bush's approach with the former president himself at the Hofstra University conference on the first Bush presidency, part of the university's Presidential Conferences series, which she has overseen since 2006. The conferences have examined the leadership of every U.S. president from Franklin D. Roosevelt to George W. Bush, and are held at Hofstra, where Bose is a professor of political science, a dean, and director of the Kalikow Center for the Study of the American Presidency. (The conference on the presidency of Barack Obama was delayed by the pandemic and will be held in April 2023.) Bose, who was selected as the 2020 Teacher of the Year

at the university's Kalikow School, spoke with PAW about the deliberative styles of presidents past and present.

How do you and other scholars examine the way presidents approach decision-making?

We look at how presidents collect information and prepare, how they complete the homework of the presidency, so to speak. Presidents need to adopt an organizational system that meshes with their personality.

And Eisenhower and Kennedy had contrasting styles?

Presidents usually institute a process that takes into account multiple perspectives and ensures debate. Eisenhower, for example, had a formal leadership style that ensured he examined alternatives thoroughly before making policy decisions. Kennedy was much more informal—he came in with a plan to undo Eisenhower's structure, which was seen as too bureaucratic. He wanted a more fluid system, which was referred to as "spokes of a wheel" with Kennedy in the middle. It gave more opportunities for access to the president but also

overloaded him with detail.

Kennedy had a steep learning curve from the Bay of Pigs to the Cuban Missile Crisis. Planning was already underway for the Bay of Pigs [invasion] before Kennedy took office, and when he came in, there really weren't fundamental questions asked about whether the invasion was needed, or what the public narrative would be. By the Cuban Missile Crisis, there was a much more tightly structured and consciously organized decision-making process, which we know because several of the meetings were recorded.

What about President Donald Trump?

The Trump White House organization really had no precedent in the American presidency. I think it's fair to say that Trump and his inner circle were particularly resistant to historical perspective and following lessons from previous administrations. There appeared to be virtually no deliberative discussion or evaluation of options.

And Joe Biden?

Early accounts of the Biden presidency indicate a style that is explicitly attentive to process, with intensive deliberations, active presidential engagement, and sufficient time to consider competing perspectives before reaching a decision. Biden's low-key yet keenly involved approach to governance seems purposefully focused on ensuring that policy decisions are thoroughly vetted and then clearly communicated, both internally and externally.

What notable example of presidential leadership has emerged from the conference?

What stood out was the personal diplomacy of George H.W. Bush during one of the most critical moments of his presidency. After the 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, Bush spoke on the phone with more than 120 heads of state over the course of several days. He was building on relationships he had developed over a long career in government. Those calls were absolutely essential for organizing an international coalition that insisted upon Iraq's unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait. ♦ Interview conducted and condensed by Jennifer Altmann

Agreement on PAW Relieves Class Burden, Ensures Editorial Independence

The *Princeton Alumni Weekly* will no longer require class payments to fund its operations under the terms of a new memo of understanding between President Eisgruber '83 and PAW's board.

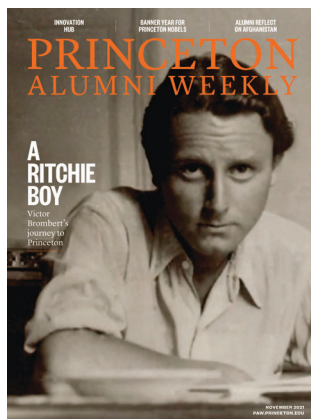
Under the agreement, the University is funding 100 percent of the magazine's budget. Previously, PAW's operations were funded by a combination of class payments, advertising income, and a subsidy from the University. "Classes will now be able to devote their dues to their own projects without paying subscription fees to PAW, and the magazine will continue to make advertising space available to all — including voices critical of University policies," wrote PAW board chair Marc Fisher '80 in a letter published online Oct. 18 and appearing in this issue on page 7.

Importantly, the memo of understanding includes a commitment to editorial independence for the magazine, which is a department of the University. As Fisher noted, University officials will not see articles before publication, while PAW's independent advisory board will continue to oversee PAW's editorial approach. Supervision of the magazine's budget has shifted from the board to the University.

Until now, class payments — funded mainly by dues — have covered one-third of PAW's operating costs. "The arrangement is a real win-win for alumni," said Alexandra Day '02, deputy vice president for alumni engagement, in an email to PAW. "It ensures that our beloved magazine — and alumni activities funded by class dues — continue to thrive," she wrote.

Readers can see the agreement online at bit.ly/PAW-MOU.

In another change, all graduate alumni will begin receiving all issues of PAW in 2022. Only graduate alumni who are members of the APGA now receive all 11 issues, while others receive five issues per year. ♦ By K.H.



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Bank Declares Princeton Club of NY in Default

The Princeton Club of New York is closed indefinitely as the bank holding its mortgage has declared it in default.

Sterling Bank of New York has begun the process to auction the loans, club president Christine M. Loomis '72 wrote in an email to members. The club has occupied its 10-story building in midtown Manhattan since 1963. "While the auction does not close until the end of November, our financial situation means that the club is no longer able to operate until we know who will be the buyer of our debt," Loomis wrote in an email dated Oct. 29.

Loomis wrote in an earlier email that New York's mandatory closures during the pandemic kept the club closed or only partially open for a year. Still, the club continued its payments to Sterling until March

2021, when it received a six-month forbearance. That ended in September, and the club couldn't accept the bank's offer of another month with "punitive interest rates and conditions."

Bloomberg reported the club's mortgage debt is \$39.3 million and its annual operating expenses are about \$15 million. It also said that the club lost one-third of its 6,000 members during the pandemic. Its dues-paying members are alumni of Princeton and affiliated colleges, including NYU, the London School of Economics, Williams College, and Fordham University, according to its website.

University spokesman Mike Hotchkiss said in an email that Princeton does not financially support the New York club or any others like it. The club's leaders did not comment. ♦ By E.H.D.



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CLASS NOTES

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](http://paw.princeton.edu/class-notes)



MEMORIALS

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

THE CLASS OF 1949



George L. Athanas '49

George died July 14, 2020, in Durham, N.C. He resided in High Point for many years; his obituary notice stated that cremation was performed in Raleigh, N.C.

George was born and raised in Canajoharie, N.Y., and graduated from high school there, where he was president of his junior and senior classes. He served in the Air Corps from July 1944 until November 1946, and then arrived at Princeton. He majored in engineering, was a member of the Princeton Engineering Society and Orange Key, and took his meals at Tower Club.

After graduation George joined IBM. He was recalled by the Air Force as a fighter pilot during the Korean conflict and served until 1955. Our 1964 Class Directory showed that he had left IBM and was the president of MAC Panel Co., an automated-equipment firm in High Point, N.C. He remained there until his retirement.

In his travels, George met Connie Hamilton, a flight attendant with United Airlines, and they married in 1949. She survives him, as do their two children, Heidi and George Jr. To them, we offer our sympathy and condolences.



Dean K. Boorman '49

Dean had an illustrious career as a city planner with a wealth of civic projects to his credit. Among his more notable achievements was his service

as a housing consultant for five HUD senior-living housing projects. He also provided master planning ordinances for numerous communities, and attended many local planning and ordinance meetings.

Dean came to Princeton from Exeter. He sang in the Glee Club, played on the varsity tennis and squash teams, belonged to the Chess Club and the St. Paul Society, and was a member of Key & Seal. He majored in economics and the American Civilization Program and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

After earning a master's degree in city planning from MIT, Dean joined Urban Renewal Associates in Washington, and then established his own practice in 1962.

Dean wrote several books on medieval weaponry, a special interest of his, and was an active alumnus of Princeton, taking part in numerous regional and class activities. He was a member of the Maclean Society for many years and attended many class reunions.

Dean died Nov. 29, 2020. He is survived by his wife, Penny; and their three children, James, Robert, and Sally. Our respectful condolences go to all.

Harry B. Heneberger Jr. '49

Harry died Sept. 1, 2020, in Sarasota, Fla. The son of Navy Capt. Harry Heneberger and a graduate of St. George's School in Newport, R.I., he came to Princeton and lived at 14 North Dod for one term. Harry later graduated from the Naval Submarine School in Groton, Conn., and spent the next seven years serving on various vessels, including the USS *Seawolf*, the country's second nuclear submarine.

In 1958 Harry resigned from the Navy and joined the international division of the First National City Bank of New York, later known as Citigroup. His assignments took him to Brazil for 10 years, and eventually he was in charge of financial-institution relationships for Citigroup in South and Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean. Harry married Belle Gordon Griffith in 1951.

In 1989 Harry and Belle retired and returned to Newport. They later moved to Sarasota to be near to their family.

Harry is survived by Belle; their daughter, Belle, and her husband, Joseph Melancon; two Melancon grandsons; and four great-grandchildren. Son Tracy died in 2015. We offer our condolences to the entire family.

Henry H. Hersch Jr. '49

Henry died May 20, 2021, in Healdsburg, Calif., his retirement home since 1997.

Henry was born June 1, 1925, in Parkersburg, W.Va. He spent several years in the Army, earning a Bronze Star and other medals for



his participation in the Battle of the Bulge. Released from the Army in January 1946, he came to Princeton and joined the Class of 1949. He majored in politics and graduated with high honors. He joined Prospect Club, serving as president. At graduation he was offered a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship, but he declined it and attended Yale Law School.

Henry had a lengthy career practicing corporate law in Cincinnati, with extensive extracurricular involvement in mental-health and family issues. Upon retirement, he and his second wife, Gloria, moved to Healdsburg, and they were active in the town's Education Foundation, the Center for the Arts, the Jazz Festival, and the Healdsburg District Hospital, which he helped save from closing. He and Gloria believed they had "landed in paradise" when they moved there, and their love for the community was reciprocated.

Henry is survived by Gloria and his sons, Frederic and Henry III '80.

THE CLASS OF 1951



Edward Hurlbut de Coningh Jr. '51

Sometimes called "Ted" or "Ed," Duke — as he was always known to us — spent his life in Cleveland except for his student days at

Exeter and Princeton and two years in Texas as an Army draftee, where he used his spare time to earn a private pilot's license. At Princeton he lived in the fabled Blair Tower suite with eight roommates, majored in sociology, joined Tiger Inn, and played in the band.

In 1953 Duke joined Mueller Electric Co., a family-owned manufacturer of insulators, clips, and similar electrical products sold worldwide and founded by his grandfather in 1908. After a series of management positions, Duke was president from 1980 until his retirement in 1986 following the company's sale.

Duke married Barbara Field in 1957; they had two boys and a girl, owned a condo in Aspen, and threw their lives into developing Playhouse Square, the renovation of four adjacent theaters in downtown Cleveland that was described as the largest renovation project in American theater history.

Barbara died in 1994, and Duke married Anne Smith Wombwell in 1998. She was strongly supportive of the countless charitable, child-welfare and *pro bono* organizations in which Duke had leadership roles over the decades prior to his passing Aug. 19, 2019.

Robert Eakin Jacoby Jr. '51

Bob passed away peacefully July 31, 2021, at his home in Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla., after a highly successful career as an advertising executive and a philanthropist.



Born in 1928, he joined us in January 1948 after graduating from Bogota (N.J.) High School and serving as an Army sergeant in Japan. Graduating Phi Beta Kappa in 3 1/2 years and majoring in economics, he was a member of Elm Club and roomed with Dick Korner.

Following a meteoric career as an account executive serving major corporations and an industry pioneer in global marketing, Bob served as president and CEO of one of the nation's leading advertising agencies, Ted Bates Worldwide. A hard-charging, cigar-smoking executive, he engineered the firm's merger with the British giant Saatchi and Saatchi, creating one of the world's largest ad agencies.

Upon retirement to Ponte Vedra Beach in 1986, Bob became one of the leading members of the Jacksonville philanthropic community, with interests in the Jacksonville Symphony and the Robert E. Jacoby Symphony Hall and with the Cancer Research Center at the Mayo Clinic's Jacksonville facility.

Bob is survived by his wife of 67 years, Monica; and four daughters.



Victor Carl McCuaig Jr. '51

Vic was born in New York City, the son of a Canadian-American family, and graduated from Exeter before entering Princeton. Majoring in sociology, he joined Tiger Inn, was on the WPRB staff, and was a mainstay on the defense for our hockey team.

After graduation he served as an Air Force intelligence officer in Germany for four years, then earned a law degree from Columbia. After a short apprenticeship in New York City, Vic settled on Long Island to join the Glen Cove firm of Payne, Wood & Littlejohn, with which he practiced law until retirement in 2002.

In 1955 Vic married Elizabeth "Tina" Watt, with whom he had three daughters and a son. Following her death in 1981, he married Cordelia Reid, and they eventually moved to Brownsville, Vt. (with winters in Vero Beach), where he polished his considerable language skills and knowledge of history and classics, reveled in his love of the outdoors and outdoor sports, and cared for his beloved dogs.

Vic died Jan. 1, 2021, in Brownsville. He is survived by his wife, Cordelia; four children; and three stepchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1952

Theodore R. Butz '52

Ted graduated from North Shore Country Day School in his lifelong hometown, Winnetka, Ill. At Princeton he studied economics and belonged to Elm Club. He was on the *Tiger* ad staff and belonged to the Chicago Club. He



roomed with Marshall Arnold, Bob Zabel, and John Emerson.

After service as a Marine officer in Korea, Ted had a career in finance, at one time with the firm of Bacon Whipple & Co. in Chicago.

Ted died July 30, 2021. He is survived by his wife, Elvira; and children Shelley, Ted, Susan, James, and Nicole. The class offers condolences to them, with a cheer for Ted's military service to our country.



Augustus L. Middleton Jr. '52

Gus graduated from Episcopal High in Alexandria, Va. At Princeton he joined Tower and majored in chemistry. He was involved

in Theatre Intime, the Washington Club, the Chemistry Club, and the stage crew of Triangle (read his hilarious account in his essay for *The Book of Our History*). He roomed with Bill Dunn, Ed McCarthy, and Henry Donahoe.

After service in the Coast Guard, Gus enrolled at Columbia medical school and got his degree in 1959 with a Meierhof Prize in Pathology. He was chief of pathology from 1963 to 1999 and medical lab director at the Jackson (Tenn.) Pathology Group. He performed volunteer and honorary work in national medical organizations.

Gus died Feb. 7, 2021. He is survived by his wife, Beverly; and his children, Elizabeth, Pamela, Augustus III, Charles, and Robert, to whom the class sends its best, with a thanks for Gus' military service to our country.

THE CLASS OF 1953



Julian Washburn Atwater '53

Joe died July 30, 2021, peacefully at home.

He was born in Rochester, N.Y., and came to Princeton from the Asheville School.

He was a member of Elm Club, majored in Public and International Affairs, and wrote his thesis on "The Anglo-Iranian Oil Case and Its International Implications."

After two years of military service, mostly in the Southeastern states, he went to Harvard Law School, then joined the firm of Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Doyle, now Nixon Peabody, practicing corporate law. He was named partner in 1964 and was a member of the Monroe County, New York, and American bar associations. He served on the board of directors of Gleason Works, Attorneys' Liability Assurance Society, and Allendale Columbia School (as chairman). He was a long-time member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and the Country Club of Rochester, where he served on the Board of Stewards.

Joe was predeceased by Patricia Carr

Atwater, his wife of 53 years, and his younger daughter. He is survived by three children, nine grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.



Phillips Wendland Goodell Jr. '53

Phil died June 20, 2021, in Sarasota, Fla., after a brief illness.

He was born in Chicago and came to Princeton after graduating from Downers Grove Township High School. He was an Eagle Scout and a star of the high school track team. At Princeton he was a member of Campus Club, majored in politics, and wrote his thesis on "The Operation of Port Newark as a Marginal Profit Enterprise under the Port of New York Authority." He then served two years in the Army, leaving as a captain, and earned an MBA at Stanford University.

Phil joined the marketing research division of Standard Oil Co. of California and began a corporate career that took him from San Francisco to New York, Cleveland, Chicago, and finally Lubbock, Texas, where he changed course at age 55 to earn a doctorate in business administration from Texas Tech University. He spent the next 16 years as a professor at Wichita State University's School of Business.

At age 60 he acquired a private pilot's license and explored the small uncontrolled landing strips around Kansas. He found time to travel to Slovakia, where he conducted seminars in new product development under a USIA grant.

Throughout his life, Phil served his community and his church, notably the First Presbyterian Church of Lake Forest, Ill., Eastminster Presbyterian Church of Wichita; and Church of the Palms in Sarasota.

Phil was predeceased by his wife of 66 years, Maribel "Penny" Slayton. He is survived by their son and daughter and four grandchildren.



Peter Hoyos Ten Eyck '53

Peter was born in London, England, and attended Phillips Academy before coming to Princeton. He was a member of Prospect Club and majored in

physics, writing his thesis on "Researches into the Tin Spectrum."

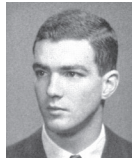
After graduation he served in the Army and earned a Ph.D. from Boston University. He was a mathematician and physicist, worked for NASA, and took a leadership role in the Rhode Island chapter of Mensa for many years.

Peter was a direct descendant of Robert Whitehead, inventor of the modern torpedo; and grandson of the late Count Edgar Hoyos, who was attache honoraire of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in London.

Peter died Aug. 10, 2021, in Rhode Island. He was predeceased by his wife, Arlene;

and is survived by two daughters and a granddaughter.

THE CLASS OF 1954



James Whitla Braham '54

Jim died June 10, 2021.

He came to us from Mercersburg Academy, where he was active in football, swimming, and tennis. He majored in economics, was vice president and treasurer of Cap and Gown Club, participated in varsity swimming, and had a special interest in sailing. After graduating, he served for three years in the Marines.

Jim started his career at Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh and then became an investment banker at Parker/Hunter, where for 41 years he specialized in IPOs.

As a lifelong Chautauquan, he was committed to lifelong learning and instilled this in all his children and grandchildren. He was a devoted Princetonian, deeply involved in Class of 1954 and University affairs. A gentleman with a strong sense of mischief and a delightfully keen sense of humor, he prided himself on growing the largest heirloom tomatoes possible.

Jim was a member of Fox Chapel Golf Club for more than 56 years.

He was predeceased in 1969 by his first wife Jane, affectionately known as "Miss Janey" from her many years hosting the *Romper Room* show on WTAE in Pittsburgh. Jim is survived by his wife of 47 years, Kathleen Braham; children James Jr., Elizabeth, Kathryn, and Andrew; and eight grandchildren.



William J. Ledger '54

Bill died Sept. 29, 2020.

At Turtle Creek (Pa.) High School he participated in football, basketball, and track. At Princeton he played varsity football, basketball, and lacrosse; was president of Cannon Club; and wrote his senior thesis in the Woodrow Wilson School. In 1958 he earned a medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

After an internship, service in the Air Force, residency, and teaching at two universities, he was appointed Given Foundation Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Weill Cornell Medicine in New York City in 1979.

A pioneer in the diagnosis and treatment of gynecologic infections, Bill was a founder and first president of the Infectious Diseases Society for Obstetrics and Gynecology and the first obstetrician-gynecologist elected to the National Foundation for Infectious Diseases. He was the chief investigator at one of the major test sites for the first approved quadrivalent human papillomavirus (HPV)

vaccines, and a pioneer investigator in trials of immuno-enhancing agents to speed the elimination of HPV infections in women.

In 1999 he retired as department chairman and became professor emeritus of obstetrics and gynecology, continuing to work full time on research and teaching.

Bill was known to his colleagues, students, residents, nurses, and patients as a compassionate, knowledgeable physician who liked a good joke and loved Princeton football, as reflected in his book *Team of Destiny: Princeton Football's Undeclared 1951 Season*.



Andrew P. Miller '54

Andy died July 2, 2021.

He attended Deerfield Academy and St. Albans School. He majored in history, graduating *magna cum laude* with election to Phi Beta Kappa. He served as vice president of Dial Lodge, chaired the Whig Party and the Democratic Club of Princeton, was president of the Princeton Senate and a varsity debater.

Andy studied political science and economics at New College, Oxford, for a year before service in the Army. At the University of Virginia Law School he was editor in chief of the law review and graduated first in his class.

He was born to a family that advocated forward-thinking policies in the 1940s and 1950s. His father was a liberal Democrat who fought a political machine and ran for governor and for the Senate.

In Abingdon, Va., Andy joined Penn Stuart and threw himself into extensive community and public service. After some years in law practice, Andy was elected attorney general of Virginia, serving from 1970 to 1977. His successful reorganization and modernization of the office became a model for attorneys general offices countrywide. He then, like his father, made unsuccessful runs for governor and the Senate, returning to private practice of law with the firms Dickstein Shapiro, Powell Goldstein, and Hunton & Williams.

Andy married Doris Brown in 1954. He is survived by his wife of 30 years, Penelope Farthing; and four children.



Edward J. Palevich '54

Ed died Feb. 15, 2020, in Greenwich, Conn.

He prepared for Princeton at Bloomsburg (Pa.) High School and majored in history, writing a thesis on "A Business History of U.S. Corporations." He was a member of the Advertising Forum and was employed by George Gallup in advertising research, which augured his illustrious career in advertising. He joined Charter Club, was active in IAA sports, and graduated with honors.

During his Army tour of duty in Berlin Germany, with the Army from 1954 to 1957, he met and, after discharge, married Eva-Maria Dost.

Ed had an illustrious career in advertising with Young and Rubicam in domestic and foreign posts. During his career he lived abroad and traveled all over the world, enjoying the experience of different cultures and building lifelong memories. He loved academics and learning, taking as his personal motto Aristotle's epigram: "Education is the best provision for old age."

He is survived by daughter Allegra, granddaughter Lia, and brother John. Eva-Maria died in 2018.



George M. Shriver III '54

George died suddenly July 24, 2021, while in the garden harvesting some vegetables. For George, the highlight of gardening was picking the fruits of his labor.

He came to Princeton from Boys' Latin School in Baltimore, where he was active in football and lacrosse. At Princeton he majored in politics, with a thesis on "Politics in Maryland in the Past Decade." He played lacrosse, was on the 150-pound football team all four years, and was a member of Ivy Club.

He served in the Marines from 1954 to 1960 and in the Reserve until 1970. He earned an MBA from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1963.

George was a financial analyst for more than 40 years, initially for Legg Mason in Baltimore and later for 30 years with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in Washington D.C., where he specialized in natural gas pipeline regulation. George commuted daily from his home in northern Baltimore County to Washington, retiring in 2004.

George is survived by his wife of 55 years, Sue; sons George IV and Charles Moore; and five grandchildren, Kendall, George V, Chloe, Chase, and Mason.



Hooker Talcott '54

Hooker died peacefully July 22, 2021, two days after his 89th birthday.

He came to us from St. Paul's School, where he was active in football, hockey, and glee club. At Princeton he majored in English, joined Ivy Club, played varsity hockey and rugby, and was a football manager.

After Army service in Germany, he joined J.P. Morgan, Talcott National Corp., and John Hancock (Boston), where he saw and seized the opportunity of high-yield investing. In the 1980s at investment management firm Eaton Vance, he launched and led a group managing

top-ranked mutual funds.

A true sportsman, Hooker and his wife, Jane McCurrach, raised their family in Brookline, Mass., with easy access to skiing, bird shooting, fishing in Lower Waterford, Vt., and sailing at Martha's Vineyard. He wielded racquets everywhere, including Boston's Union Boat Club, where he was president from 1968 to 1971. In Brookline he was active in his church and spent happy hours tending his garden.

He retired in 1997 to pursue his primary interest in conservation and the environment. He supported the Connecticut River Conservancy and the Trustees of Reservations, among other such organizations. Cultural pursuits (music, art, literature, especially history) and traveling were all important to him and Jane. A man of many enthusiasms, he conveyed them all to his offspring.

He is survived by his wife of 64 years, Jane; daughters Julia, Barbara '83, and Margaret '86; eight grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1955



John G. Grant '55

John died May 21, 2021, after a remarkable life of travel across the United States during his career and throughout the world after he retired. He was

born June 11, 1933, in Chicago and graduated from Chicago's Latin School for Boys.

At Princeton he majored in European history, joined Charter Club, and roomed with Beck Fisher and Ernie Ruehl. After junior year he was in the Army for two years, then returned to graduate in 1957.

In magazine publishing, John was first with McGraw-Hill, then publisher of an independent magazine, *Petroleum Engineer*. When he retired in 1982 his career had taken him from Dallas to Palos Verdes, Calif.; to Pittsburgh and Houston; then back to Dallas, home base for the rest of his life.

Retirement began nearly nonstop travel with his wife, Madelyn, now deceased, and often also with his children Bruce and Gillian, who survive them. Bruce remembers: "Dad absolutely loved to travel. I think he went to every country there is, definitely every continent, including Antarctica. They went to the Caribbean every winter, then to Russia, Asia, five safaris in Africa. When he was older, he loved to take cruises around the world, usually three a year. Some people like the port calls. Not dad. He liked the days at sea when he could read all the books he took along."

THE CLASS OF 1957

Charles Alexander Bernheim '57

Charlie died peacefully, surrounded by family, July 20, 2021, of Lewy body dementia.

Charlie came to Princeton from Lawrenceville. He joined Terrace Club, rowed



on the 150-pound crew, and served in the NROTC. Senior year he roomed with Jacques Read, Don Wiesner, and Chuck Woody. He was class president from 1967 to 1972.

A sociology major, Charlie nevertheless "could sit and look at the stock-market ticker all day long," his widow, Rachel, commented. Indeed, Charlie came into the brokerage business through a firm his father, Leonard H. Bernheim 1923, started, Stern Lauer. After 20 years, Charlie merged the firm with Bear Sterns, bringing with him a staff of 70 including his brother, Lawrence '59. When J.P. Morgan took over Bear Sterns, Charlie went along. He retired in 2007.

Charlie lived in Manhattan, where he was born, and Salisbury, N.C., with Rachael, his fourth wife, who brought to the marriage in 1995 two lively teenage daughters whom Charlie loved. Henry and Louise Bessire attended each wedding. Another classmate recalls Charlie as a man with "unlimited enthusiasm who loved taking the lead in any conversation." He was an avid golfer, a gourmet, and a collector of fine art and music. He supported several charities and was a member of several boards, including the 1957 Classmate Fund and the Salisbury Symphony.



Murray S. Peyton '57

Murray died Aug. 8, 2021, after a six-year illness with a blood leukemia.

Murray's service to the Class of 1957 was mostly of the sort for which thanks was neither expected nor given, involving doggedly finding places for classmates to stay during Reunions, arranging to borrow University space for class events, and the like. The class acknowledged his efforts in the most significant way when in 2007, it elected him president. The drudgery continued, however, during the five years of his presidency and after, facilitated by his living close to Princeton; Murray may not have ever in his life denied a request that he help on something. As well as being dependable, he was kind.

After Exeter, Murray came to Princeton, where he majored in classics, was on the varsity track team, and belonged to Cap & Gown. His senior-year roommates were Don Creighton, Jasper Daube, Jack Goodman, Jerry Greenwald, and Richard McCready.

He earned a master's degree and then a doctorate in education at Rutgers, taught, and then spent a career in public school business administration from 1977 to 1999.

Murray was married to Mona for 54 years. After she died in 2015, he would reminisce about "my Alabama sweetheart." The couple had two daughters, including Diana Kollevoll '86, and five grandchildren.



Peter Christian Wiese '57

Straightforward is how one might think of Peter's life, but it wasn't. The eldest of four and son of a publisher of *McCall's* magazine, Peter was raised in

then-rural Westchester County, N.Y., and came to Princeton from Andover.

At Princeton he belonged to Cap & Gown. An economics major, his first work was in Geneva and Paris for Mobil Oil, planning operations in North Africa. Next was investment management and marketing for Merrill Lynch and Oppenheimer, followed by becoming a principal and investment portfolio manager for J. (Jonathan, brother of George H.W. Bush) Bush & Co., and then, in 1994, going on his own with Wiese Capital Management, an SEC-registered investment advisory firm in Westport, Conn.

He closed the firm in 2020 and retired to Atlanta, where a daughter lives. During all this, he co-produced two Broadway shows, one starring ice dancer John Curry, and the other the mime Marcel Marceau, who became a close friend. Peter loved hiking and traveling the world, and said he met four U.S. presidents.

Peter died Aug. 4, 2021, of respiratory and other causes in hospice care. He is survived by a former wife, Virginia Maxwell; children Christiane, Virginia, Russell, and Peter III; and 10 grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1959



Robert E. Hicks '59

Bob, affectionately known as "Gaspar" or "Ivy" to many of his classmates, passed away March 12, 2021, in Crestwood, Ky., where he had spent much

of his career — 28 years — in the product engineering division of General Electric, ultimately as senior engineer.

Bob came to Princeton from the Peddie School, where he starred on the soccer and wrestling teams. Despite the rigors of his mechanical engineering major, he found time to display his athletic ability as a freshman wrestler and a varsity soccer star, contributing to an Ivy championship in his junior year. He also was a Keyceptor and an active member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He ate and played bridge at Cannon. Following graduation he spent 90 days, in his words, "playing soldier in the pines of New Jersey at Fort Dix."

After "too many trips across the Pacific" working with Asian suppliers of air-conditioning products, Bob took early retirement, allowing him and his wife, Lois, whom he had married in 1963, to tour with Elderhostel (now Road Scholar) from Iceland to Australia. He served as an elder and Sunday School teacher with the Peeewe Valley Presbyterian Church. He was

class treasurer from 1964 to 1969.

Bob is survived by his wife, Lois; son Andrew; brother James; and five grandchildren. His son David predeceased him. We have sent condolences.

THE CLASS OF 1960

Maurice B. Landers III '60

Born in Detroit and raised in Ventura, Calif., Mac graduated from Ventura High School, where baseball and basketball were his sports. At Princeton he continued with basketball, joined Tiger Inn, and undertook premed courses. He left us after junior year to study medicine at Oxford University, UK. Returning to the United States, Mac went on to the University of Michigan Medical School, where he earned a medical degree in 1963. At UCLA he completed his residency in ophthalmology in 1967 and undertook two years service in medicine with the Army, rising to the rank of major.

Mac specialized in ophthalmology and pioneered in the treatment of retinal diseases, first at Duke University's Eye Center (where he was awarded his Princeton A.B.) and the University of California, Davis. He spent some years in private practice before returning to academia at the University of North Carolina from 2001 to retirement in 2019.

International travel was his preferred recreational pursuit. He prided himself on having traveled to 35 countries and almost every continent.

Mac died July 11, 2021. He is survived by his wife of 25 years, Wendy; three children; and five grandchildren, to whom we send our condolences.



Peter H. Renkert '60

A native of Hartford, Conn., Pete "Renk" came to Princeton via Governor Dummer Academy. At Princeton he became active in the Outing Club, the Yacht Club, and Keyceptors. He majored in English. Upon graduation Pete served in the Army National Guard for eight years, retiring as a second lieutenant in 1968.

Meanwhile, he began his career in advertising. A lifelong outdoorsman, Pete was fortunate to join a smaller agency with strong representation in hunting, fishing, and skiing fields and developed close relations with his sporting clients. In 1977 he left advertising to join one of them as head of its fishing tackle division. Divorced, he became a very contented bachelor dad in 1981. He married Joanne, a keen sailor and sportswoman, in 1987 and in 1988 purchased the sporting-products elements of his parent company.

He and a partner formed the Tackle Factory. He loved working with and hunting and fishing with his customers, which included all the

major sports retailers. In 1999 he sold his interest in the company to his partner, moved to northern Idaho, and undertook an idyllic life of hunting and fishing.

Pete died May 21, 2021, of a heart attack. He is survived by Joanne, his two children, and four grandchildren. As his son Tyler observed, "He went fishing."



Paul D. Taylor '60

Paul came to Princeton from Lockport (N.Y.) High School. At Princeton he enlisted in the Navy ROTC, majored in politics, and joined Charter Club. He also became active in Whig-Clio and the International Relations Club. His most memorable contribution to Princeton as an undergrad was arranging a 1959 campus visit by Fidel Castro, the then-recently installed revolutionary head of the Cuban government. Though meant to be an invitation-only event, it became very public when Fidel walked out onto Prospect Avenue as the club dinner hour ended. The pro-Castro vs. anti-Castro crowd that ensued earned a headline and photo in the next morning's *New York Times*.

This was an early sign of Paul's lifelong commitment to the Foreign Service. After his three years of service in the Navy and 1962 marriage to Dorcas, he formally joined it in 1963. They began a succession of postings, in some of which Dorcas was formally employed too, lasting into 1984. He also earned a master's degree in public policy at Harvard in 1967. Several postings were to Latin America, and Paul became recognized for his commitment and expertise in that sector. His last posting was as ambassador to the Dominican Republic from 1988 to 1992.

After retiring from the State Department in 1994, Paul returned in effect to the Navy, serving for 23 years at the Naval War College as instructor in international economics, leader of the Latin American survey group, and admired mentor to a succession of rising officers. He also served as the Class of '60 memorialist from 2007 to 2015.

Paul died July 18, 2021, at home. He is survived by Dorcas, their three children (a daughter and Princeton sons '86 and '93), and six grandchildren. We have sent our sympathy.

THE CLASS OF 1961



Frederick O. Lamparter '61

Fred died June 22, 2021, at The Woodlands in Houston, Texas.

Born in Plainfield, N.J., he came to us from the Lawrenceville School. At Princeton he majored in English, played IAA sports, was an announcer and engineer at WPRB, and took his meals at Terrace Club. He roomed with John Bidwell.

Following Princeton Fred joined the Air Force as a pilot. Stateside, he flew a C-141 out of the Carolinas. He spent a year in Vietnam as a forward air controller, flying 295 combat missions and providing essential intel and ground support in a "low and slow" aircraft over dangerous terrain, winning the Distinguished Flying Cross.

After the service Fred married Mary Anne Nelson, settled in New Jersey, and worked in advertising with Ogilvy & Mather. Married almost 20 years, they had three children, whom he often took to football and basketball games at Princeton. Fred retired in the early 2000s and moved to Myrtle Beach, S.C., where he was a consultant/trainer for the Baron Group for a decade, while enjoying his grandchildren. In 2019, he joined his daughter's family near Houston.

Fred is survived by his children, Kyle, Joanne and her husband Sam, and Bryan and his wife Leigh-Ann; seven grandchildren; and his sister Joan and her husband Steve. His final solo flight was June 22, 2021, in Texas. He soars.

Webster B. Todd Jr. '61

Known to many of us as "Toddy," Dan died June 3, 2021, at his home in Bernardsville, N.J.

The son and grandson of Princetonians, he came to us from Millbrook School. Dan majored in geology, ate at Ivy Club, played rugby and hockey, and was a member of the Republican, Pistol, and Flying clubs, as well as WPRB. He roomed with Steve Vehlsage, Frank Richardson, Ross Sherbrooke '58, and Tom Robins '58.

It is all but impossible to capture this Renaissance man's life and career in this short memorial. He was an avid pilot who founded Princeton Aviation Corp. (and regretted he was never able to fly for his country); was CEO of Frontier Airlines; served both state and federal governments; was a university professor; and served on numerous nonprofit and civic boards. Not to mention ranching and real-estate investment in Montana, politics and campaigning, chairing the National Transportation Safety Board, serving as a volunteer fireman in Oldwick, N.J., and on it goes. A classmate said, "Every inch a gentleman." The full story can be found on the class website.

Dan is survived by his wife of 25 years, Barbara; sons Will and Jeb and daughters Whitney, Elizabeth, Claire, and Margaret; and their families, which include four grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1962

Peter M. Glass '62

Peter died Feb. 20, 2021, in Spokane, Wash.

He came to Princeton from Lynbrook (N.Y.) High School and followed his brother, Dr. Joseph L. Glass '57, to the University. After Princeton he studied medicine at Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons in New



York. Upon attaining his medical degree he met Pamela Raught, who became his wife and lifelong companion. He served as a captain in the Air Force for two years during the Vietnam War. After his service he trained in anesthesiology, moved to Spokane, and joined an anesthesiology practice.

Retiring after 20 years in practice in 1992, he made his living as a day trader in the equity markets. He also played recreational poker in Texas Hold 'em and Omaha poker tournaments. As hobbies he enjoyed skiing, fishing, fly-tying, painting, travel, and golf.

Peter and Pam nurtured two children: Todd Gordon Glass, a graduate of Cornell, is an energy attorney in Seattle; and Marietta Dagne Estess, a graduate of Whitworth University with a master's degree from Gonzaga, is a Head Start teacher in Spokane. He is also survived by grandchildren Paulina, Peter, and Alex Glass, and Emily and Michael Estess. The class offers heartfelt condolences to Pamela and the family.



James G. Hunter '62

Jim died April 20, 2021, in West Palm Beach, Fla., after a long struggle with Parkinson's disease.

Jim graduated from Bloom Township High School in Chicago Heights, Ill., where he excelled in football, basketball, and baseball. At Princeton he played the same three sports. His love of music led him in 1959 to form Princeton's first rock 'n' roll band, The Omegas, later renamed Ivory Jim and the Headhunters. The band subsequently played at many of our reunions. Following graduation, he married Bonnie Kavinsky, with whom he had two children, Shellie and Kevin. They later divorced.

Initially he worked for Procter & Gamble and then for Sealed Air Corp. Moving to the Midwest, he operated Hunter Heating and Air Conditioning for 17 years. After living in Florida briefly, he worked three years in California. To fulfill a dream, he bought a sailboat and sailed the Caribbean for 13 months. He spent the remainder of his working life in South Florida as a yacht broker specializing in sailboats. In 1993 he married Lauren Bouden. In retirement Jim formed a party band, performing at social events and the local VA hospital.

Jim is survived by Lauren, daughter Shellie, son Kevin, four grandchildren, and their extended family. The class extends condolences to all.

Leo O. Vroombout '62

Leo died Feb. 8, 2020, in Winter Park, Fla.

He came to us from Merchantville (N.J.) High School, where he was active in service organizations, intramural sports, mixed and boys' choruses, and a barbershop quartet. At Princeton he was in the Chapel Choir. Leo



majoring in physics, served as executive officer of the Air Force ROTC, was a member of the varsity rifle team, and captained the Terrace Club billiards team.

He did not keep in touch with the class after graduation, and we have been able to learn very little about his later life. We know that in 1976 he received a patent for a passive target array for measuring the resolution of infrared reconnaissance sets, and that he later published several papers on thermal imaging.

His wife, Barbara, died in 2016.

THE CLASS OF 1964



Joel E. Borkow '64

Joel died June 17, 2021, in Johnstown, Pa., where he had practiced as a plastic surgeon since he began his medical career in 1977.

Born in Columbia, S.C., he grew up and attended high school in Morristown, N.J., before matriculating at age 16 at Princeton, where he was a member of Court Club and Deutsch Verein and majored in biology. His thesis was titled "The Effects of Nerve Deviation on Limb Regeneration of the Salamander." After doing chemical research and earning two master's degrees in engineering, he attended medical school at Dalhousie University in Nova Scotia.

Soon after arriving in Johnstown, Joel met and married Mary P. Pappas. They were stalwart supporters of a variety of local charitable causes. One of those nonprofits cited Joel as "a humble gentleman and a distinguished surgeon." That he was the latter is supported by encomiums from his fellow practitioners in Johnstown and an array of memberships in esteemed medical organizations, including the American Society of Plastic Surgeons. Even after he retired, Joel kept working, as a volunteer physician at the Highlands Free Clinic.

Joel is survived by Mary; their five children, David, Jason, Michelle, Andrew, and Philip; 15 grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.



Robert Gilbert Corwin '64

Bert died July 31, 2021, in Lecanto, Fla., four days after his 79th birthday, of complications of Parkinson's disease.

He graduated from Oakwood High School in Dayton, Ohio, where he was junior class president, president of the National Honor Society, and played varsity basketball. At Princeton Bert was a *cum laude* graduate in biology. He was a member of Tower and lived in the 7th entry of Holder (the "HHH & PC") with seven roommates. He was affectionately known in Tower as "the Bwob" and was celebrated as

having the worst French accent ever heard in Princeton. He participated in intramurals, the Outing Club, and the Campus Fund Drive.

He earned a medical degree at Case Western Reserve and served in the Air Force for two years in Japan. Bert returned to Cleveland for three years of dermatology residency, then opened his solo dermatology practice in a Cleveland suburb. He was a horseman who loved trail rides in the Cleveland trail system; owned horses, dogs, and cats; and especially enjoyed cruising. One cruise crossed the International Date Line, allowing two New Year's celebrations.

Bert moved to horse country near Ocala, Fla., to escape winters and worked part time in two dermatology practices. Two marriages ended in divorce. He is survived by his sons, Rob and Mike; four grandchildren; and his older sister, Joanne. The class extends condolences to them.

THE CLASS OF 1966



Arthur James Mettler '66

Jim died Aug. 13, 2021.

Jim followed his father, Tom Mettler '33, to both Andover and Princeton. At both institutions he was outstanding in soccer and track. At Princeton Jim waited tables in Commons, joined Charter Club, majored in politics, and performed in the musical *Showboat*. Roommates included Dan Carmichael, Pete Cary, Tom Gilbert, Bob Heinze, Tom Mineo, Ross Odell, Terry Seymour, George Weiksner, and Gary Wilmore '67.

Jim then attended New York University Law School, rooming with classmate Larry Horn. His career was in legal-publication sales.

A lifelong resident of New York State, Jim resided in Suffern with his wife, Ellie. He was active in community affairs, including serving as president of the Antrim Players (the state's oldest community theater) and head deacon of Suffern Presbyterian Church.

Jim's wide-ranging interests included stamp-collecting, boating, fishing, and generally enjoying Lake George, where he owned a lakeside cabin. Jim submitted a photo of his cabin den in the 2018 PAW "Show Your Stripes" contest, earning the title "best Princeton room" for its over-the-top display of Princeton memorabilia.

The class extends its condolences to Ellie; daughters Samantha, Marlo, Mindy, Lauren, Lisa, and Lynda; and Jim's grandchildren.

THE CLASS OF 1968



Guy M. Anthony Jr. '68

Guy died March 10, 2021, near Santa Ana, Calif. He was born in Oklahoma City Jan. 1, 1946.

Guy attended Casady School, where he was a co-captain of the football team, ran track, played basketball, and was president of the "C" Club. At Princeton he majored in economics; was

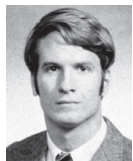
active in the judo and Outing clubs, 150-pound football and crew; and ate at Cloister. After Princeton he joined the Marines and served as a first lieutenant in Vietnam.

After that service he managed Asian imports for his family business, the C.R. Anthony Co. He lived and worked in Taiwan and Korea for almost 20 years. In the late 1980s he moved back to the United States and bought and managed a water-fitness equipment company called Hydro-Tone.

At age 50, Guy married KahDo Cho, whom he had met in Korea, and they settled in Orange County, Calif., with their dogs. They traveled to Hong Kong, Hawaii, and Korea to spend time with family.

Guy is survived by his wife, KahDo; his five brothers; and their families. To them, the class extends its profound sympathies.

THE CLASS OF 1973



William H. Carlile '73

Bill died Nov. 20, 2020, at home, from complications of Lewy body dementia.

Bill attended Columbus (Ohio) Academy with future Princeton classmate Jim Lape. At Columbus Academy he was a three-sport athlete and captain of the varsity football team. He followed his father, William A. '36, his uncle John '38, and his brother Robert '64 to Princeton. Bill graduated with a bachelor's degree in history. He participated freshman year on the heavyweight crew. He was involved with the University Chapel and a member of Quadrangle. He earned a master's degree in journalism from The Ohio State University. Most recently, Bill was happy to work on the 40th and 45th reunions and helped produce the class book for the 45th.

Bill had a remarkable 42-year career in journalism as reporter and editor, including 16 years at *The Arizona Republic* in Phoenix and 20 years with Bloomberg Bureau of National Affairs in Washington, D.C. Covering the Southwest for Bloomberg BNA from the comfort of home, Bill was a work-from-home trailblazer even before the internet. He was overjoyed that telecommuting allowed him to pick up and spend time with his daughter after school every day.

Bill was a longtime member, senior warden, and lay server at Trinity Episcopal Cathedral in Phoenix, where he was involved with community outreach ministries.

Bill is survived by his wife, Amy; daughter Lillie and her partner, Alexander Schieferdecker; brother Robert Carlile; and sister Molly Carlile.

THE CLASS OF 1975

Andrew Jamieson Cooley '75

The class lost one of our kindest and most engaging members when Andy died May 22, 2021, after a short battle with brain cancer.



Born and raised in Princess Anne on Maryland's Eastern Shore, Andy attended Kent School in Connecticut. At Princeton he majored in history, played on the squash team, and was a member of Cap and Gown. His circle of roommates and pals included Beehler, Fleming, the Hermann cousins, Kelsey, Kelso '74, Pyne, Rice, and Richardson.

After Princeton Andy entered the world of investment banking, working with Citibank, Merrill Lynch, and Bank of America before joining U.S. Bank in 2007. During this time he lived in Paris, London, and New York; when he retired in 2019, his primary home was in Lake Wylie, S.C.

Andy was a true and humble gentleman, equally comfortable in the wilds of Wall Street as at his beloved Eastern Shore. Always fit and trim, he worked out regularly, was known for his culinary skills, and was the most loyal of friends. Even at the end, his outlook on life was positive and forward-looking.

He is survived by his daughters, Railey and Rebecca; his brothers, Richard and Arthur; and his sister, Katherine Maher. The class extends condolences to the entire family.

Vladimir Gorescu '75

Vladi died July 29, 2021, after an eventful life on three continents. Born in Bucharest, Romania, he emigrated as a child with his family to São Paulo, Brazil (hence the crazy accent), and eventually to Long Island, where he graduated from Brentwood High School.

At Princeton Vladi majored in civil engineering, was a member of Tiger Inn (breaking his nose at Trees and Trolls), and loved playing bridge while listening to the Allman Brothers. His roommates included Michael Lapin, Paul Myerson, Peter Segall '76, and Brian Herring '78.

After earning a master's degree in engineering at Stanford, Vladi pursued a highly successful engineering career focused on secure offshore drilling rigs and renewable energy. He returned to São Paulo, where he married and started a family, including a daughter; eventually they returned to the United States. He worked for a number of major companies in the industry, most recently for Aker Solutions as an executive project manager.

Vladi touched all who were lucky to know him with a unique, multicultural perspective on life and love. In addition to his daughter, Gabriela Gorescu-French, he is survived by his granddaughters, Luna and Emilia; his brother, Nicolae; and many Princeton friends with fond memories.

Diane Wilson Jacobs '75

A serious artist until the end of her life, Diane died April 13, 2021, in Jackson, Miss.

A native of Cleveland, Miss., she was student council president at Lausanne Collegiate School in Memphis before coming to Princeton, where she earned her A.B. degree in art and archaeology. After living in New York City for several years, she returned home and earned an MFA from the University of Mississippi. She taught art at Millsaps College for several years before dedicating herself full time to painting.

Princeton friends remember "Di" for her ethereal grace, wit, charm, giant smile, and distinctive Mississippi drawl. She was one of the pioneering participants in the Visual Arts Program and spent most of her time at 185 Nassau Street, making art. While at Princeton she worked with a number of major artists, but most closely with Jeremy Gilbert-Roth; it was for his painting course that she had a highly successful senior show.

Her paintings, which used a variety of materials, especially spray paint, have been described as "imaginative, playful, and often irreverent."

Diane is survived by her mother, three sisters, a brother, and numerous other relatives and friends.



Douglas Henry Wiedemann '75

Doug died Nov. 12, 2020, in Princeton, his longtime residence.

Born in Milwaukee, Wis., he came from Nicolet High School to Princeton, where he earned a BSE in electrical engineering. He belonged to Campus Club. Doug possessed an exceptional gift for mathematics. After Princeton he went on to earn a master's degree in computer engineering from Carnegie Mellon University in 1977 and a Ph.D. in mathematics from the University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, in 1986.

As an undergraduate, Doug did summer work at the Institute for Defense Analyses in Princeton. Thus began his long career as a research staff member at the institute's Center for Communications Research, where he remained active up until the time of his death, except for brief stints at Thinking Machines Corp. and Sun Microsystems. CCR/IDA held a one-day tribute to Doug's work in May 2021.

Doug was well known in mathematics. The novel algorithm he developed, known as the "Wiedemann Algorithm," has been widely used, especially in cryptographic applications. He also wrote three influential papers on Boolean functions.

Doug never married. He is greatly missed by his colleagues and family, which includes his brother and sister-in-law, Herbert P. Wiedemann MD and Patricia Barz; and their children, Sarah and Andrew. We share their loss.

THE CLASS OF 1978

Thomas Epstein '78

Tom died Aug. 5, 2021, of natural causes in his home. He will be greatly missed by his partner, Kathleen Lordi; children Elizabeth, Ellie, and Nathan, and their mother Nancy Rix; and siblings Judah, Mathias, and Maram '83 '92.

Born and raised in Toronto, Tom came to the United States to attend Princeton. He majored in medieval studies and belonged to Cloister Inn and Ivy Club. His roommates included Dave Danar, Paul Fishman, Dirk Giseburt, Ali Mirvali, and Ben Rauch. Tom treasured his Princeton years and the friendships he made there. He worked assiduously and generously on '78's reunions. His name and the University are linked in his *Princeton Trivia/Quiz Book*, a 1977 paperback that earned Tom an interview on *The Today Show*.

His vast erudition and quick recall made him a formidable trivia opponent. Having launched his career at Oakwood Collegiate, where he played on the school's Reach for the Top quiz team, Tom appeared on *Jeopardy!* in 1994.

After graduating from Princeton Tom entered the Bankers Trust Co. training program, rising quickly to the rank of vice president. For the bulk of his career, he enjoyed success as a private investor. He was an avid collector of books and Princetoniana.

Tom made friends easily and remained fiercely loyal to them. His wit was irreverent but never cruel; his instinct for *le mot juste* was unerring. Yet Tom was a good listener and a source of wise counsel when the occasion demanded. His generosity was boundless. It was characteristic of Tom's approach to life that he wore loafers without socks, regardless of how casual or formal the attire. However, formal events always found him appropriately dressed in his 25th-reunion blazer.

GRADUATE MEMORIALS

John E. Maybin '49

John died July 31, 2021, in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

John was born Feb. 14, 1925, in Regina, Saskatchewan. His undergraduate studies at the University of Alberta were interrupted in 1944 when he volunteered for service in England with the Fleet Air Arm of the Royal Navy. Returning to the University of Alberta in 1946, John graduated with a bachelor's degree in engineering physics. In 1949 he earned an MSE from Princeton.

John was employed by two affiliated gas utility companies, Canadian Western Natural Gas and Northwestern Utilities. He rose through the ranks and became president of the two companies in 1968. In 1969 he became chairman and CEO of a group of utility companies that are now part of Canadian Utilities Limited.

After two years in Philadelphia as a group vice president of IU International, John returned to Canada as chairman and chief executive officer of Canadian Utilities, retiring in 1981.

Then he served as executive director of the Petroleum Recovery Institute, specializing in research directed toward improving the recovery of oil and gas from underground reservoirs.

John is survived by his wife of 56 years, Joy; two nieces; and one nephew.

John H. Clark '55

John died April 16, 2021, in Washington, D.C.

John was born May 6, 1927, in Cleveland, Ohio. While in high school, John enlisted in the Navy to serve in World War II. He graduated from Oberlin College and earned a master's degree from Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School in 1955.

John began his public service career at the Pentagon, involving public information as well as liaison with Congress. Next he worked at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). After OMB, John moved to the Office of Economic Opportunity, where his central focus was working with community leaders nationwide to design and implement cooperative-support efforts.

Attracted by the mission of the National Endowment for the Arts, John joined that fledgling agency as special assistant to chairperson Nancy Hanks. He was a lover of the arts in all their forms, and his service at the NEA was extraordinarily satisfying for him.

His great humor shielded his ability to tweak the mighty and became a trademark talent and lifelong enjoyment.

John was predeceased by his daughter, Anne Elizabeth. He is survived by his wife of 42 years, Ana; 13 nieces and nephews; and 33 great-nieces and great-nephews.

Robert E. Service '60

A lifelong U.S. diplomat, Bob died Sept. 2, 2021, in Washington, D.C., of COVID pneumonia, despite being fully vaccinated.

Bob was born Feb. 16, 1937, in Peiping, China, where his father served at the U.S. Embassy. Evacuated during the war years, Bob grew up in Berkeley, Washington, New York, New Zealand, India, and England. He earned a bachelor's degree in economics from Oberlin College, and an MPA from the Woodrow Wilson School in 1960. He also earned a master's degree in Latin American studies from Stanford and studied at the National War College.

Following six months in the Army Reserves, Bob joined the foreign service in January 1961. Overseas diplomatic posts included Nicaragua, Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Spain, and Argentina. He served as ambassador to Paraguay from 1994 to 1997, where he played a key role in averting a military coup. Bob worked toward advancing U.S. diplomatic relations and policy and promoting democracy, political and economic reforms, counter-narcotics cooperation, and government efficiency. He believed in serving his country, while also caring deeply about

global issues and consequences.

Bob is survived by his wife, Karol; daughter Jennifer '91; son John; five grandchildren; and brother Philip.

Stephen B. Maurer '72

Steve died Aug. 25, 2021, after a long illness. He was 75.

Steve was born in Washington, D.C., and grew up in Silver Spring, Md. Fascinated as a child by puzzles and solving problems, he discovered early on a talent for explaining math to others, and in middle school he resolved to be a professor.

In 1967 Steve graduated with highest honors from Swarthmore as a math major with minors in philosophy and linguistics. He earned a Ph.D. in mathematics from Princeton in 1972, having written a dissertation in combinatorics titled "Matroid Basis Graphs." After postdoctoral studies at the University of Waterloo in Canada, he taught at Princeton before joining Swarthmore's faculty in 1979. He served on the Swarthmore faculty for 38 years and was the Neil R. Graboys '57 Professor in the Natural Sciences and Engineering.

Steve once said, "I was attracted by the black-white certainty of mathematics in what otherwise for me was a gray and confusing world. Only much later did I come to appreciate gray, both outside mathematics and within it."

Steve is survived by his wife of 39 years, Frances Stier; his sons, Leon and Aaron; and one grandchild.

Rita Christine Sweeney '75

Rita died May 9, 2021, in Madison, Wis., after a long illness.

She was born Sept. 27, 1951, in New London, Conn., and grew up in Norwich, Conn.

She was in the first class of undergraduate women admitted to Georgetown University's College of Arts and Sciences. She graduated *summa cum laude* in 1973 and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. She studied economics at Princeton, earning a master's degree in 1975. While at Princeton she received a fellowship to study at the University of Stockholm's Swedish Institute for Social Research and studied the impact of government programs on women's participation in the labor market.

Before moving to Madison, Rita worked at the Agency for International Development and was a lecturer in economics at Fordham University. In Madison she joined Christensen Associates in 1982, continuing as a senior economist until she retired in 2018.

Rita was an active member of Luther Memorial Church, serving on their social ministry, facilities planning, and pastoral call committees.

Rita is survived by her husband, Philip Schoech; son John; and sister Paula. She was preceded in death by her son Andrew Schoech.

Graduate memorials are prepared by the APGA.

Classifieds

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

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

Paris, Marais: 2BR 2B spacious, quiet apartment facing inner courtyard. Walk to Louvre, Notre Dame, Picasso Museum. Vibrant neighborhood on pedestrian street, full kitchen, w/d, AC. kdanders12@gmail.com, k'58, k'62.

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. 678-232-8444. triff@mindspring.com

Tuscany, Italy: Val d'Orcia village house with sunny garden, sleeps 4, walk to restaurants, www.cozyholidayrentals.com

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A Samurai in a Distant Land

By Elyse Graham '07

The first Japanese student to attend Princeton was also one of the last samurai. Hikoichi Orita 1876, a samurai by training, worked as a page for the lord of the Satsuma *han*, or feudal clan. After the Meiji Restoration of 1868, when the shogunate ceded its power and the Japanese imperial family reassumed rule, the samurai caste faded away.

In 1870, Lord Iwakura Tomomi, who was embarking on a diplomatic mission to the United States and Europe, decided to send his two sons to complete their educations at Rutgers University. Orita agreed to go along as an aide. A missionary from New Jersey talked Orita into enrolling at Princeton, where he could pursue his own Western education while keeping tabs on the lordlings.

Orita chronicled his experiences at Princeton in a diary that he wrote in almost daily from January 1872 to December 1876. The diary, which tracks his expenses, activities, and occasional

reflections, offers a keyhole glimpse into the life of an early international student who found the University a place of little comforts and big ideas — and went on to grow a university of his own.

A natty dresser, he bought new neckties frequently and spent about \$600 in today's money on "a nice overcoat." He also bought a "study gown," a loose, belted garment of the period — made of silk or flannel, with perhaps a fur collar — meant to keep the

Orita kept Princeton in mind as a model of "how cohesive a group of students could be in their expression of loyalty to a school."

wearer infinitely comfortable during long hours of ink-stained drudgery while looking infinitely elegant.

His other purchases were modest: licorice (a frequent item); soap; toothbrushes and "tooth powder"; matches, oil, and oilcloths for his lamps; stamps and envelopes for letters to his friends. He paid \$15 (about \$100

today) to Whig Hall, presumably as a membership fee.

His real weakness was books. In a single year, he spent more than \$2,200 in today's money on books, including *The Living Lincoln*, *Three Centuries of Modern History*, *A Manual of Ancient History*, Xenophon's *Anabasis*, Euclid, Cicero, Horace, Homer, Plato, Virgil, the Greek New Testament, and the "Commoner Bible." For pleasure reading, he bought *Robinson Crusoe*, a story of another man who kept a diary to record his life on a distant shore.

"He worked like a Trojan," wrote Marius Jansen '44, a professor of East Asian studies at Princeton. "He writes of 'recitations' in Greek, Latin, French, and German. He took classes in history, logic, rhetoric, psychology, physics, mathematics, anatomy, and physiology, as well as private singing lessons."

Orita corresponded constantly with friends back home, visiting the post office almost daily. His world was changing in his absence. In 1873, he wrote that Japan had switched from the lunar calendar to the Gregorian calendar: "I heard that our calendar was changed, as same as the Europeans." His remarks on time's passage are always a little sad. On Jan. 1, 1872, he wrote, "Early morning congratulated 'Happy New Year' with each other, as is the custom of this country. There is nothing more difference as another day." On Jan. 1, 1875, he wrote, "Happy New Year! This is my fifth year in this land. Quietly but lonely I spent the day in my room."

After taking his degree, Orita returned to Japan. He served for decades as the head of Third Higher School, which became Kyoto University; the university has a statue of "Professor Orita" on its grounds today, honoring him as one of its founders.

In designing his school's student life and classroom culture, the historian Donald Roden argues, Orita kept Princeton in mind as a model of "how cohesive a group of students could be in their expression of loyalty to a school." Naturally, he made a point of greatly enlarging the school's curriculum in classic Japanese literature. You simply cannot have too many books.

Orita died in the influenza pandemic in 1920. ♦



A Window on Windrows

Illuminating a facet of life at Princeton Windrows

We are *Princeton Windrows*

Our Dedicated Staff is a Pillar of Princeton Windrows

An essential component of the Windrows community is the incredible service of our staff. From the front desk attendants who greet everyone with a smile, to the housekeeping, culinary, and facilities teams who keep our community running smoothly, our professionally trained staff is always striving to improve the lives of our residents.



Tom McLaughlin - Valued service since 2012

Tom has recently been promoted to Executive Director of Princeton Windrows. Previously, he served as our Director of Facilities. When not overseeing all things Windrows, Tom and his wife of 25 years, Marian, are guiding their 3 children through early adulthood. He has a passion for fishing and boating in Barnegat Bay off LBI. Congratulations Tom!



Amal Soltan - Valued service since 2008

Amal's cheery personality has enhanced our residents' culinary experience. She also staffs the Corner Store during the mid-day hours. She is famous for her delicious mocha lattes, a popular favorite. Amal loves to travel, especially to visit family in Egypt.



Erdinc "Hurricane" Turkmen - Valued service since 2009, Culinary Chef

A leader in the local Turkish community, Hurricane is a family man who values social work. He volunteers as Community President at the Isabet Academy in Bristol, PA, where he dedicates his time mentoring over 100 children.



Jacqueline Baldwin - Valued service since 2011

Jackie is a member of our housekeeping staff. She is a long-time volunteer at a local food pantry assisting families with food insecurity. With the arrival of autumn, Jackie's favorite time of year, she plans on continuing her tradition of taking her 6 grandchildren to the local farms for fall fun.



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